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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIV.—No. 4.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1894.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

BUILDING Trades Councils have been formed in Battle Creek, Mich., Providence, R. I., and Bellaire, O.

THE Lumber industry of this country amounted to \$586,349,127 the past year. This is a greater interest than that of iron and steel, and it is growing larger annually.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—We had a great Labor meeting here at the State House, March 22. General Master Workman J. R. Sovereign spoke. Union 292 is holding its own.

ORGANIZATION by workingmen is an effort to get what they earn. Throwing the bomb of religious bigotry among them is the sure method of the monopolist in keeping what he didn't earn.—Justice.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—Branch 4 of the Lace Curtain Operatives of America have been on strike since last September against a reduction of 30 per cent. They appeal for financial aid. Address, F. J. Klein, 34 Hill street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

THE American Federation of Labor is making an energetic protest against the proposed Chinese treaty now awaiting action of the United States Senate. The treaty overrides and destroys the protective labor features of the Scott and Geary laws.

AFTER June 1 the Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades of New York city will enforce a rule not to handle, use or put up any foreign made, or pauper or convict made building materials. The Unions in New York are up in arms on this subject.

AT ONE of the recent processions of the unemployed in Chicago a placard was carried bearing this inscription: "The triumph of the nineteenth century: Fifteen thousand American sovereigns shoveling snow all day for two bowls of soup and sleeping room on the bare floor."

JOHN MCBRIDE was re-elected President of the United Mine Workers, at Columbus, O., this month. On and after April 21, 1894, it is proposed to have a universal strike of Coal Miners in the soft coal fields, extending from Western Pennsylvania to Colorado. The wages of Coal Miners have been tending downward. This general movement is expected to give wages an upward impetus all along the line.

GOOD CHEERING NEWS.

THE UNIONS BUILDING UP AGAIN.—WORK STARTING BRISKLY AT MANY POINTS.—THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD STARTING A LIVELY AGITATION.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Things are looking better for us than they have for a year past.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Union 300 is initiating new members and bringing back some of those who dropped out.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—This city is now no less a thorough union city for carpenters despite all the hard times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—We are in need of considerable official supplies. Our Union has taken renewed growth.

SANDUSKY, O., Kansas City, Mo., report carpenter trade improving, with more than sufficient workmen for all jobs.

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA.—Union 428 is far from dead, and notwithstanding the depression we are on the upward tendency.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—We are pushing ahead, and are bound to agitate the union cause. Send us appeals and agitation cards for outsiders.

YONKERS, N. Y.—The last dispensation granted us by the G. S. gained us in one month twenty-one new members. We will gain more.

VINCENNES, IND.—We are getting along first rate. Several new members of late, and old members paying up back dues in cases where they fell behind.

SEATTLE, WASH.—These dull times have stirred up the men to the need of thorough union. A good many will join Union 351 as soon as they get the money.

LAKE FOREST, ILL.—Just now a man who lives here and does not belong to the Union might as well crawl off and die, for he can't make a living unless he is a union man.

PATERSON, N. J.—Union 325 initiated twenty-three new members recently. This is due to the dispensation for a reduced initiation fee granted from headquarters recently.

NEWTON, MASS.—On March 21, the three Unions in this district held a mass meeting in City Hall, West Newton. Result: immense gains in membership for all three Unions. Business is now beginning to brighten.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Non-union carpenters are now more in favor of the U. B. since we got our agreement ratified by the bosses this spring. They now promise to join as soon as they have money. If they don't join then they are deep-dyed suckers.

HERE are a few of the Carpenters' Unions which have had new initiations the past month to the number mentioned: Oneonta, N. Y., 33 new members; St. Joseph, Mo., 15; Montreal, Can., 324; Paterson, N. J., 23; Yonkers, N. Y., 21; Chicago, 580; Jacksonville, Ill., 20, and Lynn, Mass., 21.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The contractors are good organizers for us here. They thought they had the men where they could pinch them. A twenty per cent. reduction in wages was to be forced on the men. We called a mass meeting, the carpenters turned out to a man, and are crowding in scores back to the Union. Thirty-five new members in one night. Hurrah for the U. B.!



LOCAL Unions not receiving sufficient journals should drop us a postal as to the number desired.

PASSWORD and blanks for current quarter have been mailed all Locals in good standing. If not received send us a postal.

THE General Executive Board met April 2 and were in session nine days. Next month we will publish their proceedings.

WHY not try and get us an Advertiser in your locality? Do you not know a hardware dealer or business man? Rates furnished by writing this office.

SEND in your ideas on mechanical subjects connected with the trade. Write on one side of the paper only in sending correspondence to this journal.

OUR Indiana Unions are urged to elect delegates to attend the next convention of the Indiana State Federation of Trade and Labor Unions. For particulars address the Secretary, H. E. Crossfield, 723 Chestnut St., Muncie, Ind.

HOLD public meetings, stir up the carpenters to organize, grant liberal terms to ex-members to come in, be active, vigilant and energetic in pushing the movement. Now is the time! The carpenters are once more arousing to the importance of unity.

ON April 2d all the Union bosses in Bangor, Pa., and Battle Creek, Mich., conceded the nine-hour day without a dispute with the men.

THE mill men of Galveston, Tex., have achieved the nine-hour day, and the carpenters of Houston, Tex., have heard from the Builders' Exchange that the latter wishes to have an agreement with union carpenters to get rid of piece workers and jack-leg bosses and recognize union rules.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Builders' Exchange has renewed an agreement with us for eight hours a day and union rules until first week in February, 1895. Now we propose, with the help of other Trades Unions here to get the big Milwaukee boss brewers to adopt the same rule on all buildings erected by them.



GENERAL SECRETARY McGuire has been quite ill with influenza and catarrh this whole month past. In fact he has not been free from it save only at odd spells for months back. This has debarred him from travel and public speaking. It has also seriously interfered with his accustomed energy and activity in the performance of his numerous official duties.

O. A. PATTISON, South Bend, Ind., has been commissioned District Organizer of the U. B.

H. J. SKEFFINGTON, Boston, Mass., for a number of years General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, has been appointed Immigration Officer at the Port of Boston.

L. R. CARL, of Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., delivered a stirring address, April 3, at a public meeting of Carpenters in Rochester, N. Y. As a specimen of the low political morality which Capitalism has brought on us, Brother Carl referred to the name of Breckenridge of Kentucky which was loudly hissed.

IN the interest of carpenter strikes impending, Brother McKAY visited Montreal, Canada, and Brother Kent went to Rochester, N. Y., and Buffalo.

JOHN R. O'DONNELL, an old-time trade unionist, a staunch reliable worker, and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, is being urged as a Labor candidate for Mayor of that city. We heartily second the choice.

MAJOR MCGOWEN, Union 274, Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. E. Roach of the Albany Iron Moulders, addressed the carpenters of Schenectady, N. Y., at a rousing meeting, March 19.

ARTHUR VINETTE, formerly Financial Secretary of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., for several years, is Commander of the Second Regiment of 300 men of the Industrial Army, which started April 2 from Los Angeles for Washington.

W. J. SHIELDS, Union 33, Boston, Mass., has been accomplishing grand work among our New England Unions. His meetings in Lynn, Mass. and W. Newton were rousers.

THE speech made by Bro. M. L. DELANO at Lynn, Mass., was telling and instructive.

MATTHEW MAGUIRE, a journeyman machinist, editor of the Paterson, N. J., *Machinists' Journal*, this month was elected on the Socialistic Labor ticket as Alderman of the Eighth ward of Paterson. "Mat." is an old member of the "Spread the Light Club," of Brooklyn, N. Y. L. A. 1562, K. of L., and for several years was Secretary of the Central Labor Union of New York. He has ever been a faithful untiring worker in the cause. Would that we had thousands like him.

TO-MORROW.

High hopes that burned like stars sublime,
Go down the heaven of freedom,
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need them.
But never sit we down and say
There's nothing left but sorrow;
We walk the wilderness to-day,
The promised land to-morrow.

Our hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten;
Lo! now its dawn bursts up the sky—
I lean out your souls and listen.
The earth rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with our sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day
Brings victory to-morrow.

'Tis weary watching wave by wave,
And yet the tide heaves onward;
We climb like corals, grave by grave,
And beat a pathway sunward.
We're beaten back in many a fray,
Yet newer strength we borrow:
And where our vanguard rests to-day
Our rear shall rest to-morrow.

Through all the long, dark night of years,
The people's cry ascended;
The earth was wet with blood and tears
'Ere their weak sufferings ended.
The few shall not forever sway,
The many toil in sorrow;
The bars of hell are strong to-day,
But right shall rule to-morrow.

GERALD MASSEY.

MILLIONAIRES AS VIEWED BY BELLAMY.

If a small boy should be found with a roll of \$1,000 in his possession the presumption would be that as he could not possibly have earned so large a sum he must have stolen it, and he would be immediately and unceremoniously taken by the coat collar and made to give an account of how he came by the money. We respectfully submit that when a grown man is found with \$1,000,000 in his possession, it is equally safe to assume that he did not come by so large a slice of the national wealth by any proper means, and that society should therefore take him by the scruff of the neck and make him give an account of how he secured what he has. We undertake to say that no man can justify his possession of \$1,000,000 on sound ethical grounds. It is as much out of the power of a grown man fairly to earn that sum as it is beyond a boy's power to earn the thousandth part of it.

STAND TO YOUR COLORS.

Trade Unionism may not be exactly what you desire in management, but stand to your colors! It may not be accomplishing results as fast as you desire, but stick to your crowd! Its leaders may not be as brilliant nor do exactly as you wish; but give them your aid and encouragement, and continue to battle for your rights. Nothing of human invention has ever been perfect; nothing ever will; but stick, persevere and be steadfast to the end. It may require personal sacrifice of opinion; but you have done that often for a less worthy cause—stick! It may demand inconvenience and labor of you; but "the gods help only those who help themselves"—work! The enemies of organized labor may try to shake your faith, discourage and demoralize you—be firm and steadfast! Adverse criticism may induce you to lessen your ardor—hold the fort! Let plutocrats, hirelings, the flesh and the devils do all in their power—get together, stick together, fight together and you will rejoice together in the victory. You are bound to win. God is just and the right will prevail.—*Weekly Advocate.*

POINTERS FOR WAGE-EARNERS.



Did you ever stop to think how people really cared for you, only so long as they can use you to further their own selfish ends?

Did you ever stop to think that society has the same love for you it has for a lemon—to be squeezed until dry and then thrown to the hogs, and a fresh one taken in its place?

Did you ever stop to think that you must be your own captain in the battle of life, and you must carve your own fortune or go without?

Did you ever stop to think that the victory obtained by the forefathers was the result of united action on their part, and that the battle is usually with the strong?

Did you ever stop to think that laboring men, as individuals, are weak, but united in a body they can move the world?

If you have not thought of these things it is time you did. Sit down and do a little reading after your day's work is done, and after you have read for a while, sit still and do a little thinking. Think for yourself; don't allow any one else to do it for you. Think what co-operation has done for the rich men, and you must see what co-operation will do for the poor. Think what nonsense it would be to fight a duel with an opponent—you to use a dirk knife and he a shotgun—distance ten paces. But that is just the way you have been fighting capital, and just so long as you continue the uneven fight, so long will you get the worst of it.—*Exchange.*

NEARLY EVERYTHING CONTROLLED BY TRUSTS.

A man wakes up in the morning, looks at a watch made by a watch trust, gets up and puts his feet on a carpet made by a carpet trust, takes off his night shirt made by a cotton trust, puts on his drawers and socks made by a woolen trust, puts on his shoes made by a leather trust, washes his face in water furnished by a water trust, in a bowl made by a queensware trust, uses soap made by a soap trust, dries his face and hands on a towel sold by a dry goods trust, puts on a shirt made by the cotton trust, buttons made by a button trust, a suit of clothes made by a clothing trust, and kneels down and puts his trust in the Lord, takes a drink of whisky made by a whisky trust, out of a glass made by a glass trust, and is ready for breakfast. The meal has been prepared on a stove made by a stove trust, with heat from the coal trust, in utensils made by the hardware trust, served in dishes from the queensware, glassware and silverware trusts. He sits down to a table made by the furniture trust, thanks the Lord for all His bountiful mercies, and falls to and eats what is set before him. His wife serves him with coffee, the price of which is fixed by the coffee trust, sweetened with sugar made by the sugar trust, oatmeal from the oats trust, bread from the flour trust, crackers from the cracker trust, and beefsteak from the big four combine. He rises from the table, puts on his trust overcoat, and trust hat, and rubber trust overshoes, kisses the only woman he can trust, steps out on a porch furnished by the lumber trust, and goes forth to skin his fellow-man, and trusts to luck to get trusted for something to eat for his dinner.—*The Toiler.*

IT IS NOT A GOOD THING

To discuss union business in public places.

To oust an efficient officer "just for a change."

To lose an opportunity of strengthening the Union.

To attempt the solution of business problems on a sentimental basis.

To assist in the election of a good though incompetent fellow to office.

To withhold support from entertainments designed to benefit the Union.

To subordinate the welfare of all to the prejudices of one in determining union questions.

To begrudge union dues while uncomplainingly squandering thrice the amount in a questionable manner.

To refuse to recognize actual conditions basing action on what should be rather than what is.

To permit religious, political or other extraneous influences to sway one in the selection of officials or determining any union question.—*The Journal.*

TRULY A STARTLING STATEMENT.

Here is a multi-millionaire whose annual income requires the labor for one year of 1,000 men to produce. Here is another whose income requires the labor of 10,000 men. And there is another whose annual income requires the annual labor of 20,000 men. There are in this land of the free and home of the brave about thirty thousand multi-millionaires whose profits necessitate the labor of every workingman, woman and child within its borders. Any society which will permit such an appalling condition in their domestic affairs cannot be civilized, let alone Christianized. The man who does not cry out against unlimited property rights, either wears a number 5 hat and a number 13 boot, or else he has a heart the size of a flax seed. In either event there is nothing manly, honest, or good about him that predominates.—*Western Laborer.*

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Trades unions are accused of inhumanity because they strive to cut off from the means of earning a livelihood tradesmen and other workers who do not belong to the unions. But do not the "learned professions" do the same thing? A man is not allowed to earn a livelihood by the practice of law unless he has been formally made a member of the bar. A physician is not permitted to practice the art of healing unless he can show a diploma from some approved medical school. A preacher is refused license to minister in the churches of any denomination unless he has been duly authorized by the church authorities. In other callings there is a like exclusion of persons who have not been authorized to perform certain functions. A candidate for the office of teacher in our public schools is rejected without examination if he cannot show his license to teach. And the law of the State enforces the restrictive rules in all these cases, save perhaps in that of the unqualified religious teacher, pains and penalties being available when required. But the trades union has no countenance of the law for the enforcement of its rules as to the exclusion of non-unionists from trade occupations. Indeed, trades unionism has only grudgingly been allowed by the law, and there remain many traces of the ancient statutes which punished with fine, imprisonment and flogging tradesmen or laborers who presumed to form combinations for self-defense against employers.—*Twentieth Century.*

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of February, 1894.

All moneys received since February 28, will be published in next month's CARPENTER. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
8	\$8 95	151	\$3 65	328	\$2 75	559	\$ 55
17	1 80	160	8 45	336	2 60	560	2 00
22	11 65	162	225 19	365	2 60	577	1 25
25	7 80	164	2 10	378	1 80	580	1 80
28	28 45	183	1 05	395	1 30	605	2 45
29	15 25	188	1 55	404	1 00	610	1 20
33	29 75	200	3 15	407	17 45	620	8 45
49	3 45	204	1 80	422	50	622	1 60
54	12 50	207	4 80	423	3 40	624	2 25
56	1 15	216	85	432	1 00	625	1 70
57	1 30	217	1 00	444	1 35	626	1 10
64	7 25	224	2 65	446	25 40	634	1 40
72	21 85	225	11 60	457	4 75	647	3 10
82	3 75	246	3 45	464	3 35	648	80
103	55	262	60	468	3 80	653	1 10
124	1 80	269	9 35	497	9 50	657	90
125	6 90	271	60	513	18 50	664	2 65
132	7 60	280	95	526	7 70	788	1 40
139	1 40	298	1 65	542	70	789	2 60
142	12 50	312	1 70	543	70	792	1 25
145	90	318	12 00	551	1 60		
Total				\$630 99			

CLAIMS APPROVED IN FEBRUARY, 1894.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
2648	J. Armstrong (Held over from December)	64	\$200 00
2727	G. A. Beall	3	400 00
2728	Mrs. A. Segbers	5	50 00
2729	J. J. Maguire	8	200 00
2730	M. C. Longacre	11	200 00
2731	John Buck	25	200 00
2732	C. S. Langworthy	28	200 00
2733	J. D. Kelley	29	200 00
2734	W. M. Anderson	29	200 00
2735	Mrs. P. McNeil	43	25 00
2736	Mrs. M. E. Roussell	47	50 00
2737	D. J. Mount	51	50 00
2738	Mrs. M. Alfke	60	50 00
2739	Mrs. L. Neilson	62	50 00
2740	A. H. Jones	72	200 00
2741	R. A. Keating	83	200 00
2742	S. Meissner	102	200 00
2743	Mrs. B. Pearson	109	50 00
2744	Mrs. A. Faulkner	115	50 00
2745	Mrs. Ida Payne	175	50 00
2746	Mrs. M. J. Gordon	211	50 00
2747	Geo. Geiger	215	50 00
2748	Mrs. B. Brever	228	50 00
2749	Thos. Hegan	274	50 00
2750	J. E. Anderson	299	200 00
2751	W. J. Tallmadge	301	200 00
2752	John Hudson	316	200 00
2753	Mrs. E. Odien	316	50 00
2754	Mrs. A. M. Steffes	332	25 00
2755	R. A. Mount	340	200 00
2756	Geo. Olf	355	100 00
2757	Mrs. L. Bach	359	50 00
2758	Wm. McOredle	374	200 00
2759	J. D. Miner	382	200 00
2760	Mrs. J. C. Cummings	401	50 00
2761	E. E. Libby	407	200 00
2762	John Gault	498	200 00
2763	Frank Meyer	433	200 00
2764	U. H. Moore	442	100 00
2765	Jos. Bohn	453	50 00
2766	Mrs. C. F. Walthour	462	50 00
2767	Mrs. E. Bergman	507	50 00
2768	Thos. A. Arnold	509	200 00
2769	Mrs. A. Jones	526	50 00
2770	Mrs. M. Monson	578	50 00
2771	Adam Zlor	164	200 00
2772	Jos. Weber	703	200 00
2773	I. B. Walters	718	200 00
2774	Mrs. M. E. Hamilton	731	50 00
2775	Mrs. S. Brown	733	50 00
2776	P. Hoch	736	50 00
2777	Mrs. A. E. Lind	758	25 00
Total			\$6,425 00

CLAIMS APPROVED IN MARCH, 1894.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
2778	Mrs. M. Warnhoff	1	\$50 00
2779	Wm. Wunnleke	1	200 00
2780	M. Strom	1	200 00
2781	M. C. Kercheval	4	200 00
2782	Mrs. D. Meyer	5	50 00
2783	Louis Frank	11	200 00
2784	H. Elsenheimer	16	200 00
2785	B. B. Neher	25	200 00
2786	Mrs. C. Depatie	28	25 00
2787	Jos. Clinkard	33	200 00
2788	S. D. Cook	33	100 00
2789	J. J. Mangin	51	100 00
2790	J. Rickart (Bal. due)	62	30 00
2791	A. Lachance	70	200 00
2792	Mrs. A. Kopecky	73	25 00
2793	C. E. Selby	104	200 00
2794	J. B. Hirst	122	200 00
2795	F. Soper	175	200 00
2796	Aug. Noe	209	200 00
2797	O. H. Matheny	246	200 00
2798	J. Ulschoefer	274	200 00
2799	J. Walters	299	200 00
2800	Mrs. M. Tower	301	25 00
2801	Mrs. J. Flynn	301	50 00
2802	Z. T. Bower	326	200 00
2803	Jas. Conway	340	200 00
2804	A. Knutson	382	200 00
2805	Mrs. A. P. Brogan	382	50 00
2806	L. Molin	450	200 00
2807	H. Stroh	464	200 00
2808	Mrs. K. Greimel	484	50 00
2809	Mrs. M. Conover	486	50 00
Total			\$4,605 00

MECHANICAL

HIP AND VALLEY ROOFS OF UNEQUAL PITCH.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS

Fig. 1 is the projection of the roofs completed, and it will be noticed that they are of different pitches and widths. A B C D E F G M H K I J, Fig. 3, is the plan of the building. A B is a gable end, and A N is the length of the common rafter; also D E is a gable end. D O being the length of the common rafter each has a ridge L N X and P O Y. The main roof is hipped, having four principal hip rafters with jacks. The intersection of each of the L's on the building with or rather in the main roof gives three valley rafters and creates the framing problem which is to be worked out.

Proceed to lay out the plan of the plates, hips, valleys and ridges as shown on Fig. 2 and join I G and H Q giving the peak R; also draw the dotted lines K R F and M R X in Fig. 3. To obtain the length of the main hip rafters square up from R and set off on the square line the pitch height R C equal to E T. Join H S which will be the exact length of the hip rafter, with the bevel S for the top cut and the bevel H for the bottom cut.

To find the lengths of the jacks set a pair of compasses or a rod at H and with H S as radius sweep the arc S V. Join V where the arc cuts the line R F and H, also draw the jack rafters square to the plate K H until they reach the line V H, and this line will determine their length and the bevel U will be the cut across the top of each against the hip, that at I being the plumb cut. Reverse cuts are made to go against the hip I R and G R, from the plates K I and G F.

To find the lengths of the jacks placed on the plate G M H, proceed to raise up from R square to G R, the pitch R Z; join Z G and with G as centre and radius G Z sweep the arc Z X, cutting M R N L in X; join X G. Set off the jack rafters

L N and drawing out square as 1, 2. The point 2 will be the point where the ridge L N will enter the main roof. This must be transferred over to cut the ridge X; and J X, C X will be the seats of the valleys.

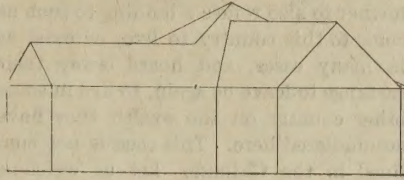


FIG. 1—ELEVATION OF ROOF.

To find the valley rafters, square up from X, which will be the line X 5, on it set off the pitch N L, and join J 5 which will be the exact length of the valley rafter with the top and bottom bevels as indicated on the diagram. It will be here seen that I have prolonged one valley from X till it cuts the centre line of the main roof, and at the point where it cuts raised up the whole pitch of

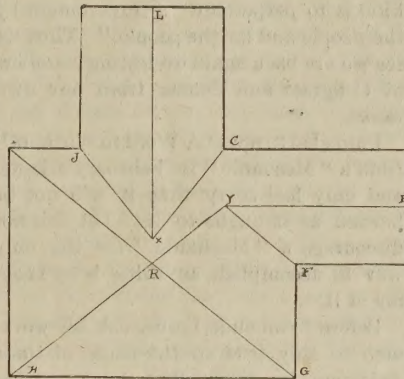


FIG. 2—PLAN OF ROOF.

T E, as 6 A. This is done for the purpose of determining the lengths of the jack rafters, and is necessary to find the angle. C 6 F is the angle. To find the short jacks reaching from the hip Q R to the valley C X, join C F and divide it into two equal parts as 6 7. Now with C as centre and C 4 as radius, sweep the arc 4 8, cutting 7 6, produced at 8 and join C 8; next draw the jack rafters from R Q to the dotted line C 8, which will be their lengths and the bottom cuts across the top edge of each jack, nailing against the valley rafter 6 C, will be the bevel 9.

The jacks from the ridge L N X to the valley J X, are found similarly by setting the compasses to radius J 5 and sweeping the arc, cutting the line X R;

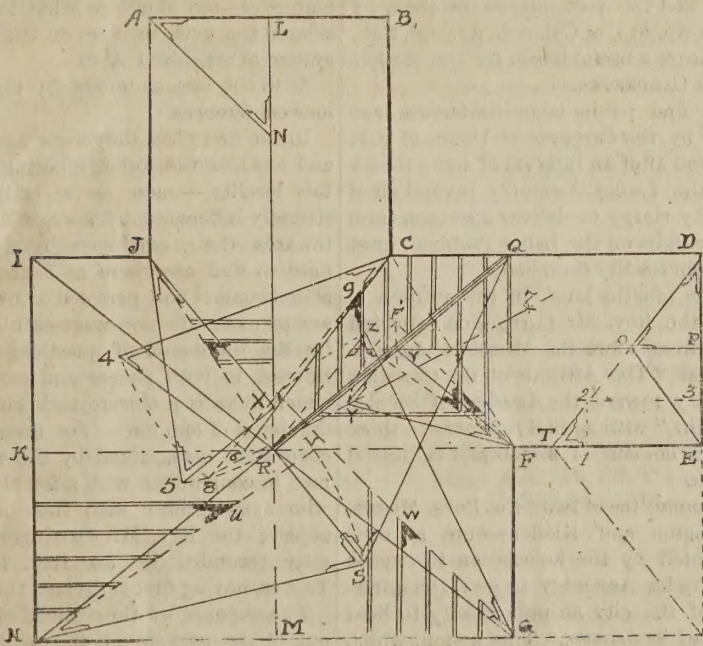


FIG. 3—LAYOUT OF RAFTERS.

in the manner shown, reaching from the plate G M H to the line G X and their lengths will be thus found. The bevel W will be the cut across the top edges of jacks in getting the cut to fit against the hip. It will also be the bevel reversed on the opposite to fit against the hips standing over Q R and R I.

In framing the valleys to stand over the seats X C and X J, first find out where the ridge will penetrate the main roof. This may be simply done by setting off on the line E T, the half pitch height

then by joining this point with J by the dotted line seen to the left of the valley, the jacks may be drawn as before.

For the valley F Y raise up square from Y the pitch Y Y equal to P O, and join Y F for the length of valley. The jacks are found by the process described before and the bevels are clearly seen. Each hip and valley rafter should be gotten out separately to avoid confusion, and the diagram closely studied as the system is simple and easily understood.

However should there be anything not readily grasped, I will be pleased to make it clear to anyone who may write for further information.

MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending
February 28, 1894.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$189 05	157	\$3 80	329	\$2 75	554	\$15 50
2	61 35	153	6 95	332	34 35	556	3 60
3	9 50	160	12 60	334	6 00	557	3 60
4	47 25	162	16 95	336	15 60	559	1 65
5	25 05	163	10 20	339	8 00	560	7 65
6	1 95	168	20 15	341	1 29	563	19 25
8	26 85	166	9 75	342	12 90	564	9 45
9	12 45	167	17 25	343	12 45	565	2 25
11	33 90	168	9 90	344	7 80	567	13 35
12	14 30	169	19 50	345	4 65	573	2 25
13	2 25	170	2 40	346	4 50	574	7 35
14	3 30	171	11 65	351	3 45	577	3 75
15	5 40	174	1 00	354	1 60	580	6 40
16	33 55	172	3 80	352	3 80	579	1 65
17	4 30	173	1 00	353	1 60	580	6 40
18	3 45	175	24 55	355	10 50	581	5 40
19	4 35	176	14 25	356	4 50	585	2 40
20	8 45	177	13 35	359	10 80	586	9 90
21	20 58	181	61 20	360	7 20	590	1 95
22	34 95	183	3 15	362	2 00	591	4 30
23	32 80	184	2 30	365	7 80	592	6 15
24	6 15	186	6 15	367	5 40	593	2 85
25	44 95	188	7 05	368	5 25	595	2 80
26	11 75	189	5 30	369	7 95	602	1 80
27	7 95	190	6 60	371	1 60	604	5 85
28	88 35	191	3 90	374	20 25	605	7 35
29	47 75	192	6 75	376	5 90	606	4 05
30	10 65	193	8 25	377	3 60	610	3 60
33	91 25	194	2 85	378	5 40	611	11 20
35	5 25	195	3 95	380	7 65	617	8 60
37	2 85	196	2 10	381	19 15	619	3 95
38	5 70	198	6 75	382	47 65	620	3 45
39	12 75	199	9 75	384	2 40	622	7 20
40	11 70	200	10 00	385	2 70	623	18 60
42	8 25	201	6 95	386	9 00	624	7 75
43	51 20	203	14 50	388	4 50	625	8 85
44	8 60	204	5 40	391	6 60	626	9 70
45	1 95	206	6 60	393	3 75	629	4 70
46	2 40	207	14 40	394	1 90	631	3 75
47	2 10	208	9 00	395	7 80	632	3 75
49	10 35	209	27 65	396	13 70	634	7 65
50	5 55	214	4 05	398	4 45	637	8 85
51	18 65	215	11 85	399	2 38	638	13 65
52	6 75	216	2 55	400	3 65	639	10 65
53	1 25	217	3 00	403	2 70	641	5 70
54	37 50	218	8 40	404	7 00	645	5 05
55	5 25	220	3 40	407	58 85	646	1 35
56	11 70	221	6 90	409	3 00	647	18 90
57	6 50	224	8 70	416	15 45	648	2 40
59	3 50	225	34 80	420	4 20	651	2 40
60	20 70	226	4 00	421	5 55	653	8 90
61	24 00	227	8 10	422	1 50	654	2 55
62	32 00	228	12 30	423	10 20	655	3 75
63	21 80	229	4 65	425	1 80	667	5 40
64	21 75	230	14 40	427	11 85	659	5 70
65	7 25	232	1 50	428	4 50	661	2 35
69	2 20	233	1 65	431	7 75	663	3 70
70	6 50	234	12 75	432	6 00	664	16 90
72	20 35	235	4 65	433	24 60	666	17 50
73	30 20	236	1 70	434	9 00	667	20 05
74	7 35	237	16 20	435	3 75	670	1 30
76	6 45	238	9 30	437	4 65	676	8 10
80	4 20	239	12 75	440	15 85	677	3 15
81	2 45	240	13 25	442	6 00	678	27 60
82	11 25	241	4 80	444	4 00	681	21 60
83	26 60	242	12 00	445	2 55	685	6 15
84	3 30	243	6 15	446	108 60	687	8 00
88	3 45	246	11 15	449	9 90	689	7 80
89	6 50	247	29 55	450	3 75	692	12 80
90	20 45	249	8 10	451	18 90	694	2 85
92	6 15	250	4 35	453	21 70	695	1 35
93	1 00	251	9 00	456	2 70	696	5 10
94	10 50	253	7 00	457	14 25	697	4 65
95	1 65	257	27 15	459	4 95	698	20 70
96	9 15	260	16 00	460	7 20	699	10 80
97	2 50	262	1 80	461	4 60	701	3 15
99	3 45	265	1 80	464	10 05	702	1 80
100	5 40	266	2 40	466	10 95	704	12 30
101	3 15	267	2 70	468	28 55	705	10 40
102	7 55	268	15 85	469	7 15	706	11 75
103	1 65	269	28 05	470	5 25	707	5 80
104	4 70	271	3 60	471	3 00	711	3 75
107	7 50	273	6 25	474	8 30	712	13 50
108	23 70	274	17 70	475	2 25	714	9 45
109	57 70	275	4 45	479	3 00	715	19 50
111	7 30	276	5 00	480	3 60	716	12 20
112	17 65	277	3 60	481	14 85	718	26 75
113	3 75	279	4 20	482	7 75	728	2 25
114	9 80	280	2 85	484	7 65	729	12 90
115	6 45	283	5 90	485	7 46	731	4 00
118	13 80	284	16 05	486	10 55	732	4 65
119	12 40	286	11 15	487	49	734	5 00
121	13 50	288	10 45	490	3 75	736	5 05
122	15 25	290	23 90	493	17 05	738	7 50
124	9 75	294	5 40	495	3 75	739	17 25
125	40 90	295	5 80	496	6 15	740	4 20
131	4 50	296	4 85	497	61 10	742	3 75
132	21 80	298	4 95	499	75	744	2 80
134	34 65	299	28 05	500	2 85	746	2 35
136	4 95	300	1 95	502	2 55	750	9 00
137	4 65	301	17 10	507	3 75	751	2 85
138	6 65	304	6 45	509	31 75	753	1 50
139	4 20	306	3 00	510	4 50	756	7 50
140	6 60	308	5 85	511	10 50	758	5 30
141	14 25	311	69 75	513	68 85	769	1 20
142	35 40	312	5 10	515	15 00	768	7 85
143	6 85	314	6 80	518	21 15	767	10 25
144	8 60	316	10 05	519	2 40	775	2 70
146	5 55	318	36 00	520	2 00	776	3 95
146	50	320	5 45	521	10 75	783	4 50
147	10 05	322	1 10	526	45 60	785	7 35
149	7 05	323	1 65	542	2 10	786	7 20
150	6 15	324	5 55	543	4 05	792	5 15
151	24 75	325	5 25	549	3 90	799	3 75
152	3 00	326	9 10	550	1 55	801	4 15
154	10 95	327	39 60	551	4 80	802	2 40
155	12 15	328	15 30	553	2 55	805	3 30
Total,				\$5,127 68			

FINANCIAL REPORT

JANUARY REPORT.

RECEIPTS—JANUARY, 1894.

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5,341 64
" Advertisements	10 00
" Rent	10 00
" Subscribers	5 70
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894	8,974 97
Total	\$14,342 31

EXPENSES, JANUARY, 1894.

For Printing	\$538 74
" Office, etc.	482 46
" Tax to A. F. of L.	70 00
" Traveling and Organizing	16 50
" Benefits No. 2680 to No. 2726	5,975 00
" Meeting of G. E. B.	495 62
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1894	6,763 99
Total	\$14,342 31

DETAILED EXPENSES—JANUARY, 1894.

Printing, 8,200 Membership Cards	\$17 00
" 1,000 Postals	3 00
" 16 Sec'y Order Books	4 00
" 6,000 Arrears Notices	12 00
" 2,300-page Ledgers	40 00
" 27 200-page	30 24
" 725 Letter Sheet Circulars	5 25
" Wood Cut Engravings	2 00
" 500 Cards	2 75
" 5,000 Agitation Cards	12 50
" 24,000 copies Feb. Journal	409 00
Expressage on Journal	1 00
Postage on February Journal	24 38
Engravings for February Journal	3 75
Special Writers for Journal	41 25
Postage on Supplies, etc.	15 13
500 Postals	5 00
Office Rent for January	25 00
12 Telegrams	9 65
Expressage on Supplies (Dec.)	16 61

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1894.



Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

CO-OPERATIVE COLONIZATION.

By the tone and drift of our journal, THE CARPENTER, it is evident that necessity has forced us all to a more "radical" way of thinking. Organization to-day has dormant powers within it, on one branch of which I wish to make a few remarks, hoping to enlist your favorable co-operation. A plan of procedure is already in operation by which workers of all branches of industry are united in an effort to bring about the co-operative commonwealth.

A society in Australia has acquired land in South America, and engages in taking families of workers, that have passed a proper examination as to "fitness" to co-operate, in their own ship to the place. The co-operator has by his own means, or the advance of his organization \$300 as a means of employment, consisting of either cash, tools, machinery or furniture, or part of one or all.

What has been undertaken by them with the aid of rules governing them, is also feasible right here, on the following plan: To establish a colony of 100 workers where a miniature business world is reproduced, there are required about 30 farmers and 70 tradesmen of various description. By using the unit of a day for a day as a means of exchange for all workers, and equal rights to all, with one vote and one share, the means of employment can be doubled every six months. So that, after getting the first co-operators started, the number of co-operators can be doubled every six months by their own exertion, and by others to come in on their capital, which is their labor. For example, there are called for, say five carpenters beginning

MONTHS. FIVE YEARS.

5 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60
10 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 160 | 320 | 640 | 1280 | 2560 | 5120

so that by capitalizing the first five men or families, say with \$1500 by the carpenters' organization, in five years they have had the privilege of getting 5120 on an independent self-supporting basis, thereby not only relieving the labor market of the many made superfluous by the labor-saving machinery being private property, but will teach a wholesome lesson of how to live humane, and incidentally break the back of the greed of private capitalism, that is wiping out the bloom of American manhood and womanhood.

In a space of less than ten years we will have passed through the most complete evolution, from beastly competition to an era of a higher civilization, where no poor and suffering are used to produce rent, profit and interest for deadly drones, where ignorance is the result of laziness, where labor is a pastime, where greed and want are unknown to the useful members of society, where art and science will be on such a high and better plane, that we can have but dim conception of, where justice holds full sway, where cranks are no more, for ignorance

and prejudice are at an end, for the love of money is no more; where we can look back and compare the present, the giant engine of progress and emancipation from wage-slavery as the product of intelligence and courage brought about by co-operation, with the past, where the product of labor was a curse, because of private ownership of the means of production and the ignorance and selfishness of mankind.

I venture to say, that one co-operative colony of 100 to start with, can in three years build co-operative railroads, and as a consequence be able to run out of existence every private profit concern, because men will not work for another's profit, if they can be owners themselves, and then a railroad will be but an elephant on the hands of stockholders, and of no value until the people take it in hand. This is one of the dormant qualities of organization, and should be discussed, understood and acted on at the earliest opportunity.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. RUDY.

Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL GOSSIP ON MANY POINTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Members are invited to discuss labor questions and the good of the U. B., I therefore need make no apology for using a limited space in the journal.

In the February issue under "Discuss Social Problems," the intention of electing members of Congress and the Senate from our own ranks is well meant and strictly proper. And further under the same head it is argued we can do so if we only get the members of our Unions educated as to their true duty to themselves and their offspring. Then we shall not have labored in vain. Now just here is the vital point: How can we educate the members to comprehend their duties? Can we elect men to public office who have no knowledge of the history of our country, its constitution and laws, and who have not a fair share of education?

The autocrat and millionaire has not naturally any better opportunities than those less wealthy. But, early in his career he finds out by instinct or is taught the advantage of an education, which he soon acquires by diligence and often by self-denial. He knows there is room on top and does not miscalculate the distance from below. Further I find that when a young man, who has a moderate education and shows some ambition to excel or teach others, especially the older men (who by the way have learned everything and have left nothing worth knowing for anyone else to learn) something, which they have never used, seen or ever heard of before, he (the young man) is at once called down and ridiculed. Can learning be disseminated in this way, to morally elevate a large class of men?

Can we cure this evil by compulsory education or letting everything take its own course? Shall we allow small boys and girls to work as soon as they can keep in balance on their feet; or will we send them to school, and see that they attend, until they are able to think and act for themselves, and not be sent to work until fully sixteen (16) years of age and forbid the hiring of children under that age? This is something which ought to receive more attention. We will not have labored in vain when all are alike educated. Thanks to the public schools and Guttenberg and his disciples that learning may be so readily diffused.

In regard to the communication from Santa Barbara, Cal., as to Chinese Labor everybody must admit the facts stated. But we cannot tolerate class

legislation even to foreigners or unnaturalized citizens. We must treat all alike. We can refuse a landing to all who can not read and write the Roman or English (as we have adopted the Roman) characters in their own language at least. And further to also refuse a landing to such as come to this country to live, or exist as in many cases, and hoard away their earnings to leave us again, to live in some other country on the wealth they have accumulated here. This class is not confined to the Chinese. Let us welcome those who come with the honest intention to become loyal law abiding, peaceable and worthy citizens of this republic, without regard to nationality or color.

If our members have followed reading "A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle" it will be noticed that workmen have been at all times and are now the flower of a nation. To make workmen loyal to their country as well as to their own kind is to perpetuate "a Government by the people and for the people." Thus we see we are back again to electing members of Congress and Senate from our own ranks.

I am glad to note "A Word to Workers" from a "Mechanic" in February's issue, and only feel sorry that it will not be heeded as it ought to be. Let this not discourage a "Mechanic," for the only way to accomplish anything is by keeping at it.

Before I conclude I must ask all workmen to stay true to the cause of trade unionism, for only a firm determination will lead us to victory. In the language of an old poem, "The Will and the Way:"

There was a noble Roman
In Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker
Before the battle say:
"They're safe in such a fortress;
There is no way to take it."
"On! On!" our hero cried:
"I'll find a way or make it."

L. M.

Bellville, Ill.

OPEN YOUR DOORS FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

The history of our labor conferences at Colorado Springs and the lessons therefrom, and the part played in them by Union No. 515, of Colorado Springs, Col., may prove a useful lesson for the readers of THE CARPENTER.

The first public labor conference was called by the Carpenters' Union of that city, and after an interval of more than a year the Trades Assembly invited all of the city clergy to deliver a sermon from their pulpits on the Labor Problem, most of whom readily complied.

Some months later, in the autumn of 1892, the Rev. Mr. Carrington delivered an address before the Ministers' Association on "The Attitude of the Christian Ministry toward the Leaders of Secular Thought," with special reference to those in the domain of social and industrial reform.

A committee of two—the Revs. Messrs. Carrington and Kieffer—were at once appointed by the association to request the Trades Assembly to give the ministers of the city an opportunity to hear some of its debates. This action, which was taken, in part at least, to return the compliment paid the clergy by the Trades Assembly in inviting them to preach on the labor problem, was cordially reciprocated by the assembly, and an invitation was heartily extended to the ministers to attend its fortnightly meetings.

At least seven of the clergy then residing in the city accepted the invitation and attended some of the meetings.

It was then decided in March a year ago to hold a series of labor conferences every two months, and a committee consisting of a representative of each labor union in affiliation with the Trades Assembly

and four clergymen—the Rev. Messrs. Carrington, Kieffer, Tucker and Bull, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

In the meantime an anniversary banquet was given by the Carpenters' Union, and all of the clergy were invited to be present, several of them accepting the invitation.

In the latter part of April the first in this series of Labor conferences was held in Durkee Hall—the subject of discussion being—"The Ethics of Unionism and Non-Unionism," and opened by the Rev. Dr. Montague and the Rev. Mr. Carrington, and participated in by some of the professional men and mechanics present.

On the 29th of July the second conference was held under the auspices of the Summer school, at which Professor Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., delivered an address on "Natural Monopolies."

The third and last of these conferences was held on Oct. 20th in Weber hall—the subject of debate, "What Methods are Necessary to the Solution of Our Present Industrial Problems?" Mr. I. N. Corbin of Denver, the editor of the Union Pacific employees' magazine, and the Hon. Owen Prentiss of Cripple Creek opening the discussion, followed by seven other speakers—the Messrs. Thornton, Silverberg and Scott, the Rev. Drs. Gregg and Slocum, Mr. Ehrich and the Rev. Mr. Kieffer, in the order named.

It is unnecessary to refer to all these events further than to call attention to the unusual sight and the significance of the fact that there were met together on a common platform for a frank and intelligent discussion of the leading issues of the day, the Knight of Labor and the employer, the Christian Socialist and the Philosophic Anarchist, the clergyman and the lawyer, the capitalist and the wage-earner, the professor and the farmer—that not a word was uttered to mar the harmony of the meeting, and but little said that was not endorsed by almost all present.

Furthermore not a bitter or unkind word was spoken against either the capitalist or employer, although two speakers—the one the member of a prominent labor organization and the other an employer—did allude to what they considered the evils incident to the present system of organized labor.

As to the lessons taught by these various conferences.

In the first place they show how eager and anxious the union laboring men of this locality—men as a body more strongly influenced by a sense of justice towards their employers it would be hard to find anywhere as I know from actual contact and personal knowledge—are to meet the non-wage-earning class for the discussion of questions of vital interest to both classes and concerning which there is a sincere and widespread difference of opinion. For these conferences were inaugurated by the workingmen in conjunction with a few clergymen who sympathized with their aim and object; the Rev. Mr. Carrington, earnestly seconded by the Rev. Professor Tucker, having first suggested the idea.

The expense of these meetings comes out of the pockets of the workingmen themselves.

In the second place they reveal the fact, long since recognized by the writer, that many intelligent wage-earners have broader and wiser views on the labor problem and a truer conception of what is needed to solve it than a large majority of the capitalists and employers, including those we term the educated classes, and that these classes have much to learn from as well as, if you will, much to impart to the working classes.

Thirdly, they provide an opportunity for the Christian Church, and especially

(Continued on page 12.)

Craft Problems.

(This Department is for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects and problems in Carpentry.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

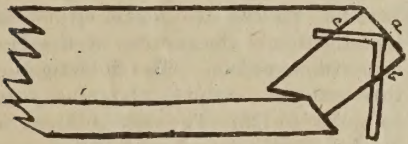
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

BEVELING HIP RAFTERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1894.

For some months past I have noticed some very sad mistakes—to put it mildly—sent to your valuable little paper by some members of our Brotherhood. I think when a brother undertakes to enlighten an apprentice or improve he should do so in the simplest manner possible. In January issue I noticed two diagrams showing the method of beveling hip rafters, and though having a fair knowledge of six books of Euclid, I confess that those diagrams are Greek to me.

I honestly believe that if the brothers should ask the apprentice or improve about the generation of the hyperbolic paraboloid he could as easily answer it as he could solve the problem of these two diagrams. For instance, Bro. McKinlay scoffs at old-time style. He forgets that many hundred generations are past and gone since Euclid demonstrated problems that are beyond the comprehension of nine-tenths of the present generation. He also forgets that the different styles of architecture such as the Gothic, Doric, Corinthian, etc., are old styles and new at the same time.



(Lay framing square on heel cut as in sketch with point of square at a, centre of back of hip, draw lines and you have bevel a, b and a, c.)

To return to the hip beveling, I enclose the above old style and at the same time very simple diagram, showing the method of beveling hips which I am confident is within the comprehension of the youngest apprentice.

Yours fraternally,

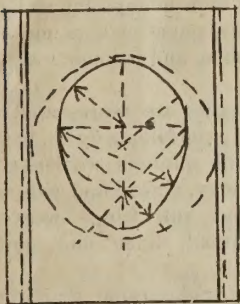
J. C. MOLLOY.

Union 2, Cincinnati, O.

BATH-ROOM WORK.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 28, 1894.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:



1 IN. TO 1 FOOT.

In looking over the January issue of the CARPENTER I noticed on page 3 under the heading "Bath-room Wood work," some perforated seats, of which the construction is all right, but the shape of the perforation I do not like. Enclosed find a sketch of my method of laying out one.

ADAM C. HAROLD.

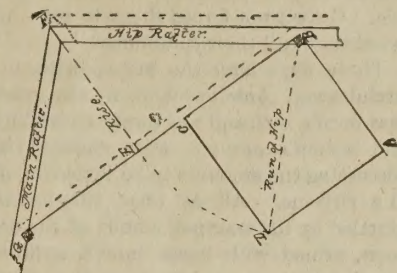
FRAMING HIP RAFTERS.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 19, '94.

To the Editor of the CARPENTER:

In looking over the January issue of your paper I notice on page 3 a communication and diagram under the heading of "Framing Hip Rafters" by Bro. Ross, of Dayton, Ky., and another by Bro. McKinlay, of Union 62, Englewood, Ill.

Now as Bro. McKinlay is speaking about learners I send this diagram for their interest, as I think they will find it more easy to understand than Bro. McKinlay's Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 in the January CARPENTER.



Let A B be half the width of the building and B D the run of hip. Take A D for the radius and strike the plate E. E F will be the rise of the rafter; E G will be the run of rafter. From G F lay out the main rafter; from B F lay out the hip rafter, leaving the same depth over the notch of the hip as over the notch of the main rafter. To get the backing of the hip take the piece cut out of the hip rafter at the plate, leave the long cut on any square corner and mark it underneath. Now set a bevel to the lines of the piece and longer still be the backing no matter what the run or rise is. The length of the hip rafter wants to be half of the width of the cut at the ridge longer. Take the thickness of the hip rafter for the cut to strike the ridge pole; mark it parallel with the down cut, now set a bevel to the outside corner which is the cut.

Yours truly,

JAMES ECCLES.

Union 111, Lawrence, Mass.



THE firm of PACKARD & RONEY who claim to be contractors and builders in Hot Springs, Ark., are a very unfair concern. They take work at such low figures that it is impossible for them to pay union wages. They also take sub-contracts and let out work by price in an endeavor to come out even. Both Packard and Roney were members of 469 until last fall when they withdrew. They made the Union some very fine promises when they withdrew which they have so far failed to fulfil. Union 469 is doing its best to down piece-work.

FRED. R. MEYERS, a contractor in Tarrytown, N. Y., has victimized members of the U. B. of wages due. He is taking work at half-price and then cheating everybody out of wages honestly due.

THE Gutzkow BROTHERS, contractors and carpenters, Milwaukee, Wis., do planing mill work and factory work and ship considerable of their goods to other cities. This firm is a big scab concern. We warn union carpenters everywhere not to use any material from this firm.

DIRECTORY OF CARPENTERS' BUSINESS AGENTS OR WALKING DELEGATES.

- BOSTON, MASS.—G. G. Childs, 699 Washington Street.
- BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.
- CINCINNATI, O.—David Fisher, 475 Walnut Street.
- CHICAGO, ILL.—A. Cattermull, 167 Washington Street; Wm. Watson.
- CLEVELAND, O.—Vincent Havin, residence, 124 Carran Street; office, room 11, 158 Superior Street.
- COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—John Helmrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.
- HARTFORD, CONN.—Frank McKenna, 1053 Broad Street.
- HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—James Western.
- INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. W. Pruitt.
- MILWAUKEE, WIS.—J. Bettendorf.
- NEW YORK.—John L. Halkett, 71 W. 96th Street, and Frank Schultz, 442 E. Ninth Street.
- NORWOOD, MASS.—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpv Avenue.

Suggestions,

Notes and

Queries.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to offer suggestions and make inquiries of general public interest and of benefit to the U. B.)

Correspondents must write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

A. N. GUTTERMUTH, Rochester, Pa.—Would it not be a good idea to get up a bill and present it to Congress and the United States Senate, making eight hours a day's labor and have it become the law of the land? In my opinion that is the only way we can reach the eight-hour day.

ANSWER.—Congressmen are too busy taking care of capitalists' interests to bother their heads about any desires of workingmen. They are tinkering with the tariff and squeezing our currency down to a single standard contraction basis. The very stringent Eight-hour law now on the statute books of the United States is violated right and left by Department officials. These violations were brought last year and again quite recently to the attention of the Administration, but nothing is done to right these violations. To ask the Federal Government to recognize Labor interests will amount to naught until Labor unites and takes complete charge of the Government.

O. L. LINTZ, Oneonta, N. Y.—There are some changes that ought to be made at the next Convention, and one is the limit of age. I think 50 years bars out a good many very good men, especially in smaller towns. We have here several men that are 50 years and up to 55 years that are first-class men, but it is hard work to induce them to join our Union as they are debarred from full benefits. In large cities the 50-year limit no doubt is a benefit to the organization.

ANSWER.—The 50 year limit of age is set to protect our funds from being drained too heavily by our benefits. Very few fraternal or benevolent societies admit persons over 50 unless the candidate pays a large initiation fee as a premium, and then it is graded in most cases in proportion to age. The Amalgamated Carpenters set the limit at 40. Under our laws, a man over 50 when he joins is entitled to an allowance of \$50 funeral benefit.

W. C. CHILCOAT, Corsicana, Tex.—If a member paid his dues for December 1893, would he be three months in arrears March 1, 1894?

ANSWER.—No; he would not be three months in arrears until April 1, 1894. Then he would owe dues for January, February and March.

MANY CORRESPONDENTS.—We have not received any acknowledgment for our Fin. Sec'y report.

ANSWER.—When a F. S. report is sent in with remittance of money for tax, we invariably acknowledge receipt of the report. Otherwise we do not. From time to time, however, we will hereafter publish a list of all Fin. Sec. who fail to send reports on time.

L. M., BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Can we place THE CARPENTER on file in our city library or public reading room, and is it advisable to place the journal in the hands of non-union carpenters?

ANSWER.—To both queries we unhesitatingly say. Yes.

It suits a tyranny to reduce its subjects to poverty.—Aristotle.

GRAND WORK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.—Rev. Wm. L. Bull came to this place in 1890, and in a short time was known to all labor men as a staunch, true trade union advocate in every respect. That fall he returned again to his home near Philadelphia and again came here in November 1892, and was a resident here for fully a year. It was due to his efforts that the Trades Assembly of this city invited the Ministers' Association and the latter sent four delegates to our Trades Assembly. The Rev. Drs. Carrington, Kiefer, Tucker and Bull were the delegates. The Rev. Mr. Bull is an honorary member of Carpenters Union, No. 515.

It is due to Brother Bull that such a strong union sentiment prevails in this community. Public opinion is being moulded at public meetings. Theories, however just and righteous, will never be shaped into practical results except public opinion is first educated and moulded up to a proper standard of justice and righteousness. Public opinion and sentiment are too often neglected and overlooked in the study of economic questions. These are factors that should not be overlooked; and furthermore can not be forced nor developed at a moment's notice, but must grow, slowly, steady and sure, and be cultivated rightly and nourished by substantial arguments and kind words.

This is the kind of seed Brother Bull has sown, and is already bearing fruit, inasmuch as this town during the late business depression has upheld union wages and hours, although work is scarce, perhaps not half of the members of 515 employed.

No. 515 recognizing the value of these services, and being anxious to tender Brother Bull a token of its recognition of his merits and practical work, presented him, prior to his departure from this city, an autograph album containing a set of resolutions with the signature of officers and seal of Union attached, besides the members individually leaving their well wishes and signatures on the different pages.

The Rev. Mr. Bull was also presented with a neat gavel, the handiwork of Brother E. H. Taylor, and our former brother, now contractor, Peter Schmitt, ingeniously devised and skilfully executed, consisting of 285 pieces of different kinds of wood. After the presentation a number of short speeches were made.

Last winter Mr. L. R. Ehrick and the Rev. Buchanan Riley visited Union 515 and addressed a largely attended meeting. The former is a heavy land owner and speculator converted to the theory of single tax, as well as being convinced that our present social and industrial system is morally wrong. The latter is at present in charge of Rev. Kiefer's church. The Rev. W. S. Priest of the First Christian Church, and other clergymen have given us good labor sermons this winter. This shows we are pushing ahead here in the "Wild and Woolly West."

A CORRECTION MADE.

In January issue we published an item that the National Furniture Workers' Union had placed a boycott on the firm of Brunswick, Balke & Collender. Carpenters' Union 620, Stamford, Conn., assures us that the firm has adhered to the nine-hour day in its factory in Stamford, Conn., ever since it made an agreement to that effect with Union 620. And further it is the only wood-working firm in Stamford which observes the rule of nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays.

BRITISH WORKMAN'S BALLAD.

George R. Sims has written a satirical poem dealing with the English elections and the workmen. The verses form a parody on Kipling's "Tommy Atkins." These are the lines:

I walked in a percesshin with a banner and a band,
And they said I was a noosance in 'Igh 'Olborn
and the Strand;
I spouted at a meeting which was in Trafalgar
square,
But they sent the slops to charge me and to clear
me out of there.

Oh, it's "Dammygog" and "Sochulist," and
"Damn the lazy lout,"
But it's "Bless the British workman" with the
ballot box about.
The ballot box about, my lads, the ballot box
about;
Oh, it's "Bless the British workman," with the
ballot box about.

I struck for better wages, and they said I was a
fool,
A d the crafty hagitat'r merely used me as a
tool;
And when the kids was starving and we hadn't
sup nor bite,
They only shrugged their shoulders, and they
said it sarved me right.

For it's "Ruin to the country," and it's wick-
edness and crime,
But it's "Sacred rights o' labor" just about
election time.
Just about election time, my lads, just about
election time;
Oh, it's "Sacred rights o' labor" just about
election time.

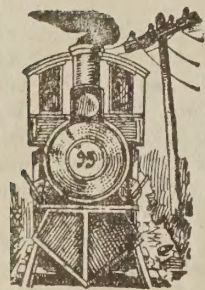
I'm lazy and I'm 'ulking, and a noosance and a
cooss,
And I sits on trade and commerce like a blessed
inkybus,
I'm a-draggin down the hempire and a swelling
of the rates,
And a 'orny 'anded 'umbug what the hupper
classes 'ates.

For it's "Workin' men are duffers," and
"They're never worth a groat,"
But it's "British bone and sinew" when they
wants your blooming vote.
They wants your blooming vote, my lads, they
wants your blooming v. te;
Oh, it's "British bone and sinew" when they
wants your blooming vote.

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

VI.—THE FIRST TRIUMPH (Continued.)

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



HE number of communes established from the eleventh to the thirteenth century was very great, but they were not all of them instituted so peacefully as that of Noyon, nor when instituted were they maintained without the expenditure of much blood and treasure. A striking illustration of the strength and tenacity displayed in defence of the recommencement of trade unionism is to be found in the struggle to maintain the commune of Laon; a struggle fraught with incidents of most thrilling interest, extending over a period of 189 years. Laon was an episcopal city, whose bishop was one of the six ecclesiastical peers of France. The bishop, named Gaudri, had been one of the Norman conquerors of England, but having obtained the appointment to the See of Laon, he recrossed the Straits of Dover and took possession of his rich benefice in 1106.

Strange stories are told of Gaudri, who appears to have been more fitted for a soldier than a priest. It is said that in imitation of semi-barbarous crusaders he kept a black slave whom he employed in deeds of vengeance. He is accused of putting out the eyes of a serf on suspicion of his having agitated among his fellows for a bettering of their condition and of conniving at the murder of another in the very cathedral.

The serfs of the town soon began to

manifest discontent with their new master, and during the absence of the bishop, while on a visit to England, they offered the clergy and knights who ruled in his stead a large sum of money to grant them a charter. An agreement was arrived at and a commune similar to that of Noyon was proclaimed at Laon. When the bishop heard of this he was very wroth, but the serfs managed to raise such a large sum of money for his benefit that his anger was appeased. The bishop then accepted the commune and swore upon the gospels to respect it. Following the precedent set by the good bishop of Noyon, the king was requested to affix the great seal of the crown to the charter; which he did, upon receipt of a rich present and a promise of sixty livres to be paid him every year.

For three years the new citizens of Laon were happy and proud of the freedom they had purchased. But in the spring of 1112, the bishop invited the king to Laon to keep Easter. The citizens however, found cause for suspicion in this visit, and mistrusting the sincerity of their bishop, they augered danger to their newly acquired liberties therefrom. So, upon the arrival of the king, they presented him with a magnificent purse of 400 livres, thinking to impress him with the fact that he had more to hope from the generosity of freemen than from the taxes wrung from unwilling serfs. The bishop, on his part, who probably knew the king's nature better than the citizens, made no present to the king, but promised him in the near future, the sum of 700 livres, in case of a certain arrangement. The cupidity of Louis the Fat was unable to resist the tempting bait though it involved his knightly honor. Accordingly, the charter bearing the seal of the crown was annulled, and the solemn oath of the bishop was violated. An order of the bishop and the king was issued for the magistrates to give up the seal and banner of the commune, to take down the great bell that rang out the opening and closing of the normal work-day and of the citizens' meetings and when this had been done the magistrates were to cease their functions forever.

When the heralds proclaimed this joint episcopal and royal order in the market place on the great plaza of the cathedral, the sullen silence with which the citizens received the proclamation alarmed the king. At nightfall he quit the hotel where he was lodged and sought refuge in the episcopal palace. But whether he mistrusted the strength of the palace wall, or was ashamed of his treacherous conduct, he left Laon before daybreak, with all his train, without waiting for the celebration of Easter Day and its message of "peace on earth and good will to man."

After the departure of the king no citizens appeared on the streets and the taverns remained closed; everybody was shut up at home. The solemn Easter procession passed through deserted streets. The next day the usual procession to the church of St. Vincent was protected by a body of knights who wore armor under their robes. The following day a rumor spread that the bishops and knights were calculating how much each serf had paid for the establishment of the commune and how much could be exacted from them to supply the sum promised to the king for the annullment of the charter. The citizens yet remained shut up in their homes, no shops were opened and no sound of a tool could be heard in the city. But by this time the bishop felt so re-assured that he dismissed the force of serfs that he had summoned from his domains for the protection of the palace. Guibert, the bishop of Nogent, who tells the story of Laon, says: "I repaired to the bishop's palace and prayed him to beware of violence.

"What do you suppose," said he to me, "those fellows can do with all their outbreaks? Why, if my blackamoor John were to pull the nose of the boldest of them, the poor devil dare not even grumble. Have I not forced them to give up what they call their commune?"

Three days later the bishop with his archdeacon, Anselm—who, by the way, was born a serf, and was sorely grieved by the bishop's perjury—were engaged in discussing the amounts to be levied upon the citizens. All at once they were startled by the tramp of bands of townsmen, armed with bows, lances, swords, axes, hammers and clubs, who were marching to the assault of the palace. A band of knights in full armor charged the mustering forces, but although they did some execution, they were soon pulled from their horses, and being unable to rise from the weight of their armor, were speedily dispatched. The palace walls were stormed; and the bishop taking advantage of a subterranean passage fled from the palace, which was now in flames.

At this juncture there appeared upon the scene a man of gigantic frame armed with a formidable pole-axe. He was soon recognized as a serf of the domain, who some years before had resisted punishment, and escaping to the forest had from that time led the life of a bold outlaw. "The Wolf! The Wolf!" was the cry that greeted the outlaw as he led the burghers toward the cathedral. The new leader ordered the insurgents to search every bin and sound every cask in the cathedral vaults. One of the casks standing on end rang hollow under the blows that were rained upon them. It was forthwith overturned and a figure clad in a serf's smock was discerned in the dim light of the vault. "Who have we here?" cried the outlaw, forcing his way to the centre of the throng. "Only a poor serf imprisoned here," was the faltering reply of the trembling wretch. "Ha! ha!" exclaimed the forester, as he caught the figure by the hair and turned the face toward the light, "so it is you, Gaudri, you who made me a wolf!" The bishop clasped the knees of the outlaw and begged him to spare his life, offering to swear on the gospels, to abdicate the bishopric, to give the citizens all the money he possessed and return to England, if they so desired. "Thy oath upon the gospels!" cried the enraged insurgents, "Didst thou not swear on all the gospels to defend the Commune of Laon?"

The archdeacon Anselm went the next day to beg of the insurgents permission to bury the body, if only because it had once borne the title and insignia of bishop. The corpse was hastily buried, but at church there was performed none of the rites prescribed for one of his exalted rank.

The assassination of Bishop Gaudri resounded throughout Europe. The king of France took the field with all the forces he could induce to follow him. Terrible were the threats of vengeance levelled against all who were concerned in the revolt. But repressive measures and fulminations did not have the expected result, for in 1128 the Commune of Laon was recognized by a general assembly of the lords and clergy, and the king, Louis the Fat, again ratified the charter he had annulled.

The city of Laon was not yet out of her troubles, but the charter of the Commune of Laon had as many imitators in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries as the constitutional and parliamentary institutions of England and America have had in the nineteenth. And now having traced the general movement for personal freedom, we must turn our attention to the special organization of the several trade unions.

VII.—THE MEDIEVAL UNIONS.



EVEN hundred years of time and toil, from the fifth to the twelfth century, were required before

Western Europe sufficiently recovered from the effects of the invasions to recommence emancipations, to re-establish municipal liberty, and to extend the voluntary organization of labor. We have already traced the process by which slavery was merged into serfdom. How the rural serfs individually acquired fixed tenure of the lands they cultivated. How they gradually commuted the produce tax and then the labor into the money payment called "rent." We have also seen how by the formation of communes the urban serfs collectively acquired freedom, and gained with the old freedmen the privilege of municipal self-government. Therefore it is now in order to investigate the extent and character of the trade unions at this period of their evolution.

Just as we are indebted to the national archives of France for the oldest and most precise record concerning serfdom, so we are indebted to the same valuable source for the oldest and most complete record of the unions that everywhere in the Middle Ages succeeded and superseded the Roman unions. In the year 1258, Saint Louis, Viscount of Paris, and King of France, ordered his provost, Etienne Boileau, to make an official investigation of the customs of the Parisian trade unions. The investigation thus ordered occupied the nine years from 1258 to 1267. The result of this vast inquiry was the compilation of a "register of the trades and merchandise of the city of Paris," containing the traditional rules and customs of one hundred unions of as many trades and occupations existing in that city, which were then committed to writing probably for the first time.

The building trades are credited with no more than four unions, viz.: the masons, stonecutters and plasterers, carpenters, and painters.

The wood-workers, other than the carpenters, have five unions; the carvers of images of the saints, writing-desk makers, box and case makers, saddle-tree makers and coopers.

The leather-workers appear with eleven unions: the tanners, curriers, saddlers, harness makers, Saracen tapestry makers, scabbard makers, purse makers, gloves, boot makers, shoe and slipper makers, and cobblers.

The textile trades are represented by thirteen unions: the fullers, dyers, heavy silk and light silk spinners, woolen, silk, silk tissue, tapestry, thread and silk net, and thread and silk fringe weavers, hemp and thread, linen and canvas merchants.

The clothing trades, other than those given in leather-workers, have eighteen unions: the silk and velvet drapers, mercers, tailors, breeches makers, hosiers, furriers, felt hatters, cotton hatters, cap or bonnet makers, feather head-dress makers, flower head-dress makers, artificial flower makers, shoe-buckle makers, coral bead makers, amber and jet bead makers, bone bead makers, button makers and pin makers.

The metal-workers are well to the front with twenty-five unions: the armors, cross bow makers, furbishers of arms, blacksmiths and iron-workers, nailers, farriers, locksmiths, edge-tool makers, cutlers, horse bit makers, dish and cup makers, lamp makers, brass founders, lead and tin casters, tin plate

But the greenbacks do not drain the people of their substance in the shape of interest, while the bank notes do, eh? Thus making it harder for the people to meet their obligations. This a great system.—*Tacoma Sun*.

THE CARPENTER

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1894.

THE COKERS' strike in Pennsylvania still wends along its track of riot and wild fury! Now the cheap labor operators and coke companies are getting their costly dose. Wild, lawless men, imported here some years ago by the coke syndicate, are not so very tractable. Disorganized, frenzied mobs run rampant. With organized trade unionists it is not thus.

WORKINGMEN everywhere, and carpenters in particular, have had a costly and impressive lesson the past nine or ten months as to the value of organized effort in upholding wages. Wherever they have neglected their Unions or let them lapse wages have fallen 20 to 25 per cent. They are hopelessly down at the mercy of greedy or short-sighted bosses.

FOR THE past month we have granted charters to eleven new Unions, viz: Union No. 317, Evanston, consolidated, 723, Newark, N. J. (German); 726, Yonkers, N. Y.; 730, Lake View, Chicago; 741, Jefferson, Chicago; 745, Mt. Washington, O.; 748, La Grange, Tex.; 752, Monmouth, Ill.; 757, Taylor, Pa.; 760, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 763, Camden, Ark.

TOWNS WHERE CARPENTERS ARE ABUNDANT AND WORK SCARCE.

We are informed that the crowding in of travelling unemployed carpenters has been very hard the past year in many towns. But it has been particularly severe in Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Syracuse, N. Y.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Johnstown, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Helena, Mont.; Savannah, Ga.; Salt Lake City, Utah; E. Liverpool, O.; Springfield, Mo.; Shreveport, La.; Williamsport, Pa., and Shelbyville, Ind.

To start and publish all the towns and cities that are in the condition named above, to suit some it would be best for us to print the entire map of the United States and Canadas. But we forbear, as there are numbers of places where work is improving and the building trades are assuming a livelier and more welcome activity.

Of course in the larger cities, where structural iron now enters largely into the construction of buildings and replaces wooden beams, joists, pillars, girders, etc., and where galvanized iron, etc., has been substituted for wooden cornices, bay windows and front trimmings, the work of a carpenter is certainly growing less and less to a very marked degree. The volume of work is likewise further decreased by the practice of getting out the trimming and much of the woodwork in planing mills at a cheap cost, while in former years such work was laid out, made ready and done in the carpenter shop by hand at good wages. This all helps to crowd the ranks of the unemployed carpenters year after year. It should urge on us all

the more the importance of making every sturdy effort to secure the Eight-Hour day for carpenters. The sooner the eight-hour rule becomes universal, the sooner all the unemployed carpenters will find jobs at the trade.

NO MATTER OF BURLESQUE.

The industrial episodes of the past month are fully pregnant of thought and suggestive of something more than mere burlesque. They can not be tabooed by newspaper satire. Coxey's Army and its contingents from Philadelphia, Boston and numerous points indicate a sporadic movement which may mobilize in time the tramping, thundering forces of something more appalling than the present "Army of Peace."

With four well organized detachments from California now on their march to Washington, with a united band of unemployed men from Texas going from city to city in search of work, with nearly three millions of unemployed and despoiled workers in penury in all sections of our land, with Congress at Washington listless and indifferent to the appeals of the masses, with Wealth and Capital seeking to grind the face of Labor still more by reductions in pay, with wild riot in the coke fields of Pennsylvania and the threatened general strike of 200,000 coal miners on April 21, with labor troubles in abundance all around us, and prospects of more of them, these are truly incidents, earnest and thrilling, and beyond the realm of ridicule or virulent opposition.

These conditions must be met in the searching spirit of an honest desire for remedy. They must be studied and dealt with in the alembic of fairness and justice, and cannot be frowned down by force or adjusted by political jugglery. Nor can the masses be much longer captivated by political promises and the gew-gaws and fanfarronade of our inequitable social system. They are thinking deeper thoughts than now find utterance.

It is in no fleeting fit of humor or of fantastic fun that hundreds of men in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and other cities of California have formed "Regiments of the Industrial Army." To traverse thousands of miles across a continent by weary marches and stolen rides in freight cars is no day-dream. The men who are in that California movement are of stern stuff and heroic mould. This and the weary tramp of Coxey's men and the hundreds of strikes and ebullitions denote the organic symptoms of that deep unrest which will hasten the day of Industrial Emancipation.

AN AWAKENING OF RAILWAY MEN.

On May 27 and for two days thereafter a great Convention of Railway Employees will be in session at Lenox Lyceum, New York. 150,000 railway employees will be there represented by delegates from the six leading organizations of railway men, including Engineers, Conductors, Firemen, Trainmen, Telegraphers and Switchmen. The purpose is to unite these bodies in one compact body to protect the mutual interests of all branches, and to make such united front as to compel the corporations to consent to arbitration in labor disputes instead of strikes. This is a step on the right road, and will prove a formidable movement if the American Railway Union and other Orders of railroad workmen likewise combine in it. Then the next step is to effect a unity of these railroad bodies with the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor, and all orders and unions of organized labor to be in one compact body. Such an alliance of the industrial forces would drive terror to the heart of every moneyed despot!

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The March report shows the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters has 634 branches and 41,839 members. In the United States they have only 41 branches in 29 cities and 1,502 members; in Canada they have 9 branches in 7 cities and 229 members. The balance of their membership is in Great Britain and the British Colonies—only 4½ per cent. of their membership is in America.

Of their present membership 92 are in Brooklyn, N. Y., 209 in Philadelphia, 219 in Chicago and 372 in New York city. In August last they had 485 members in New York and 369 in Chicago, and that month they had 1902 members all told in the United States and 252 in Canada. From these figures it is evident the amalgamated is losing in membership in America, though numbers of their members have been making the contrary claim and have been decrying the U. B. The figures above quoted are from the official reports of the Amalgamated. We present them to our members so they may be posted in any discussion with Amalgamated men.

We are desirous of seeing every legitimate trade or labor organization prosper, and to that end have given due recognition to the Amalgamated as a sister society. But if the present insidious tactics of leaders of the Amalgamated in America are not abandoned, we will take vigorous and retaliatory measures to protect the U. B.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY MAKING HEADWAY.

LYNN, MASS.—Union No. 108 is the first Carpenters' Union in New England to institute the eight-hour day.

BERLIN, March 29.—Emperor William has been so favorably impressed with the experiment of the eight-hour day at the Government shops in Woolwich, England, that he will try the same innovation in the fire-arms factories at Spandau.

WOOLWICH, ENGLAND.—The eight-hours Government day commenced in the Royal Arsenal, at this city, a few weeks ago and has been attended with gratifying results. Its provisions are being extended to a number of Government factories.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. William Mather, member of Parliament, and senior member of the firm of Mather & Platt, Salford Iron Works, has made a report of the experience of his firms in the first year's experiment of giving his employees an eight-hour day instead of nine hours, without any reduction of wages. Mr. Mather reports that the experiment has proved in every respect a complete success. The output of the works has been greater than ever before, without an increase of expense, despite the reduction of hours. The 1200 hands employed have worked cheerfully in double shifts during times of pressure upon the works due to large orders, but they have never expected overtime, the reduction of the regular hours and the retention of the regular wages offsetting that. Converts to the eight-hour system, Mr. Mather says, have invariably been permanently won over. Mr. Mather has furnished the Government with full details of the working of the experiment and recommends its adoption, even tentatively in the Government arsenals, dockyards and other public works.

In the present Parliament house, of Great Britain, there are ten newspaper men, six printers, four tailors, three stationers, two butchers, three hotel keepers, six farmers, one coal merchant and one cab driver. These are in addition to the well-known labor leaders who take a prominent part in English politics.

MECHANICAL SUGGESTIONS.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

This month I set before readers of THE CARPENTER some very interesting figures to strike out. They are of Gothic character, and struck from geometrical figures of equal sides. All the tools necessary to lay them out are a pair of compasses with a pencil point, a rule, square and lead pencil, and they can be laid out on a clean board.

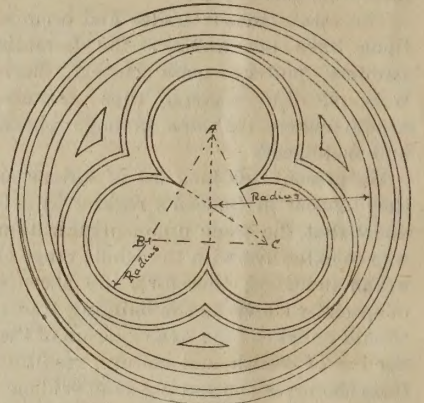


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 represents a "trefoil," or figure with three foils or leaves drawn from an equilateral triangle. A B and C are the centres for the foils or inside arcs, and the centre for the outside circles, which touch those inside as shown, is found by dividing the side of the triangle and joining the point of division with the opposite angle.

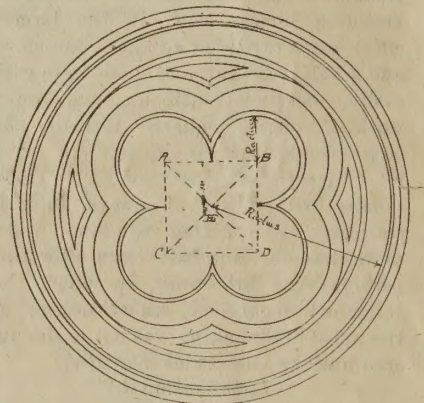


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a quatrefoil or four-foil figure or window which is set out from a square in this manner: H B C D is the square, A B C and D being the centres for the foils, and E the centre for the outer circles. The square should be made about 4 inches on the side, and the inside circles or foils struck with a radius of a little less than 2 inches. Care should be taken both in this and the previous figure (1) to stop the foils at the sides of the square or interior principal origin of the quatrefoil.

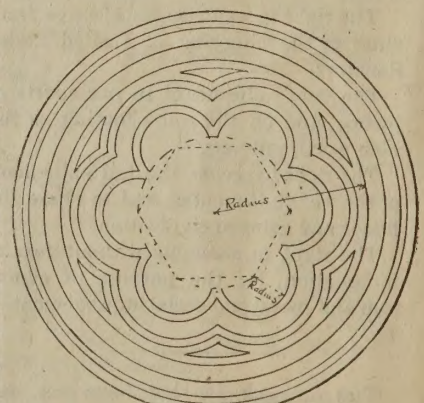


FIG. 3.

The third illustration, or Fig. 3, is a Gothic figure with six foils, and is struck out directly from a hexagon or six-sided figure, the vertices or points of the hexagon being the centres for the foil arcs.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
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W. T. Dukehart, 205 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.



[Insertions under this head cost 10 cents a line.]

Hall of Shop Hands Union No. 549.

1125 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

March 18, 1894.

WHEREAS, The wise and just God has seen fit to remove by death from our companionship our dearly beloved Brother, GEO. A. DREW, and

WHEREAS, We, the members of Shop Hands Union No. 549, being deeply conscious of the loss of a faithful member, one meriting respect and love of all who knew him, Therefore be it Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved widow and children, And be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Union and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and also that a copy be sent to the Official Journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication,

J. W. COMSTOCK, } Committee on Resolutions.
H. L. Bruce.

CINCINNATI, O., March 28, 1894.

L. U. No. 2, at its regular meeting held on March 20, 1894, passed the following resolutions and ordered the same published in our official organ:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst, Brother JOSEPH ELLICK.

WHEREAS, Brother ELLICK was one of the earliest members of Carpenters' Unions in Cincinnati, O., and ever faithful to his obligations; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother ELLICK L. U. No. 2 has lost one of its oldest and most conscientious workers in the cause for which we are organized; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 2 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, believing that God is just and that Brother ELLICK will receive his reward, and be it further

Resolved, That this, our testimony to his worth, be spread upon the minutes and published in our official journal, and an engrossed copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

DAVID FISHER, } Committee.
R. R. FENNESSY, }
M. A. CLEMENTS.

MONEYS EXPENDED.

1894.			
Feb. 21.	Belle Vernon, Pa.	\$ 100 00	
Mch. 9.	" " "	100 00	
	A. M. Swartz, two visits	16 00	\$ 216 00
Feb. 26.	Indianapolis D. C.	500 00	500 00
Jan. 20.	New York D. C.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Mar. 9.	Chicago D. C.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Feb. 17.	Telegraphing money	4 25	4 25
Feb. 19.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	1,200 00	
" 26.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	384 00	
Mar. 7.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	774 00	
" 13.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	858 00	
" 19.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	1,062 00	
" 26.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	936 00	
Apl. 3.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	936 00	
" 10.	Cincinnati, O., Mill Men's strike	936 00	7,086 00
	Telegraphing money to Cincinnati	4 25	
	Telegraphing money to Cincinnati	4 50	8 75
	Total expenses	\$9,815 00	
	Balance on hand	18,044 00	
	Total	\$27,859 00	

STATEMENT OF PROTECTIVE FUND TO APRIL 10 1894.

Cash on hand	\$27,859 00
Moneys expended in strikes and lock-outs, details above given	9,815 00
Balance on hand April 10, 1894	\$18,044 00

CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING
TRADES COUNCIL.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trades and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

CARPENTERS' TRADE STRUGGLES
THIS SPRING.

THE STRIKE IN NEW YORK SETTLED—
STRIKES NOW GOING ON IN CHICAGO,
INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI.

SPRINGFIELD, O., carpenters are resisting a reduction of 2½ cents per hour.

BELLE VERNON, Pa., was on strike several weeks against a reduction in wages.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. District and Omaha, Neb., propose to enforce the eight-hour day May 2nd next.

TAMPA, Fla.—We propose to organize a co operative Building Association of members of Union 696 to take work at contract against the bosses who are cutting us.

WILMINGTON, Del.—We are in a fight with the Wilmington Steamboat Company for giving its Gordon Heights job to C. J. Swayne, a scab contractor. He pays only \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Union men will not work for him.

MONTREAL, Canada, on May 2, will insist on the nine-hour day, and on same date Belleville, Ill., and Richmond, Ind., will enforce a new schedule of trade rules. There may likewise be trouble on that date in Muncie, Ind., and Zanesville, O.

ROCKLAND, Maine.—On Feb. 1, 1894, the nine-hour rule went into effect here. This was in accordance with agreement we effected after a ten days' strike last spring. Union 339 is doing splendid work and this is now a solid nine-hour city.

HILLSBORO, Tex.—Union 711, which is only a few months organized, has secured an agreement with all the builders to inaugurate the nine-hour day May 7 next without any trouble. We will soon capture the entire fraternity of "chips" in this town.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—On April 2 our men struck for the renewal of the old agreement. The contractors proposed a reduction of 40 cents per day. Our men came out and are holding firm and staunch. More than half of our men have gained the demand.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—At a joint meeting with the bosses, Union 515 agreed to charge 40 cents per hour where members take jobs, so as to charge same price as the bosses. In return the contractors will hire none but Union men. Trade dull all over Colorado; the general desire is to cut wages.

COVINGTON, Ky.—Fourteen contractors of this city notified us this month that they propose to work independent of the Carpenters' Union and union rules. We propose to stand by our Union, come what may! Carpenters should not come to Covington while we have any prospect of trouble.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—Contractors dream of downing the Union and are standing us off on our demand for a nine-hour day and a minimum rate. We have formed a Building Association among our members and will appoint one of our members as contractor for us to take work and fight the bosses.

THERE is prospect of trade troubles this coming month among carpenters in Paducah, Ky.; Burlington, Ia.; Davenport, Ia.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Norwalk, Conn.; Wabash, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Northampton,

Mass.; Rochester, Pa.; Dublin, Ga.; Cortland, N. Y.; and a number of other places. The fighting qualities of our brother chips have not been exterminated by the hard times.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The carpenters of this city last season consented to a voluntary reduction of 20 cents per day to secure the eight-hour day. They got it without a strike. Now the contractors propose to return the nine-hour day and keep the wages. There is possibility of trouble. Men, stay away from Washington.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 is pushing ahead and is the first Union to secure the eight-hour day in New England. We sent out a committee to visit the contractors and almost every one agreed to establish the eight-hour day for carpenters on Nov. 1, 1894, without further trouble and to give the preference to Union men. We now have an active committee of 25 of the best workmen members of Union 108 to visit every non-union man and bring him in.

CINCINNATI, O.—The mill men have been on strike since February 5, 1894, in a number of the mills under jurisdiction of the Employers' Association. One hundred and fifty-one journeymen and ten apprentices are out over ten weeks; \$7,086 strike benefits have been paid the men from our General Office. A little over one-half of the union mill men have remained at work in union shops at union terms. The movement of the mill-owners was to restore the ten-hour day and reduce wages. All the indications point to a speedy settlement, as the men are very staunch and firm. There is also a prospect of trouble with the outside bosses. They propose to follow the example of the mill bosses.

CHICAGO.—With the financial assistance of the General Office we have been very successful this spring in getting our union scale of wages and union rules restored on numbers of jobs. The builders had been cutting wages for some time back. On the Stock Exchange building and a number of other jobs after strikes of several days we came out victors. This has irritated a number of the most unprincipled contractors to combine and arrange for a general lockout of all the building trades. This may happen any hour or any day. We are fully prepared for it and our men are welded together as never before. Some jobs even now are on strike. We propose to proceed in court against the employers for "conspiracy" in locking out our men.

NEW YORK.—For nearly two weeks recently our members of the U. B. in this city were in trouble on a number of large jobs owing to a difficulty with the Board of Walking Delegates. Finally the dispute was adjusted by having a conference between the Board and Bros. McKay and Kent of the G. E. B. and General Secretary McGuire. At one time over 200 of our members were thrown idle. Our Walking Delegates are reinstated in the Board and are recognized on the jobs. We can not forbear saying that in this trouble the members of the Amalgamated Carpenters took our men's jobs wherever they could get the chance. So did the United Order and Progressive Carpenters. The G. E. B. stood by us manfully in this struggle. Hereafter our members should make it a point to work in Brotherhood carpenters everywhere they can. Foremen in particular should do so. When the other societies of carpenters try to make us a scapegoat we should look out for Brotherhood men first, last and all the time.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

If any man must fall for me to rise,
Then seek I not to climb. Another's pain
I choose not for my good. A golden chain,
A robe of honor, is too poor a prize
To tempt my hasty hand to do a wrong
Unto a fellow-man. This life hath woe
Sufficient, wrought by man's satanic foe;
And who that hath a heart would dare prolong
Or add a sorrow to a stricken soul
That seeks some healing balm to make it whole?

My bosom owns the brotherhood of man;
From God and truth a renegade is he
Who scorns a poor man in his poverty,
Or on his fellow lays his supercilious ban,
THOMAS MCKELLAR

EACH MAN OWES IT TO HIMSELF.

The greatest duty each workingman owes to himself and those depending upon him is to unite with the Union representing his trade. The benefit to be derived by this act cannot be counted in dollars and cents alone, for to this we must add the many educational and social distinctions to be gained. It will give him a better insight to the cares of his fellow-workmen and will tend to broaden his mind and make him more generous in his judgment of the opinions of others. The Union will prove to him, if conducted by intelligent and conservative officials, the great desideratum for the amelioration of abuses and injustices now heaped upon his unprotected head. Let him stand alone in a dispute with his employer concerning some unjust demand made upon him and his arguments are unheeded, but with the Union back of him, he will find his appeals listened to, and himself courteously and fairly treated. The Union is like the bundle of sticks; tied together they can resist all efforts to break them, but taken separately they are as reeds in the hands of the weakest child. Get into the fold. It will do you good.—*The Unionist*.

THE FEW CONTRASTED WITH THE MANY.

The rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. The few revel in wealth beyond the dreams of ambition, and the many "toil and moil" for a bare subsistence. Monopoly rules, and the masses suffer from corporate greed. The small storekeeper has been swallowed up by so called syndicates, and the army of wage earners is becoming larger every day. Progress is the latest parrot cry of the age, and in its name labor is made to suffer.

We are belabored with platitudes about "progress" and the interest of commerce. Fine terms surely. Did they not steal the bread from the children of toil and add thousands to the immense army of the unemployed who walk our streets in the painful apathy of enforced idleness, while the dear ones at home, are in need of the necessities of life?

Progress is a gigantic and hollow sham, which has raised cheating and swindling and lying to the dignity of arts. The laborer who helps to elect a man to office, and that man uses his position to hurt labor is cheated by the polished hypocrite who wields his power to injure those who gave it to him.—*Ex.*

THE Government is spending millions each year on war vessels. Not a word of complaint is made that it is paternalism for Government to spend countless millions for these and other agencies of human destruction. But just say one word about spending a few millions to build a railroad for the benefit of the people, and listen at the prolonged howl of paternalism that goes up from all sides.—*Populist Tribune*

WHY NOT CONTROL MACHINERY?



If the members of Unions were wise enough they would be rich enough to control the machinery.

Civilization means the control of all natural forces in the interest of the people. If the masses of the people do not know enough to control their forces for the common good, the few will control them for the good of the few. The first thing for a Union to control is the amount of time that should be sold as a day's work. Things are sold by standards, and such standards should not be changed but for very strong reasons. But under the present industrial system, in which the standard of wages varies every ten or twenty miles from trade centres, and changes so quickly and so absolutely, the wage-workers of all kinds must control the output of hours of work or go to the wall. The number of the unemployed and the irregularly employed must be greatly reduced. Let not the robbery of the poor by the poor continue. Let not the union man increase the ranks of the non-union forces by withholding from them their share of the hours of work. The unemployed are on strike against you. They knock down your wages. Knock off one-fifth of your working time and the whole army of the unemployed are captured as willing prisoners, to be allies in fact, as soon as they are allies in interest. Stick to your Union! Fill your treasury with money, your hearts with love and your heads with knowledge; join hands to lift up all union men, and win the non-union men to your ranks by making their interests yours.—*George E. McNeill*.

ARE ALL MEN SOCIALISTS?

The question is often asked: "What is socialism or nationalism? Is it not anarchy?" To have a real live socialist in town and not have the town full of bombs seems to some people paradoxical. Those who have encyclopedias should look it up and see. The people are practicing socialism every day, and the man who would dare to speak ill of its institutions would find a cool reception. The public school system is socialism. All have to contribute to its support according to their ability or the property they have, yet all use it with equal freedom. The poor children, whose parents have no property and pay no tax, receive the same benefit as the rich man's children. The post office is socialism. The poor man who sends but one letter a year pays no more than the business firms that send thousands of letters daily, nor is his letter crowded out to make room for his rich neighbor's. The courts are run on a socialist basis, except where the rich own them. The streets are a sample of socialism, being free to all on equal conditions. The fire department, the police department, the court house and other public buildings are instances of socialism applied. The man who would advocate selling the postal plant to a syndicate, or closing of the public schools, or farming out the courts or fire departments, is not a socialist. Those who favor keeping them as they are and improving them are socialists, no matter how much they may deny it. All men are socialists, though they may not know it.

MILLIONAIRES DESIGNATED AS MURDERERS.

In a discourse on the text, "No murderer shall enter the kingdom of heaven," Father Thomas J. Duce, pastor of St Leo's Catholic Church, in New York, said:

"There is no place in heaven for those millionaires who have no compassion for their fellow-men in starvation. The vanity of women and the thirst of men for wealth have created conditions of the present age, and a revolution is imminent. Justice cannot be much longer delayed. The human race is dying out to-day on account of the vanity of women and the pride of men. They fear to see their families grow too large lest they might thereby lose some of their power and prestige, and the greatest of social sins is daily growing to be more common. What can be murder more foul than this? and I declare to you that no murderer shall enter into the kingdom of heaven.

"Not only is this great sin being daily committed, but poor, struggling women are constantly ground into a state of poverty by unscrupulous and designing millionaires that they may be forced into the great army of dissolute women.

"We cannot serve God, no matter to what religious denomination we belong, if we do not have justice, and there can be no justice where grasping, grinding capital takes advantage of distress and poverty to make the labor of millions contribute still more to the piling up of wealth in the hands of a few. It is murder! The wealthy man who disregards the distress of his brother commits more than the individual murderer. He commits a crime against society. Such a man may be a true husband and a faithful father, but he cannot hope to enter into heaven.

"Many a millionaire in our city employs men at \$7 per week and expects them to support a family on the pittance. Yet that millionaire expects to enter heaven. It is a living lie! It is the murder of our brethren, and no murderer shall enter the kingdom of heaven."

LITTLE HONOR OR FOOD.

A civil case was tried recently before a British magistrate which caused indignant comments to appear in the London radical papers about Queen Victoria. A man employed as carter on her Windsor private estate was defendant in a civil action involving money and pleaded poverty the cause of his inability to liquidate the debt. Addressing the magistrate, he said "the Queen paid no better than other people, and her servants had to work harder." His wages were ten shillings per week and lodging, which did not leave him much to spare after feeding himself. "Ah!" said the magistrate trying the case, "you should think of the honor." The defendant sturdily replied, to the amazement of the court, that there was not much honor to be got out of ten shillings per week. The defendant might have added, without exaggerating his circumstances, that there was not much luxurious food to be got out of ten shillings a week, either.

WHAT WEBSTER SAID.

Daniel Webster in his day was a man whose words were thought to be the embodiment of wisdom, and he said: "In a country like ours, above all others, this truth holds good: 'If the people can obtain a fair compensation for their labor they will have good houses; good clothing, good food and the means of educating their families. Labor will be cheerful and the people happy. The great interest of this country is labor.'"

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD UNION MAN.

The simple action of a man belonging to a labor organization does not make him a good union man. Paying dues is not all that is required. A member who does not look further than paying his monthly dues is certainly not a good union man. By paying his dues, but not attending the meeting of his Union, he is only showing to the public that he is on the roll of membership, but not in reality a member—only a figure head, in other words, a drone. Every member should attend the meeting, but, sorry to say it, many stay away, and as soon as the meetings are over you can see them congregated on some street corner discussing what should have been talked over in their meetings, and not be peddled out to the public; for when the public gets hold of anything like that it is used against your Union, and the next thing you know you will see the plutocratic paper take hold of it, and the officers of your Union who have been faithful must face the whole thing. Very often it will not stop there; it will be taken to their superior bodies and fault found there; then the ore that started the uproar will say to his fellow-members, "Did I raise a terrible fuss? but now I have made up my mind to attend meetings and say what I have to say in the meetings, and try and stop outside talk whenever I hear it." Brothers, please remember that when you talk ill about your fellow-members or officers, you are only retarding the progress of your union, and now ask them to take you back again and give you a welcome hand. Now, whoever this suits, please think over it and see how you have shown your unionism. There are Unions in this city that can tell of such happenings, and where are they to-day? Their charters have been revoked, and the good union members forfeited their membership. Now, brothers, let each one of us get to work and build up all Unions, not looking solely to our own organizations, but working together. Bury the little hatchet that has been cutting us in two for some time, and then we will prosper, and not until then.—*Selected*.

A BEAUTIFUL CREED.

The death of George W. Childs calls to mind a beautiful quotation which he was very fond of, and which contains much of what made him beloved of all men:

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.

PRACTICAL CARPENTRY.

BY D. L. STODDARD,
(Of Union 299, Indianapolis, Ind.)

APPRENTICE.

With the advantages of publications we can almost learn in minutes what used to take months, and yet in many instances the apprentice of to day has a harder time to advance than in years gone by.

The day was when the apprentice looked to his employer as an instructor, and the employer took an interest and pride in doing all he could to advance his student.

on length. If you wish to bevel top of hip, take length and rise. Cut on rise.

OBSERVE ALL THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Now remember the same method applies to all pitches. Run the same; simply change the rise to whatever rise the roof is to the foot. This applies to cornice as well as rafters.

Do not be satisfied with this knowledge, but study the use of the square and go further, as there is no limit to what can be accomplished with it.

PRACTICAL USE OF SQUARE AND RULE.

Study and fully understand the eight illustrations in this one little cut, and you will find, by thought and applications, as

run being 11, 11, and the rise 7, 3; place the rule on them, and we have 14 ft., Illustration 5.

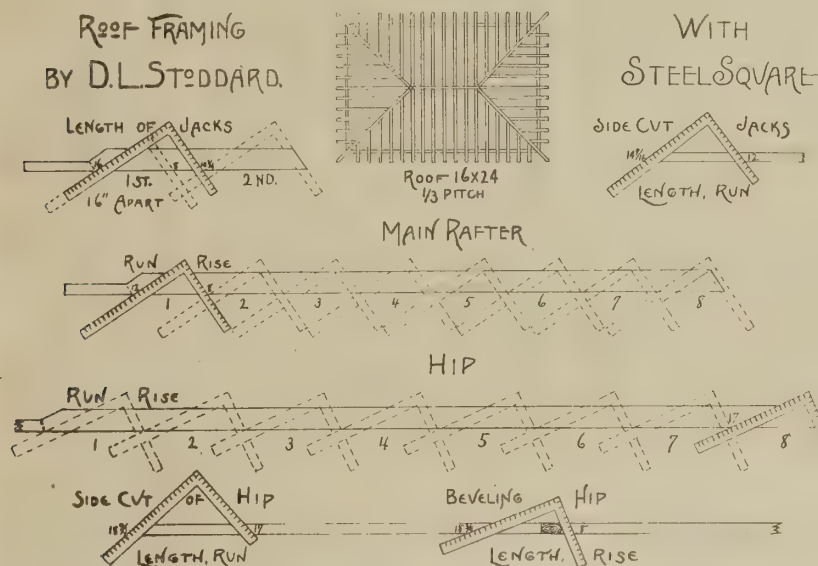
If you are buying lumber for \$13 a M, and you wish to know what 700 ft. cost, place the square on 10 and 13, bring it down to 7 on the tongue, and we will find we have $9\frac{1}{10}$ on blade or \$9.10 answer as Illustration 6.

If you wish to strike a circle and have nothing but a rule apply as Illustration 7.

One noon a large crowd of workmen was asked by the Foreman (Joe Strong, of Colorado Springs) how to cut a $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch rafter so it would lay on $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof. It seemed to me to lay off $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch and then from that $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch line lay off $\frac{1}{2}$ would cut

is better. The vanishing points are found by running parallel with building, starting from station point and going until you strike picture plane, and then square down to horizontal line. With a determination you can study out this little cut so as to be able to put up a nice and costly perspective.

Now the question may arise: After I learn to do ordinary carpenter work, and can handle all kind of framing, make drawing complete. In fact, can make the plan, perspective, specifications, build the house from the sills to the finish, can I find employment? It seems ridiculous such a question should be asked, and yet there are grounds for some.



But you would hardly hear an employer speak of an apprentice as a student now. Therefore he must look some where else for instruction.

To advance rapidly he should be a faithful student and observing—notice how every new piece of work is done, and get some good work on the subject. (I owe much of my knowledge to "Hodgson's.")

One of the first things to learn is to keep a jack knife in good condition—next, chisel, plane, etc. Last, but not by any means least, the proper care of the saw should be taken into serious consideration.

With a determination it will not take long to be able to do a day's work sheeting, shingling, flooring, siding, and even framing, where some one lays it off, and with a few minutes' serious study on the subject you can learn how to do all ordinary framing.

ROOF FRAMING.

In the cut I have illustrated a $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch hip roof, 16x24 feet, rafters 16 inches apart.

MAIN RAFTER.

One-third pitch rises 8 inches to the foot, and as 8 feet is half the width of the building, the run must be 8 feet. Therefore put the square on 12 and 8 eight times, and we have the length and cuts (as illustrated). Notice how it is squared up at heel, and inches allowed for ridge.

HIP RAFTER.

As the diagonal of a foot is 17 inches, take 17 inches on blade in place of 12, and we have hip rafter (as illustrated).

Now these methods are not new or original, as they have probably been used for ages, yet it is surprising how few carpenters know them.

JACK RAFTER.

My method for Jacks is an original idea to me, yet it may have been used before I was born. I submitted it to the *Carpentry and Building* in 1890.

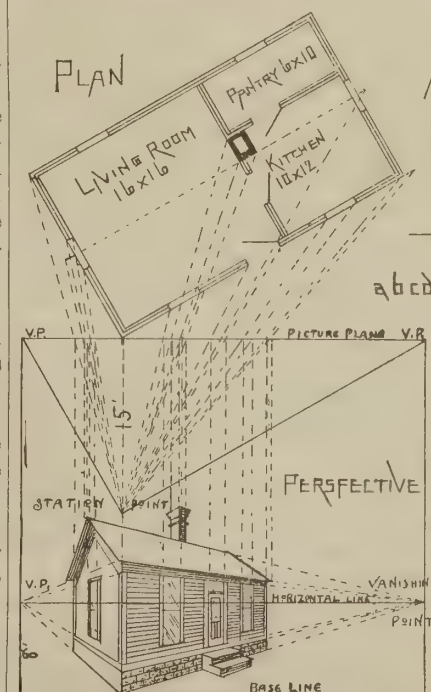
I simply lay the square on the same as for common rafter. If you wish them 16 inches apart, move the square up to 16 inches; if 18 apart, move up to 18, etc. The side cut is the length and run. Cut

the occasion requires, you have learned a great deal, as you will readily learn more.

If you have a board 7 inches wide and wish to divide it into four equal parts, turn the rule until it strikes 8 inches, and mark at each 2 inches, as Illustration 1.

I use that almost daily not only in ripping up boards but in drawing, etc.

If you happen to wish to square a board and do not have a square, take a rule and apply as Illustration 2.



IN LAYING OFF RAFTERS.

Some may not like to place the square on once for every foot of run, as I illustrated in another cut. Also, if it is to go to a given height may not wish to stop to figure the exact rise to the foot, figuring out the fraction, etc. Take a roof to be 7 ft. 3 in. high and run 8 ft. 5 in. Put your rule on $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{5}{8}$, and you will have $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 11 ft. 2 in. length of rafter, as Illustration 3.

If you wish to hip the same roof as it is 8 ft. 5 in. to the deck, the run of hip must be the diagonal of 8 ft. 5 in. which is 11 ft. 11 in., as Illustration 4. The

it. I tried it and we were all surprised to find it O. K. Illustration 8.

ARCHITECTURE.

The carpenter often thinks the architect a wonderful being. When in reality the architect only suggests an idea, and makes a sketch, while the carpenter makes the *Mansion*. Yet it, of course, requires a good deal of knowledge to be a good architect. A person can make a life work of it and yet learn all the time.

ARCHITECTURE

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ELEVATION

STODDARD



"There is room at the top," and the higher you get, the more work and more pay you will get, if you earn your "Bread by the sweat of your brow."

But there is not room in this free country for such an army of unemployed as there was this winter. And that is a line that should take much of our attention.

In fact the conditions are such that we are compelled to spend much of our time thinking how we can continue to exist. It is a shame to a nation that a man is compelled to drop all thought of advancement for himself and humanity, and take up the terrible thought how are we to procure bread. And yet the country is so full of wheat it is almost worthless. When times are comparatively good let us keep this in mind and avoid, if possible, another panic such as 1873 and 1893.

I am confident that nearly every one that reads this article carefully can grasp at least one new idea. If they consider it a valuable one, and it advances any one in any way, I shall be well paid for my time producing it.

LABOR PAPERS DESERVE SUPPORT.

Every member of organized labor should contribute something to the support of a labor paper in his special locality. While men are combining, and justly, too, for living wages for themselves, they should remember that the publishers of papers devoted to the advancement of efforts which they themselves are urging, must need also living wages to carry their side of the burden. A labor paper man cannot live on starving wages no more than can the oppressed mechanic or citizen of any class, and while the latter are seeking the aid of all others in combining for an establishment or sustenance of fair pay for fair work, they should extend a fair share of help to the local labor paper that it may be enabled to live and prove a stronger factor in obtaining the fruit of their desires.—Ex.

WHY HE GOT IN.

At the gate stood Peter, resting. He'd had a very busy day,
For a mighty batch of sinners he'd been forced to turn away,
Of all the throng that entrance claimed, but very few got in,
For Peter had a record of their wickedness and sin.

There were plumbers by the dozen and ice-men by the score;
Policemen, duds and bankers, that kept coming more and more;
A gang of politicians, who'd enjoyed stolen sweets;
An enormous crowd of others waiting to walk the Golden Streets.

But few had gained admission Alike had high and low
Been given rapid transit to regions down below.
The eventide was falling on that heavenly abode,
When a single dusty traveller came tramping the road.

He reached the gate, and trembling stood, with weariness and fear,
As Peter sternly queried "What business have you here?"
And thus the pilgrim answered, as outside he took a seat,

"I died of sheer starvation, publishing a labor sheet."

"Enough! Enough! Poor toiler, you are welcome," Peter cried
As he yanked the gate wide open and hustled him inside.

It gives us boundless pleasure these facts to here record,
As it proves it sometimes happens virtue gains its just reward.

—Buntown Bard in the Baltimore Critic

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge and you may be sure they are union men.

Open Your Doors for Public Discussion.

(Continued from page 4.)

its ministers, to make themselves felt in this world-wide work of industrial reform by becoming acquainted with its underlying principles; by offering a channel through which their intelligent sympathy can be expressed, and lastly by presenting them with the occasion to inculcate the great moral principles of Christianity as absolutely essential to the permanent and satisfactory solution of the labor problem.

Finally, in this work of public agitation and education scarcely too much credit can be given to Local Union No. 515, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—a Union which was founded so recently as March, 1889.

It was owing to its generous action in the spring of 1890—an action subsequently imitated by the Trades Assembly of this city—in opening its doors to speakers other than those who were members of the Union, that proved to be the first step which has resulted in the series of conferences first described.

The first speaker invited was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was at the same time a Knight of Labor. On subsequent occasions he has been followed by three other clergymen, a lawyer, and a prominent capitalist and a sometime large employer of labor—all of whom, with one exception, were either permanent or temporary residents of Colorado Springs.

By this action a spirit of mutual confidence and respect has been fostered—a spirit essential to the success of any movement tending to the drawing together in closer relations the wage-earning and non-wage-earning classes of the community for either the public or private discussion of those great questions in which both are or should be equally interested.

I therefore urge upon the various Local Unions of the Brotherhood throughout the country the wisdom of adopting the same broad-spirited policy displayed by Local Union No. 515, by inviting to address them, from time to time—those non wage-earners in their respective communities who express a sincere sympathy with and intelligent conception of the needs and demands of the working classes for their mutual edification and benefit.

Furthermore, I should like to see adopted in all of the labor centres of the land the public conference plan as outlined above, believing, as I do, that a public discussion of the problems which confront us in their various aspects is positively necessary to their intelligent and peaceful solution. For if there be one lesson the present industrial crisis teaches the various labor organizations, and especially the trade unions, when not a single union, however well organized it may be, can procure for its members a single day's work in many trades and localities where there is no work to be had on any conditions, it is the lesson that there is a far more important question than merely how to best shorten the hours of labor, to obtain an increase in wages, or to insure against loss, and that is the question how to secure to all men the universal recognition of the fundamental right of every man to the opportunity to work.

A fact which proves the imperative necessity for the trade-unions everywhere to broaden the scope of their usual subjects of discussion, which is far too narrow it seems to me, if they are to be something else than close corporations, which many of them virtually are, and if they are to exert the power they possess when combined to mould public opinion, and to secure the enactment of such legislation as shall promote the welfare not only of their own members but of society at large, whose interests in common with their own are vitally concerned.

WM. L. BULL,
Presbyter, Protestant Episcopal Church,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

(FOR OUR FRENCH MEMBERS.)

"L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE."

Il n'existe pas sur cette planète, aucun être raisonnable, à quelque classe qu'il appartienne, à quelque degré de civilisation qu'il soit arrivé; sans qu'il admette la vérité de ce principe affirmé par des siècles d'expérience.

Ou a vu pendant plusieurs siècles, la noblesse, composée de gens honnêtes et d'autres méritant les galères, régner en despote sur la classe ouvrière, faisant des pauvres leurs esclaves et vivre royalement, sans tenir compte des sueurs versées par ceux qu'il appelaient dédaigneusement leurs serfs; quoiqu'ils fussent leurs égaux par le droit naturel.

Je ne raconterai pas ici l'histoire des révolutions ancienne et moderne, quand le peuple ou les serfs, (comme la noblesse d'alors désignait les producteurs) se voyant privé de tous leurs droits les plus sacrés, comprirent qu'il fallait s'unir ensemble pour obtenir une liberté à laquelle ils avaient droit et secoué le joug despotique que les tenait dans l'ignorance et la servitude.

C'est alors que nous avons vu ces gens, qu'on en croyait pas être capable de lever la tête, contre ceux qui les faisaient ramper dans la boue, se lever en masse et écrire en caractères de sang dans les pages de l'histoire, "L'Union fait la force." Les libertés dont nous jouissons, à présent, en sont la preuve indéniable.

Faut-il s'arrêter à contempler le passé, oublier le présent et ne pas penser à l'avenir? Je dis non.

Il est vrai que nous si avons pas à lutter contre les nobles ou ceux qui en portent le nom, mais nous avons un autre ennemi aussi dangereux à combattre, mais plus facile à vaincre, considérant les circonstances actuelles et les moyens à notre disposition si nous sommes unis. . . . C'est là notre point faible, nous canadiens, le courage ne nous manque pas, mais la jalousie nous paralyse.

Aussitôt que nous sommes complètement organisés, qui nous avons qu'à faire un dernier effort pour atteindre le but, un ou quelques unes de nous oublient le serment solennel d'allégeance à Union, qu'ils ont prêté sagement et ne craignent pas de renier les principes qu'ils ont précieuse avec tant d'ardeur; cela pourquoi? Pour de simples raisons personnelles. Heureusement, je constate que le nombre de ces gens là diminue rapidement, ils sont clair—seurés, surtout ici, dans Holyoke, mais si peu nombreux qu'ils soient, ils sont toujours trop pour leur propre avantage personnel.

Si j'ai fait allusion aux luttes sanglantes des temps passés, remarquez que ce si n'est pas mon intention de dire qu'il faut se servir du même remède. "Omnia tempus habet." Chaque chose a son temps.

Nous passéons une arme, plus puissante que la dynamite, et qui ne tue personne. C'est le vote de l'ouvrier. Comment devons nous voter?

Avant de répondre à cette question, nous allons voir où est l'ennemi.

Est-ce celui qui fait tout ce qu'il peut pour nous organiser afin d'être unis et obtenir du capitaliste des gages suffisantes pour élever décemment nos enfants?

Est-ce celui qui ne craint pas de dépenser son temps et son argent pour aider la cause du parti socialiste des travailleurs?

Non confrères, il faut jeter les yeux ailleurs; l'ennemi c'est celui qui dit qu'un dollar par jour est autant qu'un journalier devrait avoir pour élever sa famille.

C'est l'harpagon qui, profitant de la crise financière qu'il a fait son possible pour crier en retenant tout l'argent sur lequel il pouvait mettre la main en le volant à l'artisan, et le lui prête à 15, 20, 25 et même plus par cent,

Il me fait plaisir de pouvoir dire que nos "Trade-Unions" de Holyoke ont fait de grands progrès depuis l'an dernier. Il est à présager que les prise seront satisfaisants et qu'il y aura beaucoup d'ouvrage Holyoke va continuer à porter le nom de "Banner City of Trade Unions of New England." Gare aux scabs.

Je vais vous aiter quelques phrases courtes mais contenant de grandes verites par George E. McNeill.

Le mouvement du parti socialiste est la marche ascendante des masses de la pauvreté à la richesse.

Les millionnaires seront nécessaires aussi longtemps qu'il y aura des millions de fous.

Vous ne pouvez avancer en demeurant stationnaire; en marchant à reculons vous n'atteindrez jamais le but qu'il y a devant vous.

Si vous êtes demandé pour choisir entre une journée de 8 heures ou un plus gros salaire; choisissez la journée de 8 heures et vous aurez avant longtemps le gros salaire par dessus le marché.

C'est celui qui n'a jamais gagné un centime et ses propres mains et ayant hérité quelques milliers de piastres d'un parent qui peut les avoir gagnés honnêtement ou malhonnêtement, continue à augmenter ce capital, dix fois plus que suffisant pour vivre honnêtement en privant ses employés d'un salaire légitime et leur donnant des gages à peine suffisants pour les plus pressants besoins.

C'est celui qui avec un gros salaire payé par le peuple pour s'asseoir sur les sièges de notre Maison Blanche à Washington, D. C.; soit comme sénateur, membre du congrès ou simple député fait grasse chère et vit dans l'opulence en attendant que les capitalistes lui dictent comment réviser un tarif, qui tient la chaise ouvrière dans la misère, afin de la rendre plus misérable pour favoriser le capitaliste.

Ce sont les gens qu'il nous faut combattre à l'urne électorale. Ils existent dans les deux partis démocrates et républicains qui luttent pour se partager les dépouilles.

Que devons-nous faire? La réponse est simple: Nous avons d'abord le droit de notre côté, ensuite la force numérique; il s'agit simplement de rester unis, comme nos ancêtres l'ont été, lorsqu'il s'est agi de briser les chaînes qui tenaient dans l'esclavage et l'ignorance forcés le meilleur sang patriotique qui coule dans les veines des fils d'une nation dont ils sont fiers de porter le nom; et voter tous ensemble comme un seul homme pour les candidats choisis parmi nous, appartenant à l'Union et ayant fait leurs preuves comme étant dévoués à notre cause sacrée.

Nous trouverons ces hommes dans les rangs du parti Socialiste "Social Labor Party," que je vous souhaite de tout mon coeur.

C. M.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphyboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 49 cities.



ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—O. G. Hutchisson, S. E. Cor. Spring Hill ave. and Gilbert st.
92. " W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.
504. MONTGOMERY—J. M. Owens.
806. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Maxey st.

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.
392. LITTLE ROCK—A. J. Snodgrass, 615 W. 14th st.
541. " O. L. Lucas, Box 291.
432. PINE BLUFF—H. T. Krider, 321 Olive st.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—E. R. Jackson.
217. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1136 8th st.
832. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 323 Buena Vista st.
645. PASADENA—S. A. Rene.
235. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1017 J st.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of District Council, L. P. Smith, 23 9th st.
32. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.
304. (Ger.) Moritz Trepte, 103 Falcon ave.
483. Guy Lathrop, 968 Mission st.
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.
85. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

CANADA

791. BRANDON, MAN.—A. Campbell.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
15. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 23 Nelson st.
321. HULL—(Fr.) S. Chaitillon, Kings road.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council, L. N. Thivierge, 268 Drole st.
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
311. (Fr.) Isidore Gagnon, 1205 St. James st.
376. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.
666. (Fr.) J. B. Champagne, 664 Sanguinet st.
801. (Fr.) Alphonse Biron.
755. NAINIMO, B. C.—John Dale, Box 75.
710. OTTAWA—(Fr.) W. Black, 369 Bank st.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louise st.
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.
37. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 238 Hamburg ave.
Dovercourt Branch Office.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 200.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

COLORADO

630. ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 620 W. Main st.
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.
55. DENVER—O. J. Hendershott, Box 427, Highlands P.O.
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.
590. LA JUNTA—John Gwyn.
410. PUEBLO—J. B. Harner, 626 W. 14th st.
46. TRENTON—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Chitt, Box 117.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. Mackay, 57 Wooster st.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 405 Washington st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.
610. ROCKVILLE—Hugo Hoppe.
260. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.
629. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1418 S st., N. W.
531. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan ave., N. W.

FLORIDA

234. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.
605. " W. P. Johnson, W. Brooklyn.
74. PENNA COLA—Geo. Marble, 724 Stoddard ave.
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettit, 813 E. Chase st.
600. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sisson, P. O. Box 2.
696. " T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—T. W. Hitchcock, 136 Venable st.
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.
663. " David Shaw, 1317 Harper st.
122. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.
344. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.
63. ROME—T. J. Moody, 418 1/2 Barnes st.
971. SAVANNAH—R. P. Jones, 115 Barnard st.
688. (Col.)—Edw. D. Browne, 100 Price st.

ILLINOIS

648. ALTON C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.
697. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 886 S. Broadway.
435. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.
582. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1308 N. Livingston.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2030 Joseph st.
821. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.
663. CANTON—C. O. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.
777. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.
724. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
813. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. C. Mote, Box 51.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 167 Washington st., top floor.
1. Ad. Stamm, 167 E. Washington st. top floor.
31. (French) T. Beaudry, 373 Washburne ave.
23. James Haywood, 6324 Stony Island ave.
28. W. R. Bowes, Box 177, Cheltenham.
54. (Bohem.) M. Boke, 1066 W. 19th st.

78. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.
242. (Ger.) Alex. Fries, 5210 S. Halstead st.
269. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.
387. (Ger.) Jewish) T. Zimon, 223 Maxwell st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) J. Suckrau, 916 W. 18th st.
448. (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Box 136, Gano.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 32 No. Centre ave.
555. (Polish) Joh. Lazarski, 743 W. 17th st.
623. Jos. Slavik, 1922 47th st.
679. John Tubergen, 232 Montecella ave.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Qultmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.
295. COLLINGSVILLE—J. M. Sauer.
282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.
947. EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stieling.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 646 Englewood ave.

317. EVANSTON—John F. McFerran, 1425 Emerson
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Palne.
960. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 731 E. North st.
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel, P. O. Box 592.
279. HARVEY—D. O. Morse.
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
499. KANKAKEE—F. A. Shekey, 223 Chicago ave.
434. KENOSHA (Fr.)—H. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano Cook Co.
250. LAKE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 65.
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.
563. LINCOLN—F. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.
75. MADISON—Thos. Lodge, Madison Co.
762. MOLINE—J. Swin, 2407 8th ave.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.
585. OAK PARK—Ang. Micholsky, 27 Marengos st.
755. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.
661. OTTAWA—John D. Geary, 216 DeLeon st.
745. PEKIN—Chas. Eyre, 421 7th st.
240. PEORIA—W. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 118 N. 10th st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. O. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
768. S. ENGLEWOOD—J. Thompson, Calumet P.O.
18. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.
120. VERNON—Wm. Lockman, 2037 Division st., St. Louis, Mo.
443. WAUKEGAN—W. J. Strickland, 118 Hickory.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. E. Markle.
352. ANDERSON—A. P. Jordan, 77 Locust st.
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.
261. CONNEYSVILLE—A. C. Moffett, 915 Sycamore st.
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.
808. DUNKIRK—Jas. A. Pogue.
652. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.
EVANSTON—
90. Martin Holder, 408 Jefferson ave.
470. P. F. Nau, 1515 Fulton ave.
742. (P. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) G. V. Mann, 1003 E. Mich. st.
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORD—J. R. Davidson, N. Clay st.
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.
646. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 178.
157. HAUGHVILLE—H. C. Tomlinson.
95. HARTFORD CITY—W. O. Lesh.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council, Henry Gale, 330 W. Vermont st.
57. (Stairs) R. N. McChasman, 96 No. Alabama st.
60. Wm. Lindeman, 499 S. Missouri st.
299. D. E. Mogle, 422 W. 2d st.
446. J. M. Prull, 19 S. West st.
609. (Mill.) G. Cunningham, care H. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont st.
706. Chas. E. Perham, 149 Hosbrook st.
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—Chas. Peel, 197 W. Market LAFAYETTE—
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 183 Union st.
556. LA WENORBERG—D. C. Huffman.
744. LOGANSPOUT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.
613. MADISON—W. A. Donat, 511 Walnut st.
365. MARION—Jas. Townsend, 1020 So. Race st.
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 2d st.
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—W. F. Stultz, Box 147.
797. PERU—O. Neiswender, 209 E. 3d st.
756. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.
296. SHELBYVILLE—L. F. Brandenburg.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesher, Box 658.
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.
255. Tipton—F. E. Neal.
668. VINCENTES—A. C. Pennington, 715 Perry st.
631. WABASH—Arthur Campbell, Box 555.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—O. H. Davis, 819 Arch st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. O. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 1013 Day st.
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
71. FT. MADISON—O. E. Randall, 1722 2d st.
700. KEOKUK—E. Lindstrand, 1327 Orleans st.
767. OTTUMWA—E. E. Anawalt, Box 1672, S. Ottumwa.
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1412 Myrtle st.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and Seneca sts.
646. PITTSBURGH—H. O. Woodard.
158. TOPEKA—C. R. Gardner, Box 346.

KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—E. L. Gresham, 265 W. 4th st.
776. " Harry Power, 1048 Banklick st.
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.
641. DAYTON—James Hosking.
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.
259. HENDERSON—E. W. Smith, 512 Fagan st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. C. Fall.
71. LEXINGTON—(Col.) W. T. Dinwiddle, 202 W. 2d st.
626. " B. Bradous, 161 E. Main st.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council, H. S. Huffman, 1403 22nd st.
7. J. G. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.
103. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.
597. MILLSDALE—H. Ruby.
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.
698. " J. W. Crupper, 720 Central ave.
384. OWENSBORO—E. E. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.
576. PARIS—W. R. Nickles.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

LOUISIANA

809. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Sullivan, 706 St. Thomas st.
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.
624. A. Plessey, 598 N. Robertson st.
704. Hy. Haffner, 132 Toledano st.
732. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Derbigny st.
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

148. BAE HARBOR—J. C. Pettingill, Box 311.
566. GARDINER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn
344. PORTLAND—E. E. Webster, 236 B. st.
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival ct.

MARYLAND

39. BALTIMORE—Wm. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.
44. (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. R. Potts, 225 London st., E. Boston:
33. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.
56. (Jewish) J. Mendelsohn, 72 Salem st.
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.
558. John R. Berry, 16 Codman Pk.
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.
682. (Framers) Harry Crisp, 41 Commonwealth av.
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 9 Walnut st.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.
403. " Jas. Walton, 30 5th st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 95 Green st.
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.
380. GLOUCESTER—H. W. Davis, 138 Maplewood av.
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
508. " (Fr.) George Savole, 292 Chestnut
662. " (Germ.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 160 Water st.
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 203 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—O. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—J. N. McIsaac, Box 111.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.
808. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.
737. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden, Box 424.
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wallowton.
625. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Birch st.
67. ROXBURY—S. Gillis, 1419 Tremont st.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 17 Cross st.
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.
654. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
574. TAUNTON—D. O. King, 10 Gen. Cobb.
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.
426. WEST NEWTON—B. F. Ryan.
WYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Flske, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. O. P. DIAZ—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—A. McKenzie, 311 North av.
686. BENTON HARBOR—O. E. Jinks, Box 721.
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council.
10. Austin Stowell, 131 Franklin st.
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
689. C. H. Gibbings, 577 Beaubien st.
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.
213. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W. 502.
LUDINGTON—W. H. Lamore, 704 Brother st.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.
100. MUSKOGEE—Henry Katz, 230 Southern ave.
123. OWASSO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C. J. Anderson, 127 N. Park st.
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.
243. (Mill) L. Malar, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sulliff.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—John Knox, 16 15th ave., W.
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.
599. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortier, Box 41.
611. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 2214 9th st. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.
862. WINONA—Chas. Volz, 463 E. Broadway.

MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—B. F. Miller, 4900 8th st.
496. VICKSBURG—Frank Curtis, 509 Jackson st.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—O. E. Nicholson, 6976 Arthur av., St. Louis.
573. HANNIBAL—J. P. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.
160. KANSAS CITY—W. A. Lochman, 709 Moody av.
548. LOUISIANA—John Angle.
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 108 N. Vermont st.
877. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council, V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sarpy ave.
5. Geo. J. Swank, 4316 B. Easton ave.
5. (Ger.) J. J. Burkhard, 2222 S. 18th st.
12. (Ger.) Christ. Klein, 2326 Dodder st.
113. James Shine, 1163 Tower Grove ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluegel, 1912 Benton st.
267. T. Parshall, 5533 Wells av.
270. Otto Schulz, 3922 Easton av.
395. (Mill) Paul Garnier, 5043 Shaw ave.
638. (Ger.) F. P. Bohlem, 4561 North Market st.
518. (Ger.) Henry Theile, 2112 De Kalb st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) Wm. G. Tiedemann, 2914 Lemp ave.
604. (Millwrights)—F. L. Snowden, 3134 N. 11th st.
599. F. W. Pierce, 2652 Lucas ave.
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapiar, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.

NEBRASKA

873. LINCOLN—W. O. Hartquest, 2705 E. st.
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. (Danish) R. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S. Omaha.
427. Thos. McKay, 2923 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. O. Frye, 2 Rock st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Henry P. Gant, Box 897.
617. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—Chauncey Slayton.
486. BAYONNE—F. R. Vreeland, 542 Ave. B.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av., So. Eliz.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 827 Martin st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Paul Tetchelm.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiger, 109 Garden st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 33.
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, David Morrison, 614 Palisade ave., Jersey City.
482. JERSEY CITY—L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave.
744. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.
151. LONG BRANCH—Geo. W. Arrants, Box 183.
232. MILLBURY—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—B. C. Ingersoll, 207 E. Broad st.
638. MORRISTOWN—W. P. Barkman, Lock Box 163.
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.
602. OCEANO—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
477. ORANGE—L. Fiesler, 390 Central av.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th
490. PASSAIC—Frank Ventink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lurger, 94 Westervelt ave.
665. SOMMERVILLE—Joseph Barrass.
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 468.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Geo. Klarman, 509 Spring st., W. Hoboken.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Michael Beahm, 417 High Point ave.

NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.
274. Thos. McNeill, 15 Partition st., E.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—L. A. Case.
458. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—O. H. Torrey, Box 993.
210. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 348 Livingston st.
109. M. A. Maher, 61 Irving Pl.
147. M. E. Nichols, 156 Somers st.
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.
258. H. P. Culver, 11 Cornelia st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 217 Moffat st.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
637. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
539. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, R. Harry, 203 Front av.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) Christ. Forbach, 113 French st.
874. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. W. O. Smith, 47 Alexander place.
802. E. M. Rathburn, 1894 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krampe, Jr.
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.
315. ELMIIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tawan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
600. GLEN COVE, L. I., Geo. Montfort.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Getman.
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.
603. ITHACA—A. F. Nye, 33 Fayette st.
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Scholt.
261. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, Box 100.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangen.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rodgers, Watkins ave.
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 5th ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 52 Richmond Turnpike.
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.
271. NEW DOPE, S. I.—Louis Delmar, Jr.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.
507. NEWTON, L. I.—J. A. Owens, Corona P.O., L.I.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, D. Featherston, 243 W. 123d st.
51. John J. Hewitt, 705 E. 145th st.
63. John F. Leahy, 130 E. 117th st.
64. J. U. Lounsbery, Hudson Bldg., 801 W. 37th
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 212 Madison st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.
457. (Scand.) C. Kranig, 511 E. 75th st.
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.
468. Ed. Bartlette, 407 W. 55th st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.
478. J. G. Plaeager, 1157

567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, Box 497.
 STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council,
 O. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton,
 S. I.
 SYRACUSE—
 15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumbach ave.
 565. John R. Ryan, 1219 Mulberry st.
 814. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
 78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.
 125. URGIA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 580. WATERBURY—David Schantz, 10 William st.
 233. WAYERLY—E. S. Gregory, Box 175.
 252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
 747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Banks.
 593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 8.
 778. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.
 726. " F. M. Talmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH DAKOTA.

174. GRAND FORKS—E. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
 183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.
 17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.
 170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.
 501. BUCYUS—J. A. Fluk.
 143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 37 Center st.
 336. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hirt st.
 CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
 M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.
 2. D. Fisher, 475 Walnut st.
 209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
 324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
 827. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
 461. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave.,
 Newport, Ky.
 628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
 664. (East End)—A. J. Haines, 392 Delta ave.,
 Sta. C.
 667. Theo. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.
 676. John N. Fiskus, 919 Vine st.
 681. F. W. Daganer, 498 W. Liberty st.
 693. O. Quick, Glenway ave, Price Hill.
 692. F. Walber, 87 Liddell st., Fairmount.
 713. (Mill & Elevator Bldrs.) Wm. Carroll, 383
 Main st.
 CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,
 Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11
 11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
 39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 126 Petrie st.
 161. H. L. Ellacott, 161 Seelye ave.
 234. (Ger.) Wm. Kampke, 52 Norwood st.
 241. A. O. Nickerson, 870 Pearl st.
 393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.
 449. (Ger.) Fred. Albrecht, 21 Brooklyn st.
 461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.
 632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
 231. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.
 COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,
 H. A. Goddard, 269 No. 17th st.
 61. A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
 326. John Gahan, 958 Leonard ave.
 360. (North side) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.
 569. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.
 DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S.
 G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.
 104. W. O. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.
 302. (Mill.) A. F. Shering, N. Milburn st., N. D.
 846. (Ger.) Jos. Walther, 311 Clover st.
 396. (Car Bldrs.) Geo. Brenner, 586 Herman st.
 137. DEFANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.
 677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.
 775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
 328. EAST LIVERPOOL—L. E. Connors, Box 204.
 188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.
 202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.
 644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.
 637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammer, 212 Ross st.
 267. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.
 636. LIMA—J. Vanoveringen, 712 S. Main st.
 485. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mostellar, Sharon-
 ville, Hamilton Co.
 703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
 369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.
 366. MARIETTA—J. W. Fores'er, 806 Wayne st.
 14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.
 338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.
 725. MIDLETON—Jacob O. Kern, Heno, O.
 803. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.
 736. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwill.
 705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood,
 Cincinnati.
 443. Piqua—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.
 660. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
 437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell
 708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main st.
 107. SANDUSKY—
 234. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
 186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.
 243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
 TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-
 Fillen, 233 Webster st.
 25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.
 163. (Ger.) Chas. Lotz, 1115 Sherman st.
 475. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 583 Oswald st.
 412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.
 792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—J. P. Meri-
 wether, 158 Columbus ave.
 720. XENIA—W. O. Jeffries.
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.
 716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,
 10th Ward.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

803. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudlessen,
 331 Noble ave.
 694. PREBY—J. T. Noble.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.
 60. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
 211. C. L. Mohnay, 70 Wilson ave.
 237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.
 497. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut ave.
 551. BANGOR—Irvin Eilenberger.
 246. BRAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New
 Brighton.
 655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.
 492. BELLVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-
 dock.
 180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 612 Washington st.
 550. BRADFORD—O. F. Cummings, 1 Main st.,
 Rooms 11 and 12.
 223. BUTLER—H. G. Kell, 170 Oak st.
 738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
 207. CHESTER—E. S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
 408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.
 530. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.
 239. EASTON—Frank F. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 116. ERIE—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.
 422. FRANKFORD—R. E. Nace, 6810 Edmund st.
 Tacony.
 401. FRANKLIN—J. L. McIntyre.
 123. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
 463. GREENSBURG—Adam Slonecker, 226 Concord
 398. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.
 287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
 238. HONESTY—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.
 253. JEANETTE—J. G. Baker, Penn Station.
 794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box J.

630. JOHNSTOWN—Eugene Dwyer, 205 Franklin st.
 110. KITTANNING—O. F. Boney, Box 431.
 208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 394 New Holland av.
 436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,
 Clinton Co.
 177. McKeesport—U. G. Boyer, 519½ Walnut st.
 709. " (Ger.) Wm. Kohler.
 431. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield
 Valley.
 552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
 793. MERCER—J. D. Royd.
 383. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.
 230. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbo-
 PHILADELPHIA—
 8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.
 227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Berge-
 238. (Ger.) H. C. Schneider, 116 Pomona Terrace,
 Germantown, Pa.
 359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.
 PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council
 W. P. Patton, 18 John st.
 142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Webster st., Alleg.
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.
 165. (E. End) Alfred Madden, Warren st., E. R.
 230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxvill-
 385. (W. End) Chas. Volbers, cor. Greenleaf and
 Fingal sts., 35th Ward.
 402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.
 737. Wm. R. Kirk, 11 Southern ave.
 415. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin
 145. PITTSBURGH—Wm. Evans, Box 137.
 336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenwich st.
 368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.
 SCRANTON—Secretary District Council,
 Gustav Roesch, 725 Palm st.
 563. S. B. Price, 101 No. Filmore ave.
 718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
 751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.
 184. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S.
 Main ave., Scranton.
 37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camero-
 268. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.
 185. SHARPSBURG—W. O. Pfusch.
 514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
 276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
 459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koontz, 18 Morgantown
 480. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.
 102. WILKES-BARE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
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MAN'S DISTRUST OF HIS FELLOWS.



the truth of the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." They organize for their mutual benefit and protection. Employers, or capitalists form their unions, or combinations, for mutual protection and benefit. On the principles laid down the action of the employer and employee are equally right and just.

One has as much right to protection as the other, both have the same reason for organizing, and if each only received from the organization what even-handed justice would give him as his own all would be well and good, and all distinctions and comparisons, all cries of classes and masses, of capital and labor would cease, and the time would not be far distant when the now opposing unions would be merged into one, and the employer would be at his counsels, side-by-side with the employee, conferring with him for their mutual welfare. Then visionary writers have so longed to see.

The reason that time does not come is because of man's distrust of his fellow-man. The employer, secure in his belief of his own personal greatness and the more powerful greatness of his capital, forgets at times the common principles which led him to organize and instead of using his power simply for protection makes it an instrument of subjection. He has overstepped the bound of equal rights, and the workingman retaliates, his weapon the strike. Principles are lost sight of and a warfare of passion and prejudice follows. A guerilla campaign is instituted and its results can only be guessed at, never accurately measured.

A little flow of the milk of human kindness, a little spreading of the oil of common sense and reason on the troubled waters and these struggles may be done away with. But capital must realize that its duty is to come half way, and not leave all the journey to labor.

DOES CHEAP LABOR PAY?

This question presents itself to us frequently, but with greater force when around a building or shop where there are many carpenters employed. The carpenter is the most skilled mechanic in the building trades, furnishes all his tools, yet is paid by far the least money. He comes in contact with the cheap labor more than others; he is affected to a greater extent by it. To the contractor engaged in the building trades more particularly is the query applied. A contractor in South Nashville, a very intelligent young man, claims that it does not pay to employ cheap labor. He argues that the material wasted and time spent by himself directing a cheap man, which could be more profitably employed, would amount to more than the difference paid to a high-priced mechanic, say nothing of the trouble and vexation spared. It would seem that upon reflection this would be the verdict of all. Pay the carpenter better wages.—*Journal of Labor.*

Work like a slave, live like a dog, look like a beggar, save like a miser, sneeze when the political boss takes snuff, and vote like a fool. Stick to your party if you die a pauper. This is keeping out of politics.—*National Watchman.*

THE QUESTION THAT

The question before us is not, shall the government now begin to interfere with the railroads? No railroad has ever been able to draw the breath of life in any other way than through government favor. No railroad has ever been able to get its right of way in any other way than by means of the right of eminent domain bestowed upon it by the government of the sovereign people existed.

Ever since railroads have existed there has been nothing but government interference with railroads and railroad interference with government. By nothing we can now do can we increase either. Both are now at their maximum. With every public official in the land bribed with railroad favors to be the hireling of the railroad magnates the question is, how shall we put an end to railroad interference with the government? The question is, shall the railroads rule the people, or shall the people rule the railroads?—*Exchange.*

POSITION OF WOOD AND ITS DURABILITY.

The problem has troubled many why two pieces of wood, sawed from the same section of a tree, should possess very varied characteristics when used in different positions. For example, a gate post will be found to decay much faster if the butt end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top were placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the tree grew than it would in an opposite direction.

Microscopical examination proves that the pores invite the ascent of moisture. Take the familiar case of a wooden bucket. Many have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while others appear quite dry. This arises from the same cause—the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.—*Tid-Bits.*

WHY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE STRONG.

In all forms of existence different phases or periods can easily be noted and determined. We have the experimental, or beginning, the sentimental, or that which attracts attention and sympathy to the object, and finally having passed these stages we have the useful or practical. Until this feature of development has been reached no element of permanency has been attained and no prospect of a survival can be hoped for.

Trades unions in this and other civilized countries have passed through the first two eras or epochs in their existence, and now reveal a strength and power for good, not alone for their membership but to all humanity as well, that is truly marvelous. Practical and business-like, they appeal to the economist; standing as they do for everything that is good in existence, it is but natural that the spread of morality and intelligence find their widest field for development within their fold.

As the predominant element in our national life is the practical, it is possible that a low standard may be created, and the great truth that man is more than the money he creates may be lost sight of. Labor organizations, by diffusing intelligence, teach the precept that knowledge should be acquired for the love of learning and not for the love of lucre. Thus the growth and future of these safeguards of civilization—trades unions—seem indeed bright and permanent in character.—*Eight-Hour Herald.*

Bummler und Parasiten die Versorgung mit Arbeit für ihren eigenen Anhang monopolis-
ferten und die Mitglieder der Arbeiter-Orga-
nisationen, welche die Agitation zu Gunsten
der Leidenden ins Werk gesetzt hatten, muß-
ten sich mit dem Zusehen begnügen — ganze
25 „Tickets“ wurden der Central Labor
Union überwiesen, in welcher angeblich
80,000 Mann repräsentiert sind und den Ver-
tretern der Konferenz für die Arbeitslosen,
welche die von über 20,000 Personen besuchte
Massenversammlung im Madison Square
Garden arrangiert hatte, gab man ganze 50
„Tickets“, welche zur Anstellung bei den
Nothstandsarbeiten berechtigten. Aber da-
mit noch nicht genug der Verhöhnung der
organisirten Arbeiter: Als Vertreter der
Carpenters und Painters von der Part-
Commission verlangten, sie solle in diesen
Gewerken den Unionlohn von \$3.50 per Tag
bezahlen, erhielten sie die Antwort, es sei
eine „niederträchtige Gemeinheit,“ in Zei-
ten, wo Jedermann froh sei, überhaupt nur
Arbeit zu finden, Unionlöhne zu verlangen!
Hoffentlich werden die New Yorker Arbeiter
sich das für alle Zeiten hinter die Ohren
schreiben und in Zukunft dafür sorgen, daß
Unionleute zu Mayors und Commissären ge-
macht werden, damit ihnen eine solche nieder-
trächtige Gemeinheit nicht wieder passire.
Hätten sie früher daran gedacht, daß Kapita-
listen als öffentliche Beamte nicht anders als
kapitalistisch denken und handeln können,
würde es nicht nöthig gewesen sein, Konfe-
renzen einzuberufen, Petitionen nach
Albany zu schicken und Bettelstuppen-Pfen-
nige von Politikern und Pfaffen anzunehmen!

* * *
Gutes ist indessen durch die Agitation
der Arbeitslosen gewirkt worden,
dem hat einen tüchtigen
zeigte sich nämlich, daß,
New York für Straßente-
hauser täglich \$1.50 be-
schwer arbeitenden Leute nur
ten, weil die Kontraktoren und

ihren Richtern und Sheriffs klar gemacht
wird, es gehöre zu ihren Bürgerpflichten, das
Maul zu halten und draußlos zu schanzen,
auch wenn ihnen der Boß weniger wie \$1
den Tag anbietet und ihnen zumuthet, mehr
als 12 oder 14 Stunden zu arbeiten, dann
werden sie vielleicht doch endlich zur Besin-
nung kommen und energische Schritte thun,
daß diese Art von Bürgerpflichten und diese
Art von amerikanischer „Freiheit“ so schnell
wie möglich durch die Gesetzgebung der
Welt getilgt werde. Vorläufig hat die
Chefs der Eisenbahnarbeiter-Organi-
sationen, wie der General-Verkeimesser der
Knights Labor, von denen die meisten auch
noch tief in Harmoniebusel stecken, öffentlich
und in nicht mißzuverstehender Sprache er-
klärt, daß sie sich den Teufel um Richter Jen-
kins' Entscheidung lehren und mit ihren Leu-
ten streiten werden, auch wenn sie deshalb auf
Lebenszeit ins Zuchthaus geschickt werden
würden. Hoffentlich kommt es recht bald
dazu, daß einer dieser Herren beim Wort ge-
nommen wird, denn auf diese Weise würde
der Sturz des kapitalistischen Sklavensystems
ein wenig beschleunigt werden.

Eine andere Entscheidung, die ihre Wir-
kung vielleicht auch nicht verfehlen wird,
wurde dieser Tage von dem New Yorker Rich-
ter McAdam gefällt, welcher erklärte, „ge-
wöhnliche Tagelöhner,“ könnten nicht auf
rückständigen Lohn klagbar werden, auch
wenn sie von ihren Vossen durch Kontrakt-
bruch entlassen werden. Viel hübscher wäre
es allerdings gewesen, wenn dieser McAdam
gesagt hätte, ein „gewöhnlicher Tagelöhner,“
der nichts hat als seine Fäuste und die paar
Lumpen, welche er am Leibe trägt, sei über-
haupt kein menschliches Wesen und der
Mensch fange erst beim Hausbesitzer oder beim
Fabrikboß an. Aber, was nicht ist, kann ja
noch werden!

* * *
Daß die amerikanischen Arbeiter trotz der
schrecklichen Winters und der gemeinen
Nothlage noch nicht ganz zu

in New York ebenfalls zu einem Zusammen-
stoß mit der Polizei gekommen ist.

Die Achtstundigen-Agitation im eigenen Ge-
werk ist durch die Konventionen in verschiede-
nen großen Städten auch wieder kräftig in
Angriff genommen worden und es steht zu
erwarten, daß ich in meinem nächsten Monats-
Brief über eine Reihe von Erfolgen berichten
kann. Das Baugewerk fängt überhaupt an,
sich wieder zu erholen und im Hinblick darauf
rechne ich sicher auf die Beilegung aller Zwei-
stigkeiten, die hier und dort noch bestehen
mögen. Ich möchte auch noch darauf hin-
weisen, daß wir den Wood Carvers helfen
sollten in ihrem Bestreben, importirte Schnit-
zeilen und Dekorationen zu boycotten, denn
die Carvers sind viel zu Arbeitslosigkeit
verurtheilt worden, weil die Millionäre, deren
Paläste sie verschönern helfen, geschnitzte
Waare aus Paris und Statten importiren,
nur, um ein paar unnütze Dollars zu sparen
und obwohl die amerikanischen Holzschnitzer
und Dekorateur ebenso tüchtige Arbeiter
und Künstler sind, wie ihre europäischen
Kollegen.

Also, auf ans Werk und binnen der näch-
sten vier Wochen tüchtig agitirt und organi-
sirt, damit von den Carpenters gesagt werden
könne, daß sie in der Armee der amerikani-
schen Proletarier in der Avantgarde mar-
schiren!

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demoralize the trade in
FROM THE

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer-
ica, held Aug. 6-11, 1883, the following rules in
relation to apprentices were approved, and the
Local Unions are urged to secure their enforce-
ment:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and in-
competent men in the carpenter trade has had,
of late years, a very depressing and injurious
effect upon the mechanics in the business, and
has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill
and to give no encouragement to young men to
become apprentices and to master the trade
thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the
craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the follow-
ing rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is
the best means calculated to give that efficiency
which it is desirable a carpenter should possess,
and also to give the necessary guarantee to the
employers that some return will be made to them
for a proper effort to turn out competent work-
men; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions
under our jurisdiction shall use every possible
means, wherever practical, to introduce the sys-
tem of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging
himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be
required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four
consecutive years, and shall not be considered a
journeyman unless he has complied with this
rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the com-
pletion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade
with the intention of learning the business shall
be held by agreement, indenture or written con-
tract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with
an employer to serve a certain term of years, he
shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said em-
ployer and contract with another, without the
full and free consent of said first employer, un-
less there is just cause or that such change is
made in consequence of the death or relinquish-
ment of business by the first employer; any ap-
prentice so leaving shall not be permitted to
work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union
in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to re-
turn to his employer and serve out his appren-
ticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to
make regulations limiting the number of ap-
prentices to be employed in each shop or mill to
one for such number of journeymen as may
seem to them just; and all Unions are recom-
mended to admit to membership apprentices in
the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end
that, upon the expiration of their terms of ap-
prenticeship, they may become acquainted with
the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted
to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon
assuming full membership.

5205 331 805
CAW

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1903
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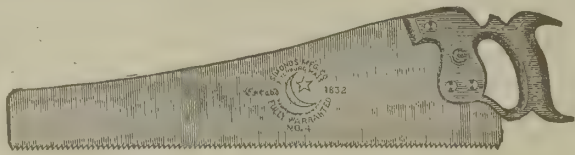
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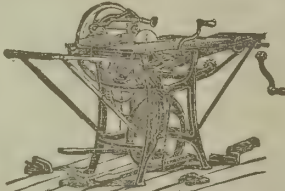


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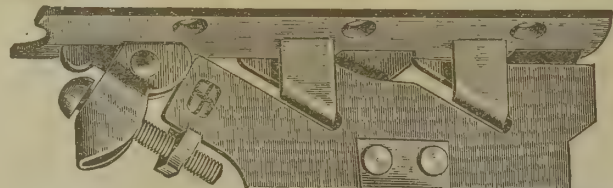
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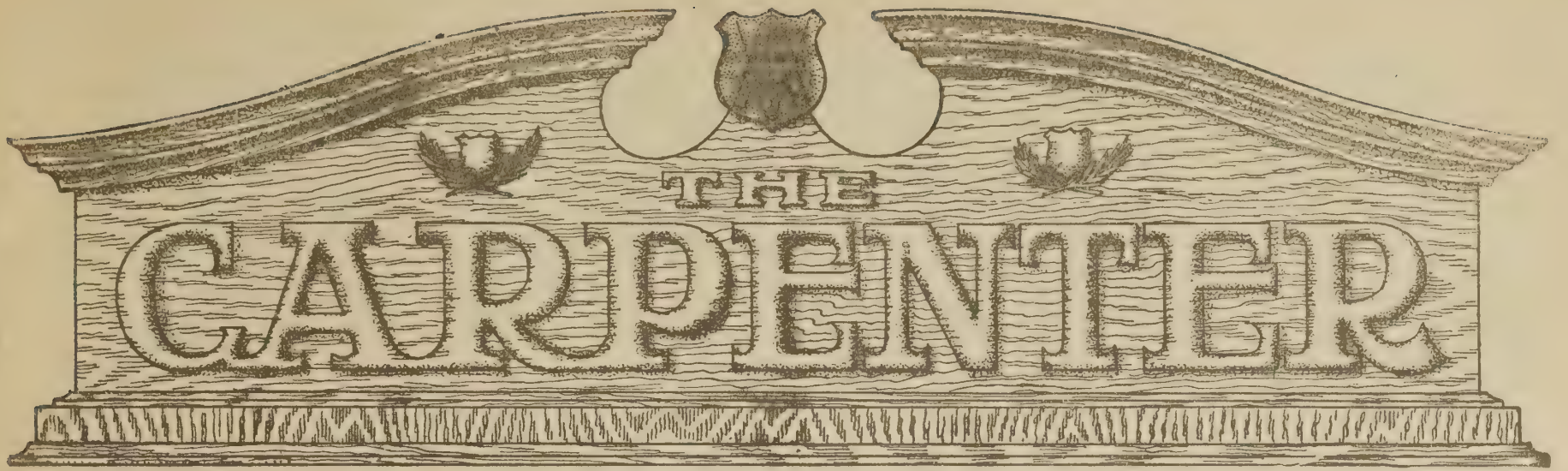
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GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—This place should be mentioned in *THE CARPENTER* as an eight-hour town. All skilled workers enjoy the eight hours since April 1st, last.

* * *

CORSICANA, TEX.—We secured the eight-hour day on September 1, 1903, without any trouble and the contractors and our union are on the best of terms. Please enter Corsicana, Tex., as an eight-hour city.

* * *

PORTLAND, ORE.—Trade is very dull here at this time and so it is on the Sound—in fact, all over this region of the Northwest. We would urgently request traveling brothers to avoid Portland pending a revival of business.

* * *

WHEELING, W. VA.—Having gained the eight-hour day last spring, we are entitled to a place on our list of eight-hour cities. Carpenters, both inside and outside men, work but eight hours since that time. Work is very dull here this season.

* * *

REDLANDS, CAL.—This place is an eight-hour town and has been so for over a year past. The name of Redlands being omitted on the eight-hour list published in the October issue of *THE CARPENTER*, you will please insert it in the next publication.

* * *

GRAND MERE, ONT., CAN.—Our local union is now well organized and we have good reason to believe that we shall do still better in the near future, as other trades appear to awaken from their lethargy. We shall have three unions here of different trades shortly.

* * *

COLORADO CITY, COL.—Owing to the mill and smelters and the miners' strike in the Cripple Creek district, business here is at a standstill and work very dull. The Citizens' Alliance is using every effort to break up our Building Trades Council—they seem to concentrate all their forces to that end. All the federated trades held a rousing massmeeting

last night and decided, as a unit, to stand by their Council and fight for their rights. We would warn all carpenters and building tradesmen in general to steer clear of Colorado Springs and neighboring districts while the warfare is on.

* * *

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—In looking over the October issue of *THE CARPENTER*, we fail to find New Bedford on the eight-hour list. This city is and has been an eight-hour city ever since June, 1902. Please have the name published in the December issue of our journal.

* * *

ITHACA, N. Y.—We were granted the eight hours on May 30th, this year; all trades, with the exception of the tinners, are working the same number of hours, and desiring that Ithaca be known as an eight-hour city, you will please place us on the eight-hour list in *THE CARPENTER*.

* * *

VALEJO, CAL.—Our local union here is prospering nicely. There is considerable of building going on, but we have more than enough men to do the work, and as surplus of help gives the employers the advantage of the men we would request all carpenters to remain away from Valejo, Cal., until further notice.

* * *

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The majority of our bosses are unfair and since January last have shown their antagonism towards organized labor in every way. There is very little work going on here at this time and the unfair bosses have most of it. Our members find it difficult to obtain a job under fair conditions. Keep away.

* * *

NORTH EASTON, MASS.—Please state in *THE CARPENTER* that North Easton is an eight-hour town; it may save us lots of trouble, as very frequently men from outlying districts are coming here under the impression that they can work nine hours. They may think that we are dead—but they soon find out that we are very much alive and insist on the observance of the eight-hour rule.

* * *

BERWICK, PA.—Certain contractors of our city are still advertising for carpenters notwithstanding the fact that they are laying off the men in their employ and there being an abundance of good mechanics walking the streets. Winter drawing near, conditions will become still more unfavorable and we would

most earnestly request all carpenters to keep away from Berwick until conditions have improved.

* * *

NORFOLK, VA.—Trade is very dull here and we have more resident carpenters than the trade can stand. Please insert Norfolk on the dull list in *THE CARPENTER*, and advise traveling brothers to stay away. Owing to deplorable trade conditions we have decided to proceed very quietly and cautiously in the enforcement of our working card, hoping that when next spring season's work opens up we shall be in a position to enforce the card on all jobs.

* * *

TACOMA, WASH.—The building trades here have been locked out by the Contractors' Association because of their refusal to disband their central body and to handle scab material on the jobs. The contractors have rejected all overtures of the trades for amicable settlement of the controversy, their only position being to discourage labor. As a result of this warfare going on, work is almost at a standstill and this being the rainy season, Tacoma is a good place for all building trades men to avoid. Especially carpenters are urged to stay away.

* * *

SPOKANE, WASH.—This city is overflowed with carpenters coming in by the dozen on clearance cards and misled by advertisements in the daily papers, stating that work is abundant and men wanted here. While it is true that we have enjoyed a good summer season, the fact remains that work is closing down and indications point to a general lay-off within the month of November. There will be little doing until about April 1st. We expect at least one-third of our men to be on the street idle and would advise all carpenters to give this city a wide berth until further notice.

* * *

KREBS, IND. TER.—This place is a mining camp and we are glad to say that the miners and engineers are well organized and disposed to stand by us in the upholding of union principles and union rules. We had no trouble in enrolling all carpenters in this locality worthy of any note. Our Local Union, 1716, organized as recently as July 27th, turned out on Labor Day in regulation uniform and was joined in the parade by L. U. 986, S. McAlister, and other labor organizations. The parade was a grand success and will long be remembered as one of the grandest gala days of Krebs. The influx of

outside carpenters has been so great this summer and fall that we are compelled at this time to cry out: Put up the gates! Prospects are not very encouraging; we have more men than work and carpenters will act wisely by staying away until conditions have changed.

* * *

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—The mass meeting recently held here proved a success. We had a good turnout and Brothers Duffy and Sullivan, who were present, did justice to our cause. Still, we are up against a hard game. The master builders have promulgated an agreement to their own liking, of course, which they want all trades to sign. The masons declare that they will not sign the agreement in its present terms; other trades may come to the same conclusion, and serious complications being anticipated, we would call on all carpenters to keep away from Portchester until this trouble is settled.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—As work here is rapidly drawing to a close and a great number of our members vainly looking for a job, we would desire all carpenters to take warning and remain away from this city. While we have always welcomed brothers from other parts, it has come to such a state that from now on every job secured by a traveling brother, means the loss of a job and a sacrifice to one of our own members, which does not encourage unionism. We have already placed a large number of men who left the employment of a large contractor who is unfair and taking every step to do us harm. Their jobs had been taken by outside men who came here in disregard of our telegrams requesting them to stay away. Now these brothers themselves have become dissatisfied and will gladly return home by Saturday. It means now that we must sink or swim; but we are determined not to sink, and trust that all true union men will refrain from coming here and taking what little work is left for resident brothers.

* * *

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Local Union 1456, organized last February, is progressing slowly but surely. You have no idea how anxious we are to see this locality thoroughly organized and more favorable conditions established. With a view to attain this result, we have now entered on a formidable educational campaign, hoping to get the non-union men to realize the efficiency of trade organization and to join our ranks. Once this is

accomplished, many of them will undoubtedly make good members. We are at a loss to understand the continuous coming here of so many floaters, as the rate of wages paid certainly furnish no inducement for any competent mechanic. They are from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day. We shall certainly be in a position to make an onward move in the early part of the coming year provided that we are not hampered in our efforts for better conditions by new-comers, while success will be very doubtful should the influx of outsiders keep on. There are more carpenters than the trade can stand. Remain away.

* * *

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Work is very dull here at this time and many of our men are walking the streets. The outlook for this winter's season is gloomy indeed and we would advise all carpenters to shun this place pending a revival of trade.

• • •

Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Portsmouth, N. H.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	Albany, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	Kewanee, Ill.
Marquette, Mich.	Norfolk, Va.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Saratoga Spr'gs, N. Y.
Portland, Ore.	San Antonio, Tex.
Trinidad, Col.	Bridgeport, Conn.

• • •

New York City Facing a Hard Winter.—Stay Away!

There is an unprecedented decrease in building in New York City this winter and business in the building line is almost at a standstill. This stagnant condition may partly be attributed to the protracted labor troubles here, but is, to a great extent, due to the fall of security and general condition of the money market, causing investors to hesitate in building enterprises. As a result, the number of our unemployed brothers and building trades craftsmen is somewhat enormous. After a resumption of work after the strike last summer, the house-smiths and bridgemen struck on November 7th, throwing our men again on the street with poor prospect to obtain employment before next spring. New York City and vicinity is a place to be avoided by all carpenters in search of employment this winter. Keep away!

• • •

Spot Him!

J. R. Pertell, of L. U. 1611, Wichita, Kans., has absconded, leaving his wife and child in destitute circumstances. He has been expelled from his local union and fined \$100 by the D. C. for violation of trade rules. He is in want of membership in any union. Spot him!

• • •

Where is William Pletcher?

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Brother Wm. Pletcher will confer a favor by informing the Secretary of L. U. 106, Des Moines, Ia. Wm. Pletcher applied for and received a clearance card from this local union, saying that he was going to St. Louis, Mo. He left his wife and family in destitute circumstances and the clearance card coupons have not been returned. Any information

as to the missing brother's present location will be thankfully received by
S. C. BLAIR, R. S. L. U. 106...
506 7th St., Des Moines, Ia.

• • •

A Joyful Anniversary Celebration.

EDMONTON, ALBERTON, CAN.—Local Union 1325 of this city, recently gave a social in celebration of their first anniversary. The members defrayed the expenses entirely out of their own pockets, the treasury not contributing a single cent. The members, friends and the general contractors of the town with whom we are on friendly terms, were invited and present, and thus we had tables spread of 160 feet of cover space, which were filled three times with eatables and refreshments and there was plenty for all. The program consisted of brass-band music, selections on the piano, speechmaking, reading of a poem suitable to the occasion, singing and dancing. A great many of the people here heretofore had no use for unions; this joyful affair, however, has gained us many friends and they are now looking forward for the carpenters' next blow-out.

• • •

Jackson, (Miss.) Local Union in Good Shape.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Although the membership of L. U. 824 is at present not as large as it was at the start in February last, we have more staunch and older union men, and are in a better shape than ever before. Now, after we have turned out the winners in a little difficulty we recently had with one of the prominent employers, the interest of the non-union men in the union's undertaking has been aroused. They begin to realize the power of organization, and as a result we are taking in new members every meeting night. The difficulty alluded to arose through the firm of J. F. Barnes & Co.'s refusal to our demand for a reduction of the working hours to nine per day with ten hours' pay. The firm being notified of our demand, sent word to their men (ten in number) that they should present themselves at their office to be paid off. Thereupon the men quit work and twelve men working for the firm on a college building followed suit.

Being aware that Barnes & Co. was figuring on a contract for the Mississippi State House at the World's Fair in St. Louis, a committee from our local union waited on them and informed them that, being unfair to union labor, they could not drive a nail in St. Louis. This had a marvelous effect, for when the committee withdrew they had in their possession a document in Mr. Barnes's own handwriting, stating that he agreed to our demand.

This incident shows what may be accomplished by united efforts, and Mr. Barnes has certainly come to the conclusion that our organization amounts to something. R. C. McCLEAVE, R. S.
L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

• • •

From Muscogee, Ind. Ter.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 1072 is getting along fairly well. As soon as times are opportune and circumstances will warrant the success of such departure, we shall make a demand on our employers for the eight-hour workday. In the realization of our aspirations we shall endeavor to avoid any complications; but, believing that we are entitled to this privilege, we are

making special efforts to obtain it and are preparing for the contest if such should prove inevitable.

At present work is rather scarce; no new buildings are being started, our members being solely engaged in the completion of jobs for some time under way. The city is overrun with men and the resident carpenters being more than sufficient to do all the work required until April or May, we would advise all carpenters to keep shy of this place pending a revival of trade, which we expect to set in after the new year has opened up. At this time, however, newcomers will undoubtedly be disappointed in their expectations to secure employment here.

We have a large building under course of construction which, being entirely done by non-union men, should serve as an object lesson for parties contemplating the erection of any building in this vicinity. Carpenters, plumbers and electricians have refused to work on the job (the bricklayers are all negroes) and the employment of an inferior class of men resulted in the retarding of the work to an extent that at this time of writing the building is not yet more than half completed. Had union labor been employed, it would now be ready for occupancy, enabling the owner to draw his rent. Under the circumstances, it will prove a costly affair to him—he is, indeed, paying dearly for his discrimination against union labor.

There is also a garment factory being erected here, whose owners, as we understand, are strictly union people.

Yours for unionism,

S. C. STEWART,

Muscogee, Ind. Ter. L. U. 1072.

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From Peoria, Ill.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Trade conditions in Peoria have been fairly good this season and our members employed most of the time. Our wage scale, being 40 cents an hour, and a little higher than in other nearby localities, it seems to attract many floaters who, however, soon pass along, it being evident that the contractors prefer to employ resident carpenters known to them as reliable men.

The outlook for the immediate future is in no way encouraging; there is poor prospect for our craft to obtain employment here at the present time.

The participation of L. U. 183, of Peoria, Ill., in this year's Labor Day celebration, offered strong evidence of the spirit of solidarity prevailing among our membership. Two hundred and seventy, or about four-fifths of our members, reported for the parade and most of those not in line were absent from the city. The celebration was a marked success and the demonstration the most impressive and extensive one held in this State, excepting Chicago. Only floats representing any craft or industry were allowed in the procession, and the expenses born by the labor organizations, thus making the day a true Labor Day.

We had visiting delegations from Galesburg, Monmouth, Farmington, Kewanee, Kingston Mines, Peking, Chilli-coth and other cities. Champaign, Urbana and Bloomington had made arrangements to be with us, but being unable to obtain satisfactory rates from the Big Four Railroad they missed the opportunity. The weather conditions being favorable, the visitors fully enjoyed the festivities in the several beautiful parks of which our city is boasting.

While our Local Union had a good representation in the parade, a few of

our members absented themselves without any cause, thus showing a lack of interest in the undertaking of their organization. Probably these brothers expected to see but a handful of their fellow members in line and now regret their absence in the parade. Altogether, Labor Day in Peoria was a day of success to be remembered with satisfaction.

Fraternally,

L. G. HUMPHREY, R. S. L. U. 183.
Peoria, Ill.

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An Excellent Record.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 755 of Superior, Wis., was organized three and one-half years ago, starting out with 41 charter members. As soon as we had our organization in proper working order we demanded and obtained the nine-hour day and 30 cents per hour. The following season found us considerably stronger in numbers, and having met with the good will of the contractors (with a few exceptions) we made a demand for eight hours and an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, which was granted without any trouble. Last spring our membership had increased to 160 in good standing, leaving our local union in still better shape. The living expenses then being considerably higher and feeling we were justified in asking for another increase in our wage scale, we notified the employers through the Duluth and Superior D. C., that on and after May 1st we demanded 37½ cents per hour. This demand was also acceded to.

At the present time practically all carpenters of this city have joined our organization and all contractors, with the exception of one, have signed an agreement providing for eight hours work and the employment of union men exclusively.

We employ a business agent who is diligently looking after our interests in the building line.

The plasterers and plumbers of this place greatly assist us in the enforcement of our trade rules and in reducing the number of non-union jobs.

The Building Trades Council and Labor Assembly are ever on the alert against intruders.

Work has been good this season, but is now nearly at a standstill and will presumably be so until spring. L. U. 755.

West Superior, Wis.

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Still Forging Ahead.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 446, of Meridian, Miss., is still at the old stand and forging ahead. We are receiving applications for membership nearly every meeting night and the members feel like rallying around the union banner and marching to victory. Though this city is hard to handle and it is a steady fight, we have much to be grateful for. All, or most all of the members are and have been working nine hours per day since May 1st, while the colored Local Union 1366 has stood by us to a man, doing all in their power to further the union cause.

L. U. 446 has the honor and distinction of being the first union in this city being on record as having rendered substantial assistance to its members and having been successful financially. We may not have accomplished as much as we hoped for; some of our members fail to take the interest in the welfare of the organization, so closely connected with their own welfare, as they ought to do; yet we are

still doing business at the same old stand and growing stronger every week. All union men have employment and through the untiring efforts of our union, wages are higher than ever before. In view of these facts, it seems strange that some men can not see the many advantages derived from organization. They are learning fast, however, and we hope at no distant day to place Meridian, Miss., in the front ranks of union cities. With best wishes for the success of our cause,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. E. WHEELER, R. S. L. U. 446.
Meridian, Miss.

In Flourishing Condition.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 1162, Suffern, N. Y., is in a very flourishing condition and initiating new members at every meeting. On November 11th a committee of three was appointed for the purpose of formulating demands to be made on the bosses next spring, eight hours being the main feature in these demands. We hope that by that time Suffern may be awarded a place on your eight-hour list.

We anticipate no serious trouble in our attempt to obtain this reduction of working hours, as fully 60 per cent. of the employers are favorably inclined towards our union and we are giving them early notice and ample time to make due allowance for the coming change in working conditions when figuring on contracts.

We notice an omission in your eight-hour list, and that is our neighboring town of Tuxedo, N. Y. L. U. 389 of that locality, secured the eight-hour day on the 1st of August, after a suspension of work of only two hours. Place Tuxedo on the eight-hour list. Tuxedo on our right and Paterson on our left, both figuring on the list, it will have a tendency of strengthening our position and encouraging our members to stand firm in their just demands. We are determined to obtain what we are asking for—eight hours and strictly union conditions.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. HOPKINSON, L. U. 1162.
Suffern, N. Y.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

University Place, Neb.	Modesto, Cal.
Robinson, Ill.	Zeigler, Ill.
Orlando, Fla.	Fostoria, O.
Daytona, Fla.	W. Chicago, Ill.
Bruhl, Ill.	Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Eldorado, Ill.	Hilo, Hawaii.
Parkersburg, W. Va.	White River Junction, Vt.
Grayville, Ill.	Van Buren, Ark.
New Bedford, Mass.	Norfolk, Ark.
Fairfield, Ia.	St. Louis, Ill.

Total: 20 Local Unions.

Trade Art for the Apprentice.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In these modern times the trend in our craft seems to be to ignore the apprentice. The journeyman has no time to spend in instructing the apprentice and oftentimes no inclination. The young man is generally put to work at what he can earn most for his employer, and I believe that our journal should, if possible, set apart a page for the benefit of our craft, especially for the apprentice, for he is the journeyman of tomorrow.

G. D. I., Local Union 465.

Ardmore, Pa.

A GREAT liar often mistrusts the evidences of his own senses—*Chicago Chronicle*.



Another Voice Demanding Enforcement of Sec. 116.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I was so much pleased with brother G. W. Webb's remarks in the October CARPENTER, denouncing the frequent violations by some of the Financial Secretaries, of Sec. 116, that I wish to congratulate him for having made mention of the subject in the manner he did. Being equally desirous of seeing that section more strictly enforced, I will say a few words as to my experience in the matter.

From Jan. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, I have issued twenty-nine Clearance Cards from which I have not received the coupons. As you well know, the account of the members, having received the cards, must remain open on my ledger for six months after date of expiration of Clearance Card, they retaining their membership with my local union until the card is deposited, or until they owe six months' dues.

It has even occurred that members who had received a Clearance Card from me, returned to this locality equipped with a card issued by some other local union, while I had never received any notice of the deposit of the one issued by me.

Of course, it may be possible that some mail goes astray and that some cards are never deposited, but it does not seem likely that so many should be unaccounted for.

It is my most ardent desire that every F. S. would read Brother G. W. Webb's article in our October journal, as well as my comment and vow never to have to be accused of any violation of Sec. 116 or any dereliction of duty in that line.

Yours fraternally,

C. M. STAMM, F. L. L. U. 426.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Higher Per Capita and More Benefits.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I desire to offer a suggestion which I believe, if approved of by the rank and file and put into operation, would make our U. B. a fraternal and protective organization in the true sense of the meaning and add greatly to its efficiency and prestige.

I would suggest that we raise our per capita to the General Office from 20 to 25 or 30 cents per month and that we establish the benefit features in vogue among the organized crafts in Great Britain; all benefits to be paid from the general fund same as death and disability benefit. Most of our best unions exact a monthly due of 50 cents from their members, an amount about equal to the dues paid in Great Britain, and still the organizations of that country pay, outside of benefits also established in our U. B., traveling benefit, benefit for loss or theft of tools and a so-called superannuation benefit to all members 60 years of age and 20 years in good standing. Why can we not adopt the same benefits and inaugurate them in our U. B.? I say we could do as well as our British brothers, if we would only consider the matter properly. Just think of a brother belonging to the union for years, helping

the common cause along all the while and when he becomes superannuated and unable to secure a job and earn a livelihood and can not pay his dues, he is left by the wayside; particularly if he has no children to take care of him or nothing saved up. I am certain of any fair-minded brother agreeing with me in saying there is something radically wrong.

We must find a remedy to right this wrong and hence I would suggest the increase of our per capita and the inauguration of a superannuation benefit feature. I also claim that the wife's funeral benefit is too small and inadequate and should be increased to 75 dollars, an amount which we could well afford to pay by adding to our per capita to the General Office 5 or 10 cents per month.

We hear a good many brothers make the assertion that by paying an increased amount of per capita of 25 or 30 cents a month out of the 50 cents per month dues, they could not run their local union and still they expect the General Office to run the entire organization and pay death, disability and strike benefit out of 20 cents per month. If this is so, why not increase your monthly local dues? Would it not be better for each and every member, since they all will become old and feeble and unable to work sooner or later, to pay a few cents more while they are young and have something to rely upon in their old age? Under our present system of organization, it is the young men who have the greater advantage of the union; they can join at pleasure and when they see that they are running no risk, they drop out and jump in again when they get cornered; while the older men, who belonged to the union steadily for years, generally stick to it under the most adverse circumstances. I now ask the brothers of the U. B., is this just and right? Is my suggestion not worthy of your most earnest consideration? Let me hear from you.

M. ROBINSON, L. U. 116.

Bay City, Mich.

Do Your Fighting at the Ballot Box.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the September issue of our journal you published an article entitled "The Serious Side," by Hal. Scriver, that should be carefully read and taken to heart by every union man. The article contains sound doctrine and shows that our oppressors are preparing for an aggressive warfare to be waged against organized labor at the first opportunity. The present situation indeed requires the utmost vigilance on our part, and I say, let every man quit fighting one another—there is entirely too much of that going on. If there is any fighting to be done, fight the opposition, and a good way to do it is at the ballot box.

As the above mentioned article truly says, there have been very few laws enacted in the interest of the wage-working class; far more have been enacted against them. And there will be no change for the better if we keep on doing as we have in the past. Now is the time to get ready; begin at the primary elections, or even before that. Talk it over among each other and see to it that the right kind of delegates are elected to the conventions. Nominate a union man. The party be hanged—it is the man we want. This thing of voting for a yellow dog because he is of the party is getting too old. We must vote for a man, one in every sense of the word. Would we only make up our minds to go to the polls and vote as solidly together as we marched on

Labor Day, we could elect a man of our own choice—not only one, but several.

JOHN BERD.

L. U. 1022, Parsons, Kans.

In Reply to Sam. Gompers' Eight Hour Circular.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The subjoined letter, which you will kindly publish in the next issue of our journal, was indorsed by the Greater New York District Council and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy to each member of the Executive Board of the A. F. of L.

D. F. FEATHERSTON,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater New York District Council.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 28, 1903.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.:

SIR—We have before us a circular bearing date of Sept. 17th, and emanating from the office of the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C. Said circular was duly considered at a regular meeting of Local Union 774 (400 members) U. B. of C. and J. of A., an organization of which you may have perhaps at some time heard of as being very much in favor of an eight-hour workday and which has done much honest, earnest work, freely expending time and money in the effort to bring about the same. You ask us now to write to our Congressmen, Senators, and requesting them to favor the eight-hour measure about to be introduced in Congress and presumably fathered by the A. F. of L., and you claim to be honestly striving to secure the passage of the same. Just at this time we New Yorkers are deriving considerable amusement from the claims that are daily being made by people who would fain make us good and improve our general condition should we give them some coveted offices with adequate salary attachments.

The claims of Dowie, of Devery of Tammany, and the sainted citizens, all contribute to the general gaiety of the present lively time, but L. U. 774 considers the claim of your mutual admiration society and its well-paid officers of favoring an eight-hour workday, as an insult to their intelligence and your circular was received with indignation, as it justly deserved to be, by the meeting at which it was read. Did New York political parties select their candidates for Congress from sanitariums, or were the chief qualifications of Congressmen an utter ignorance of current events, we might make bold to address them in the manner you suggest. But were we to do so now, and they afterwards discover the treachery of the A. F. of L. to the eight-hour movement, as evidenced by your organization's actions in the mills of New York and vicinity, where men high in the councils of the A. F. of L. deliberately conspired to and succeeded to a too great extent in destroying the eight-hour day and supplanting it with a day of nine hours, why, we fear some of the Congressmen might move the appointment of a commission in lunacy to investigate the carpenters of New York City.

The A. F. of L. can not shirk the responsibility for the acts of the Amalgamated Wood Workers in the mills of New York and the feeling of resentment against the men or body of men responsible for destroying what it took us so long to build up, is far too strong to be appeased by the twaddling platitudes contained in your circular. When you have become honest in the movement of the

eight hours, and show us some tangible proof that the revenues derived from bodies of organized scabs masquerading as union men is not of so much moment as the well being of old affiliated unions in the minds of the ruling powers in the A. F. of L.—then L. U. 774 will be glad to co-operate with you in any movement having for its object the improvement of conditions of our craft and all others, whether such improvement is to be secured by legislative enactment or otherwise.

Meantime look well to the Amalgamated Wood Workers and their dirty actions in New York City, and please stop Kidd—ing.

Very respectfully yours,
L. U. 774.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent by our local union to Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L. You are hereby requested to publish the same in the next issue of our journal

Yours fraternally,

BENJ. FRIED, E. S. L. U. 309.

New York City.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 309.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1903.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—In reply to your circular letter dated September 7, 1903, requesting us to advise you of the action taken by our body, we have resolved to vote for neither capitalistic party, but we shall endeavor, with all our means, to obtain and capture the legislative, as well as executive powers, to spare the working class the degradation, as recommended by you: "to beg capitalistic politicians to help us to get what we deem are our rights."

It ought to be expected, that through your long experience as president of a large confederation of working people, you are convinced of the fruitless efforts of your tactics, which are susceptible to divest the workingmen of America of all self-esteem and independence and are certainly corrupting the fidelity of their political convictions.

We have always sacrificed much and stand ready to sacrifice more, for an eight-hour day for everybody, but we must state that much doubt exists as to the honesty of your exertions, as you and other officers of the A. F. of L. have granted privileges to the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, to undermine our success in regard to the eight-hour day, as these scabs have not only occupied the places of our striking and locked out members, but also strive to enter into agreements with our bosses to work for them for lower wages and 54 hours weekly, where the standard of 44 hours has been established by our organization.

Therefore, the 1,300 members of this L. U. have assembled in a special meeting and resolved to lay your letter on the table until such time when the A. F. of L. will advocate such course, which will lead the working class of this republic out of its slavery, to an economical, as well as political freedom, to which the most useful members of our community are certainly entitled.

Yours respectfully,
BENJ. FRIED,
Secretary L. U. No. 309.

PER CAPITA tax must be paid on all members admitted during the month—no matter what time they were initiated.

The Structural Trades Alliance of America.

The Structural Trade Alliance of America have organized for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the men in the building trade industry. For many years we have felt the want of an alliance of the building trades on such lines as would protect the several basic trades in the construction of buildings against the ravages that have been made upon their membership during the past few years, and the dismemberment of the same, causing endless strife, controversy, inconvenience and loss of time and money both to the employer and the employe alike.

The claims of jurisdiction, which can be settled only through an organization that possesses the power to protect its several trades against divisional or tributary trades forming separate and distinct local bodies, which are known to all familiar with the labor movement as injurious to the wage worker and the movement in general, have become so monotonous as to demand the instituting of a building trades organization on such broad, honest and definite lines as will preserve a just power and give to the rank and file of the affiliated trades what no other central body has ever given—direct sympathy and support to the men in the building trades.

It will guarantee the practice of that slogan of the labor movement, "One for all, and all for one," and insure its being made operative at all times on the building, carrying with it at all times fewer strikes, but of a certainty more successful ones, and it will mean, if conditions compel us to enter a sympathetic movement, that each and every local of the building trades will be a unit in that movement, and we shall receive the proper aid in establishing our rights.

It will place the entire industry of the building trades in a position to act as a unit in meeting wealth and might with right and justice; it will be the means of establishing within a few years, a permanent wage base in accordance with living conditions, whereby the thrifty mechanic can enjoy the comforts of a home of his own and set aside a portion of his earnings for his declining years, which is his earnest ambition, and to which every honest American citizen will grant he is entitled.

It will be recognized by all building trades employers as a just and true solution of the strike and lockout problem, and will arouse a confidence that this Alliance has been in the main instrumental in preventing delays, especially where agreements exist, since it will absolutely require both parties to live strictly to these agreements. It will mean that the building trades are in a position to demand their rights and to recognize and insure the rights of the employer, and to protect both from being imposed upon by designing or unscrupulous persons with whom they may be thrown in contact.

By the formation of this Alliance we have provided a plan whereby, if matters in dispute can not be settled by arbitration, our movement can be directed in a true statesmanlike manner, and whereby all trades working on the building will act as one regardless of their own particular craft.

It will put a stop to wild-cat strikes in the future, and at the same time give confidence to the public in proceeding with prospective work, knowing that if their contractors are fair and willing to treat their men honestly, this Alliance will stand as a bulwark to prevent and

discourage trouble, insisting meanwhile on the completion of contracts where agreements are not violated or broken, and to stop, if needs be, the work of any contractor from ocean to ocean or from the Gulf to the Great Lakes.

Now that we have consolidated the building trades into one Alliance with equal powers, we have arrived at a point where we can urge arbitration, while in the past we stood divided, sometimes against ourselves, but I feel now since the organization of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, that strikes will be avoided, and in their place will be erected a monument on arbitration that will proclaim to the world harmony of action and a recognition of the rights of our affiliated trades, for our watchword is, "They who represent the building industry must be of good judgment, forceful character and worthy of confidence."

They will be men knowing the rights of Labor and willing to assert them. They must recognize the rights of Capital and be able and ready to respect them, and with justice to all, and malice towards none, the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America will go down in the history of the world as having solved the most difficult labor problems of the day.

T. M. GUERIN,
1st Vice-Pres. U. B. C. of J.

The Bosses' Ten Commandments.

The old time honored Ten Commandments as handed down to Moses on the Table of Stone, have been warped and twisted by the factory bosses until they read something like this:

I. Thou shalt have no other boss but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any comforts or the likeness of anything to thine own interest neither on earth above or the pit below. Thou shalt bow down to me and worship me for I am thy boss and a zealous boss and I will show thee no mercy, but will endeavor to make thee keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of thy boss in vane, lest I discharge thee in two weeks from the time of so doing.

IV. Remember thou shalt work from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m., six days in a week with all thy might and strength and do all I ask of thee and on the Sabbath thou shalt stay at home and do no manner of work, but shalt do all thou canst to recruit thy exhausted strength for my services on Monday morning.

V. Honor thy boss that thy days may be short and few, for I shall not want thee when thou gettest old and have to spend thy days in the poor house, as I shall not care.

VI. Thou shalt not belong to any union or labor organization, whether it be for social purposes or not, for it is against my will.

VII. Thou shalt always speak well of me, although I oppose thee and continue to cut thy wages from 5 to 15 per cent. Thou shalt be content if I only find thee work and pay thee \$1.00 per day and advise thee to save half of it.

VIII. Thou shalt go naked and starve, thou and thy family. If it is anything to mine interest, thou shalt earn money to pay my salary and furnish my house with costly furniture and my stables with sleek horses.

IX. Thou shalt hold no meetings to consider thine own interest or protest against a reduction of wages. Thou shalt not have a union paper in thy house, for it speaks the truth and is not afraid

to say that my belly is filled with choice roast beef and plum pudding, while the poor are lucky to get codfish and water. Thou shalt read no newspaper of any sort, as I wish to keep thee in ignorance all the days of thy life.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy master's money or his comforts or his luxuries or anything that is his. Thou shalt not covet any overseer's room. Thou shalt not covet his money, although he gets \$3.00 per day and thou \$1.00. Thou shalt not object to anything, as I want to reign over and tyrannize over thee and keep thee in bondage all the days of thy life.

J. HENRY PERRIN,

Vice-President L. U. 502.

Canandaigua, N. Y.

Who Can Libel Otis?

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Nov., 1903.

At a special meeting of the Employers' Association, held last week, it was decided to raise a fund of \$5,000 for the purpose of prosecuting Arthur A. Hay, Special Representative of the International Typographical Union, for criminal libel. Having received sufficient warning of this desperate move on the part of Harrison Gray Otis, of the *Los Angeles Times*, who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Employers' Association, the Anti-Times Committee has made arrangements to furnish the necessary bail and fight the case in the highest courts of the land.

In one sense it is absolutely ludicrous to note this action of the gang of "Parasites." In one breath they challenge organized labor by screaming defiance, stating the "boycott is a boost," and in the next issue of the malodorous *Times* it insists that the unions are persecuting business men, and such lawlessness must be suppressed by Chief of Police Elton.

The specific charge to warrant the arrest of Mr. Hay is to be made on the grounds that that gentleman has criminally conspired with the labor organizations to the end that a certain local advertiser in the *Times* has been boycotted by the Labor Council.

It is unnecessary to state that in a community where the Mayor is as spineless as a jellyfish and the police department is the servile tool of the Employers' Association, the authorities will be more than pleased to do the bidding of their master—Otis.

Should some of the readers of THE CARPENTER chance to see a circular which is being mailed by the thousands, inviting working people to come to Los Angeles, where, it is stated, wages are abnormally high and opportunities for advancement are greater than in any other section of the country, it would be prudent to investigate. The surplus of mechanics in Southern California is greater this winter than ever before, and people who have been lured to Los Angeles and vicinity by these circulars, emanating from the Employers Association, have had reason to regret their action. The sole purpose of flooding this section with mechanics and unskilled laborers is to create an oversupply of wage-earners, thus reducing wages and attempting to disorganize the unions.

Anyhow, the local Anti-Times Committee is not losing any sleep over this last desperate move of the Employers' Association to send its members to the penitentiary for criminal libel, as it considers it a supreme stretch of imagination for any one to libel the warrior bold of the *Los Angeles Times*.

GENERAL OFFICERS of UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office

STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINBY, 899 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETHREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 12 land, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



General Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 27, 1903.

To all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Greeting.

At our last Biennial Convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., September, 1902, the question of amalgamating the two National Organizations of Carpenters, namely, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, was referred to the G. E. B., to draw up terms of amalgamation, whereby the two organizations could be merged into one.

The question was referred to the Convention of the A. F. of L. held at New Orleans, La., 1902, and that body passed a resolution that a committee of five from each organization should meet and select an umpire to try and make an agreement along those lines. After an unsuccessful meeting held at New York City, both organizations were prevailed upon to again try and adjust their troubles, and by agreement they met at Cleveland, Ohio, August 17, 1903, and decided upon Adolph Strasser, formerly International President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, as Umpire. Mr. Strasser accepted, and both committees proceeded to Chicago, where it was mutually agreed that the conference should be held. After both sides had thoroughly explained their case, the entire matter was left in the hands of the Umpire, who agreed to render his decision on October 20, 1903, a copy of which is attached.

In referring this to you for your consideration, we wish to impress upon you

the necessity of its serious consideration, and therefore would request that your Local Union appoint or elect a committee of three or more of your members who are thoroughly qualified to digest every section, suggestion or recommendation made, so that they may be able to place the entire matter before your membership in an intelligent manner.

You will observe that a temporary trade or working agreement has been provided for, to go into effect on January 1, 1904, and as this decision has already been accepted by the G. E. B., and your General Officers instructed to comply with the requirements specified therein, a too thorough perusal of the contents of said temporary working agreement can not be made by your L. U.

The general plan of amalgamation will be submitted to the next General Convention of the U. B. at Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1904, for final disposition by that body.

Yours fraternally,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

DECISION OF UMPIRE ADOLPH STRASSER AND PLAN OF AMALGAMATION BETWEEN THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

To the Officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the A. S. of C. and J.:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the request of the representatives of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the A. S. of C. and J. to act as arbitrator or umpire, I hereby beg leave to submit my report and decision.

From the testimony submitted in the city of Chicago by both delegations during three days in the latter part of August, 1903, it appears that at the last convention of the A. F. of L., held at New Orleans, La., in November, 1902, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners request that a committee consisting of five from each organization, they to select an umpire or arbitrator, to meet on or before the first day of March, 1903, for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations."

In addition to this, the papers submitted contained the following: (Page 165, minutes of the last convention of the A. F. of L.)

"Delegate Duncan said he would like to have the delegates of the two organizations state if they would agree to cease hostilities."

"Delegate Duffy agreed."

"Delegate Thomas agreed."

The unfortunate and ill-advised struggles in the Borough of Manhattan and Kings, and in other places during the spring and summer of 1903, clearly proven a flagrant violation of the pledges given by both parties at the last convention of the A. F. of L.

The hostilities resumed amounted almost to a calamity, and it will take years to eradicate the disastrous results.

I deem it my plain duty in the solution of the problem assigned to me to prepare a plan of complete amalgamation within a reasonable time; and to submit a working agreement by which hostilities may be avoided, pending the discussion and the acceptance of the plan of amalgamation.

At the outset I desire to say that no "working agreement" can establish permanent harmony in any trade which is

governed by two constitutions and two sets of rules.

The necessary and natural efforts to increase the membership in the respective organizations involve criticism of plans and methods, creating false impressions, which are bound to have injurious results in the course of time.

PLAN OF AMALGAMATION.

The amalgamation shall take place, and be in full force on and after January 1, 1905.

The organization shall be known as the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

DUES AND BENEFITS.

The membership shall be classified as follows:

Division A. paying 35 cts. weekly.

Division B. paying 20 cts. weekly.

Division C. paying 15 cts. weekly.

Division D. paying 10 cts. weekly.

The initiation fees now prevailing in both organizations shall remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the U. B.

Division A. Strike and Lockout Benefits.

Any member having contributed 35 cents weekly, for a period of six months, engaged in a strike or lockout, duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B. shall be entitled to the following benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$5.00 per week.

For the second 15 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the third 15 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

Members in good standing for a period of three months, engaged in an authorized strike or lockout shall be entitled to the following benefits:

For the first 30 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the following 15 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

No member shall be entitled to any benefits unless said strike or lockout shall have been duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.; nor shall any member be entitled to any more than 45 weeks' benefit during the progress of any strike or lockout.

Division A. Sick Benefits.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for the period of one year, shall be entitled to the following sick benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$4.00 per week.

For the second 15 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

No member shall be entitled to more than 30 weeks' sick benefit in any calendar year nor shall the second calendar year benefit commence before two months shall have elapsed from the payment of the last benefit.

The following rules of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of sick benefits, (excepting the amount of benefit, which is heretofore provided), and remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Rule 4, Clause 8.

Rule 18, Clause 18.

Rule 24, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Rule 29, Clause 8.

Rule 34, Clauses 13, 14.

Rule 39, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4.

Rule 48, Clause 7.

Rule 50, Clause 1.

Division A. Out-of-Work Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of two years, shall be entitled to the following benefit:

For the first 12 weeks, whether continuously or periodically, \$3.00 per week.

For the second 12 weeks, whether continuously or periodically, \$2.00 per week.

But no member shall be entitled to more than \$60.00 out-of-work benefit, in any calendar year; nor shall any benefit be paid during the months of January and December.

Rule 18, Clauses 13, 15, 16.

Rule 34, Clauses 1, 3, 7, 10.

Rule 35, Clause 1.

Rule 37, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

Rule 48, Clauses 3, 4, of the A. S. of C. and J. shall govern the payment of out-of-work benefit (excepting the amount of benefit, which is heretofore provided), until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Funeral Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for the period of one year shall be entitled to a funeral benefit of \$100.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of five (5) years shall be entitled to \$200.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of six (6) months shall be entitled to \$30.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of two years, shall be entitled, on the death of his lawful wife, to a sum of \$40.00. No member shall be entitled to draw this benefit more than once.

Rule 21, Clause 4.

Rule 34, Clause 11.

Rule 43, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, of the A. S. of C. and J. (excepting the amount of benefit, as heretofore provided), shall govern the payment of the funeral benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Accident or Disability Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of 2 years, shall be entitled to the following accident benefits:

A. Totally disabled\$700.00

B. Partially disabled 350.00

C. Temporarily disabled 175.00

Rule 40, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Rule 50, Clause 1, of the A. S. of C. and J., shall govern the payment of the benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Superannuation Benefit. (Pension for Life).

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents for a period of 25 years, shall be entitled to \$2.50 per week during his natural life. Any member having contributed the same dues for a period of 18 years, shall be entitled to \$2.00 per week.

Rule 29, Clause 7.

Rule 42, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, of the A. S. of C. and J. (excepting the amount of benefit, as heretofore provided), shall govern the payment of this benefit, until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division A. Tool Benefit.

Any member having contributed a weekly due of 35 cents, for the period of one year, shall be entitled in case of loss of his tools by fire, water or theft, to a sum not exceeding \$100.00; any member having contributed the same dues for a period of 6 months, shall be entitled to a benefit not exceeding \$30.00.

Rule 34, Clause 8.

Rule 38, Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (excepting the amount of benefit, as heretofore provided), of the A. S. of C. and J., shall govern the payment of the benefit until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

Division B, paying 20 cents weekly,

shall be entitled, under the same rules and restrictions, to the same scale of benefits as Division A, as follows:

- A. Strike and lockout benefits.
- B. Sick benefits.
- C. Funeral benefits.
- D. Accident or disability benefits.
- E. Tool benefits.

But no member of Division B shall be entitled to any out-of-work benefits, nor to any superannuation or pension benefits.

Division C, paying 15 cents weekly.

Any member paying 15 cents weekly dues shall be entitled to the same benefits and be subject to the same rules and restrictions as now provided for by the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In addition to the above, Division C shall be entitled, in case of a strike or lockout, duly authorized and approved by the General Executive Board of the U. B., to the following benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the following 30 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

The District Council or Local Union shall have authority to levy local assessments, and to solicit donations for the purpose of relieving distress pending a strike or lockout.

Division D, paying 10 cents weekly.

Carpenters over 50 years of age becoming members, and apprentices paying the above amount, shall be entitled to the following benefits:

Funeral allowance of \$50.00, as provided in Section 98 of the Constitution of the U. B.

In case of an authorized strike or lockout, to the following benefits:

For the first 15 weeks, \$3.00 per week.

For the following 30 weeks, \$2.00 per week.

No member of Division D shall be entitled to any strike or lockout benefits, unless he has been a contributing member for at least three (3) months.

Any member desiring to be transferred from Division C to Division B shall give three months' notice, in writing, to the Financial Secretary; said member shall not be over 45 years of age, and after contributing 20 cents weekly for the period of one year shall be entitled to all benefits provided for in Division C.

Any member of Divisions B and C desiring to be transferred to Division A, shall give three months' notice, in writing, to the Financial Secretary; said member shall not be over 40 years of age, and after contributing 35 cents weekly for a period of two years, shall be entitled to all benefits provided for in Division A; provided that he has reached the age of fifty (50) years and shall have been a contributing member of the U. B. for 18 years before he can claim \$2.00 per week superannuation benefit, and a continuous member of 25 years before he shall be entitled to \$2.50 per week. Pending the two years he shall receive the benefits to which he has been previously entitled.

GENERAL RESERVE FUND.

On and after January 1, 1905, the U. B. of C. and J. of A. shall establish a General Reserve Fund, held in trust by Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. as a guarantee for the payment of all benefits provided for in the Constitution. It shall be as follows:

- A. For every superannuated member\$50.00
- B. For every member paying 35 cents weekly 12.50
- C. For every member paying 20 cents weekly 10.00

- D. For every member paying 15 cents weekly 6.00
- E. For every member paying 10 cents weekly 3.00

Whenever the General Reserve Fund shall fall below the amounts per capita provided for in this section it shall be the duty of the General Executive Board of the U. B. to levy an assessment of not more than 25 cents weekly until the deficiency shall have been restored.

Upon the amalgamation of both organizations, on January 1, 1905, the American District of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay into the General Reserve Fund the following amounts:

- A. For every superannuated member\$50.00
- B. For every beneficial member in good standing over one year paying 35 cents weekly 12.50
- C. For all members paying 35 cents weekly in good standing less than one year..... 7.50
- D. For all trade section members and juniors 2.50

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall pay into the General Reserve Fund the following amounts:

- A. For every member in good standing for a period of one or more years..... \$7.50
- B. For every member in good standing less than one year 5.00
- C. For every semi-beneficial member 2.50

The funds held by the General Executive Board of the U. B. for the payment of benefits, etc., shall be a part of the General Reserve Fund.

Should the funds of both organizations on January 1, 1905, be insufficient to pay into the General Reserve Fund the above amounts, then a weekly assessment of 10 cents shall be levied on the members of the organization having a deficiency; the assessment to continue until paid in full.

On and after January 1, 1905, the General Reserve Fund shall consist of the following income:

Initiation fees, weekly dues, fines, interest on money, and assessments levied by the General Executive Board to replenish the deficiency in the General Reserve Fund.

The General Reserve Fund shall be the joint property of all members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and shall be held in trust by Local Unions for the payment of benefits and expenses specified in the Constitution. No Local Union shall have the right to make any donations or incur any expenses not provided for under the laws from this fund.

Local Unions shall have the right to expend in any calendar year from the general income for officers' salaries, committee expenses, office and hall rent, meeting room furnishings, printing, stationery, postage, fuel and light, taxes to district councils and trades assemblies the following percentages:

Unions numbering 30 members or less, 30 per cent.

Unions numbering 31 to 50 members, 25 per cent.

Unions numbering over 50 members, 20 per cent.

Any portion of the percentage not used in any calendar year shall remain part of the General Reserve Fund.

EQUALIZATION OF FUNDS.

The General Secretary shall, within three months after the close of the fiscal year publish in the official journal the Annual Financial Report. The annual report shall be compiled from the monthly reports returned by the Financial Secretaries of Local Unions,

The General Secretary shall equalize, every three years, the funds held by Local Unions, and establish the per capita fund each union is entitled to. He shall then direct the unions having expended less per capita tax for the benefits provided for in the Constitution to remit to those unions having expended a larger amount, until each union shall have its respective share.

Whenever the funds of a Local Union become exhausted by legitimate expenditure for the benefits provided for in the Constitution, the General Executive Board, upon receipt of notice thereof, shall direct any other Union to remit such amounts as may be deemed necessary.

All funds of Local Unions exceeding the following scale shall be deposited in State Savings Banks and National Banks in the name of the Union and three Trustees:

- Unions numbering 25 members or less, all amounts over...\$ 25.00
- Unions numbering 50 members or less, all amounts over... 35.00
- Unions numbering 100 members or less, all amounts over.. 75.00
- Unions numbering 250 members or less, all amounts over... 100.00

The loss sustained by the failure of any bank shall be considered a legitimate expense by any Local Union; no Local Union shall be held responsible for such loss.

Local Unions shall be held responsible for any defalcation or embezzlement of their officers. Any loss sustained in this manner must be replaced within six months by local assessments. Defaulters and embezzlers must be prosecuted criminally.

Any member in Divisions A and B, leaving the jurisdiction of any Local Union or District and depositing his clearance or traveling card in any Local Union in the United States or Canada shall be entitled at once to all benefits guaranteed under the Constitution.

The benefits provided for in Divisions A and B shall not be reduced for a period of 15 years from the date of amalgamation.

All branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners desiring to continue in the same condition shall be granted a charter free of charge, bearing the date when originally organized. Also stating date of amalgamation. No branch having less than ten members shall be allowed a Charter, but shall amalgamate with the nearest union of the Brotherhood, by depositing a traveling or clearance card.

Strike out Section 55 of the Constitution of the U. B. and insert the following:

The General Secretary of the U. B. shall, with the consent of the General Executive Board, draw upon any Local Union not exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars at one time, for a sufficient amount to meet the legitimate expenditure of the General Office. Said amount not to exceed \$5,000.00 over the actual expenses required monthly. Any Local Union failing to comply with this section shall, after due notice, be suspended by the General Executive Board, and not be reinstated until complied with.

All orders upon Local Unions for money to defray the expenses of the General Office of the U. B. shall be published in the monthly journal 30 days prior to the order being sent to Local Unions.

All benefits shall be paid by Local Unions, but no Local Union shall have the right to pay any claim for funeral expenses or disability benefits without the sanction and approval of the Gen-

eral President and General Secretary of the U. B.

The General Secretary of the American District of the A. S. of C. and J. shall be, commencing January 1, 1905, assigned to the position of first assistant of the General Secretary in the General Office of the U. B. for a term of three years at a salary of not less than \$25.00 weekly. Part of his duties shall be to prepare blanks for monthly reports, uniform system of book-keeping, and to enter all monthly reports in books provided for the purpose and assist in issuing the annual report.

Three months prior to amalgamation the branches connected with the American District of the A. S. of C. and J. shall elect by popular vote a General Organizer, who shall be appointed to hold said office commencing January 1, 1905, for a term of two years. He shall receive the same salary and expenses as other Organizers of the U. B. His principal duty shall be to educate the members on the necessity of high dues and benefits, thus maintaining the efficiency of the U. B. in times of depression in the trade.

The rules of the A. S. of C. and J. governing arrearages of dues, etc., forfeiture of benefits and suspension of members shall remain in full force for all members enrolled in Divisions A and B until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

All Local laws and rules of the A. S. of C. and J. in reference to duties of officers and committees, salaries, fines local management, etc., shall remain in force for all branches in locals having a majority of members enrolled in Divisions A and B until amended in proper form by said local.

All sections of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of C. and J. of A. and rules of local unions not in conflict with the plan of amalgamation shall remain in force until amended in accordance with Sections 184 (a) and 184 (b) of the Constitution of the U. B.

The General Executive Board of the U. B. shall enter into communication with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain and the National Unions of Continental Europe with a view to arranging the exchange and acceptance of traveling cards of all union carpenters of the civilized world.

The plan of amalgamation hereby submitted should be referred to the next conventions of both organizations to be held in 1904 for discussion, both conventions then to submit the same to a popular vote of the members for ratification.

All difference arising about the interpretation of any section or parts of the same in reference to the plan of amalgamation and trade agreement shall be referred to the Umpire rendering this decision for final settlement.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

This agreement shall remain in force for one year commencing January 1, 1904.

I. Each branch of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay a per capita tax of not less than 5 cents, nor more than 25 cents per member per month to the District Council of the U. B. of C. and J. to which it is affiliated for every member in good standing on the books. Locals of the U. B. shall pay the same amount.

II. In places where no branch of the A. S. of C. and J. exists every member of said organization working in such districts shall pay to the nearest local of the U. B. 25 cents per month for a work-

ing card and comply with all trade rules of the District. For violation of any rules he shall be subject to fines and penalties, payable into the fund of the D. C. or Local Union.

III. One-half of all fines for violation of trade rules imposed by District Councils where a branch of the A. S. of C. and J. is represented shall be payable into the Treasury of the D. C. The other half to be retained by the branch or union to which the member belongs.

IV. Any branch or members of the A. S. of C. and J. violating the trade rules of a district in which there is a District Council of the U. B. shall be tried by that body, and if found guilty on a secret ballot by a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be punished in accordance with the rules to be adopted by the D. C. in the month of January, 1904. No appeal shall be permissible from any judgment rendered to a higher tribunal prior to the complete amalgamation of both organizations.

V. Any question affecting a change of wages or hours of labor, etc., under the jurisdiction of any D. C. shall be submitted to a popular vote of all Union Carpenters represented in the same, and if approved by a two-thirds majority on a secret ballot, shall be binding upon all branches, unions and members.

VI. On the last Saturday in December, 1903, a joint District Council shall be organized in all cities and towns where the U. B. has locals and the A. S. has branches for the regulation of wages and hours and for the adoption of other rules necessary for the protection of the trade.

VII. On and after January 1, 1904, all traveling cards issued by the A. S. shall be recognized by the U. B. pending complete amalgamation.

VIII. The District Council shall have power, by a two-thirds vote on roll call, to levy assessments, not exceeding one dollar weekly, three months prior to a contemplated strike or lockout; and pending an authorized strike, on every working member represented in the D. C. for the management of strikes and lockouts, and for the payment of benefits; the benefit not to exceed four dollars weekly.

IX. The A. S. of C. and J. shall have equal representation, in proportion to membership represented in the District, on all committees conferring or arbitrating with employers about the regulation of wages, hours, employment, trade agreements, etc.

X. Each organization shall deposit, as a guarantee for a faithful compliance of the trade agreement, the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars in Savings Banks, bearing interest, as follows:

In the city of Indianapolis, Ind., \$5,000 each; in the city of Chicago, Ill., \$5,000 each; in the city of Cleveland, O., \$5,000 each, and in the city of New York, \$10,000 each. The amounts to be deposited in the names of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, as Trustees of said Guarantee Fund. All amounts must be deposited prior to January 10, 1904.

XI. All claims for damages shall be filed within thirty days after the commission of any act, by either party, in violation of trade rules and trade union principles in general, with the General Officers of each organization. A copy of the same shall be filed with the President of the A. F. of L.

XII. A Court of Claims, composed of two representatives from each organization, who shall select an Umpire, shall convene on the second Monday in December, 1904, at the city of Cleveland, O.,

for the settlement of all claims, which shall be final. The awards to be paid within ten days from the Guarantee Fund deposited in the banks.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to formulate a plan of amalgamation and to submit a trade agreement calculated to establish harmonious relations and unity of action in the trade.

At the same time I desire to say that no plan can be evolved which is not capable of improvement.

Trusting that it will help to advance the cause of labor in general, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

[Signed]

A. STRASSER,

Umpire.

Report of Gen. Pres. Wm. D. Huber.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 30, 1903.
To the General Executive Board of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Greeting:

Much of my time for the last six months has been spent on the road in the interests of the organization. My absence from headquarters in that capacity is the reason no report was rendered for last quarter.

On June 1st, I left the office for Milwaukee, where my presence had been desired for some time. I found the locals in a fair shape, endeavoring to do all they could under the circumstances to build up their locals. Their membership being mostly German, it was their desire that a man be sent there in their interest who could speak their language as well as English. I appointed Brother Wilde who was proficient in both languages to try and give them such assistance as he could to build up their organization.

From Milwaukee I went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where the men were out on strike for better conditions. I stopped to the office, I found letters and telegrams urging me to go to San Francisco—that trouble was brewing there.

On the 21st of June, I left for that city. On my way there I stopped at Omaha where the boys had been engaged in a prolonged struggle for better conditions. I took them all by surprise, none of them knowing that I intended to stop. I found Brother Kent, our Organizer there, doing all that was possible for him to do to bring about a settlement, which was done later on. When I landed in San Francisco I found much prejudice existing and a great amount of it against your humble servant owing to the fact of false reports being circulated of what I was going to do. I found that most of the trouble was caused by personal spite and prejudice against those who were in power in the Building Trades Council, and also some controversy over an agreement which had been made with the Mill Owners through that body, but was informed that it had been abrogated and a new one entered into; also some controversy over the label which the D. C. had refused to adopt after it had been registered in the State. I had some trouble in getting the D. C. to adopt our label, owing to its not being practical in the way the laws say it must be used, the Building Trades Council having adopted a stamp, their laws calling that every piece of material in the woodworking line that goes into a building, should bear this stamp. After a thorough investigation being made, and I going through the different mills to satisfy myself whether our label was practical in the manner in which they insisted that it should be used, I was honest enough to admit that it was not practical. The mills there are different than

elsewhere inasmuch as each mill has its own particular class of work, and only one or two being fitted up to do all kinds of work, which is done by most large mills in the East and elsewhere, and to insist upon our label being put upon every piece leaving the shop would be the height of folly indeed. I was given to understand the reason these laws were made to that effect was because some of the mill owners bought unfair material and worked it in along some of their own and claimed it as coming from their shop where they were only making a very small amount of it themselves, stamping a few pieces and claiming it was all right when most of it was all wrong.

The District Council finally adopted the label by a unanimous vote of that body with the understanding it would be recognized on material coming from and manufactured under the conditions specified, but I was to ask the General Executive Board for the privilege of that body in having a fac-simile made in a rubber stamp, which was done by me, requesting the G. E. B. by letter to do so, and you refused the request for reasons best known to yourselves. It was then agreed that both labels be recognized until such time as the laws were changed, making our label more practical universally. In that city the Building Trades Council controls all mills and yards with the exception of one, or did, when I was there, and the boys on the coast are to be congratulated on having such an organization that looks after the welfare of all crafts connected with it. While all was not accomplished in San Francisco that was desired, I am satisfied that the organization will from now on work more harmoniously than in the past, and I trust that it may act as a unit in looking for its own best interests.

I visited a number of locals in the vicinity of San Francisco and found most of them in a flourishing condition. There is some trouble existing in Oakland, which was finally adjusted to the credit of the locals there. I found Sacramento in fine shape—the most thoroughly organized city I visited in the West.

Portland, Oregon, owing to conditions in trade, was not in as good a shape as desired, but no doubt in the near future will gain much better conditions.

Tacoma is certainly alive to its own best interests, as far as trade organizations are concerned, there being quite a rivalry between that city and Seattle, which I found under conditions much better than I expected. The locals there own their own hall, which is fitted up in good shape and is a credit to the membership of that city.

The trip was one which was of much interest to me as regards the different labor organizations as well as our own, and I am pleased to state that all are up and doing and working harmoniously to the best interests of all. I left the coast regretting that I was not an extreme Westerner.

On August 18th I visited Cleveland, where it had been arranged that the committee representing the A. S. and U. B. should meet for the purpose of choosing the arbitrator or umpire to decide on the terms of the A. S. becoming a part of the U. B. as per resolution of the A. F. of L. The two committees chose Adolph Strasser, formerly International President of the Cigarmakers International Union, to act in that capacity. Owing to the fact of his not being able to come to Cleveland at that time, we agreed to meet in Chicago for a final deliberation over the matter. The matter is now in the

hands of the Umpire, whose decision will be rendered somewhere about the 15th of October.

On the adjournment of that committee I went to Philadelphia, as per your instructions, in an endeavor to adjust the conditions there caused by the late strike in that city. Not having concluded the investigation by Labor Day, we adjourned to meet again on Sept. 14, when we concluded our investigation on the 18th, which report will be given in full by a committee chosen to make such investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER, G. P.



Quarterly Report of First Vice-President.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 1, 1903.
Mr. President, Members of the General Executive Board and Brothers, Greeting:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the third quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1903:

In the early part of July I was sent to Schenectady, N. Y., to adjust a little trouble between L. U. No. 146 and the Trades and Labor Council in regard to seating delegates of a dual organization, and after a few days' consultation with all parties interested, we settled the matter to the entire satisfaction of L. U. No. 146. From there I proceeded to Elmira, N. Y., when, after a stay of only three days, I received orders to go to Rochester, N. Y., to handle the strike in that city. I found a very stubborn fight on in this locality, the employers having made up their minds to disrupt the Union, but they "Reckoned without their host," for our boys in Rochester are the staunchest we have in the organization, and determined to refute any attempt at deprivation of their rights, well knowing what the union had done for them, and realizing that the strife then going on in their city was of the greatest importance to them, and they would not recede from the position they had taken, namely—recognition of the Union.

The men offered to arbitrate the wage question and other conditions, but the employers were desirous, they said, of running open shops. We were well aware that it was not open shops they wished to establish, but scab shops, and they were told that if they would send their union cards back to the union, they, the employers, would give them 50 cents more a day than the union struck for. So the strife goes merrily on, and the lawyers are eating up the strike fund of the Employers' Association, and after the battle is over, this body will be wiser, but considerably poorer.

On the 23d of August I was ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., to serve on a Special Committee, to investigate the trouble in that city, but as yet we have not completed our report, and therefore can only report progress in the matter.

During the quarter just ended, I sent a circular letter to all the local unions and District Councils situated in the State of New York, and requested them to send delegates to the State Convention held in Schenectady, Sept. 14th, and over 40 delegates responded to the call. They held a session each day and talked over the benefits to be derived from a State Branch, and finally decided to form a temporary organization, and send letters out to all local unions to meet in Elmira, N. Y., September, 1904.

The following is a brief outline of the work:

1. The organization to be known as

the "State Branch of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

2. That a report of the following conditions be sent out weekly; each local union to be compelled to fill out blank and mail it to the State Secretary, who in turn is to compile the various reports, and mail them in bulletin form to the different local unions each week.

Report of 2nd Vice-President.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 10, 1903.
To the G. E. B. of U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

BROTHERS—I herewith submit my report as Second Vice-President for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1903.

The report must necessarily be short,

that city several weeks previous in regard to organizing.

I stopped at Augusta, Ga., and found conditions in fairly good shape and visited a local in Atlanta. This was on my way home, and from what I could learn, Atlanta is not getting along very good, as they seem to be unable to get together in such a way as to insure success.

From there I went home where I remained until the following Wednesday night. I was informed while at home that Tuscaloosa, Ala., was anxious to be organized, so I went there, talked with quite a number of carpenters, but failed to discover any "burning desire" for organization.

However, I secured names of a couple of carpenters who I believe are interested enough to take hold and I will keep in touch with them until such time as they can arrange a meeting and I can be with them.

I received orders to return to Charleston, S. C., which I did.

Fraternally,
R. E. L. CONNOLLY.

Recording Secretaries, Attention!

This being the time for turning in new lists of officers to the General Office, we must call on all Recording Secretaries to fill out the postal cards, sent them for that purpose, properly and plainly, and not to neglect stating number of Local Union, locality and respective State. Names of officers and their full addresses must also be given in order to secure safe delivery of any communication or other matter sent to the Local Union by the General Office.

Millers' Strike.

(Published by request of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 17, 1903.

I think a little news of the great flour mill strike here in the flour city would be acceptable to a large number of our members, as it is practically the first battle of importance in the West between the new Manufacturers' Association and organized labor. About one year ago the millers, packers and nailers, engineers, firemen, oilers, sweepers and steamfitters in the various flour mills were granted the eight-hour day without strike and had their wages raised about 20 per cent. At that time the flour loaders took no action toward securing eight hours, but instead asked for \$2 per day of ten hours, an increase of 25 cents per day, which was granted. Everything ran along smoothly until this last summer, when the loaders appointed a committee to wait on the mill owners and try and secure the eight-hour day. This committee and several later committees were turned down hard, and told that they would not have anything to do with common laborers. So finally the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes (of which the loaders are a part, being Local No. 3) took the matter up through their president, and he was given to understand that the answer given the last committee was final and "not to come again." But before ordering a strike he offered to submit the whole matter to a board of arbitration, but they had "nothing to arbitrate." Then he went to the mayor of the city and asked his good offices to try and get an understanding; offered to allow him to pick an arbitration board and abide by their decision, but he too, was turned down with "There's nothing to arbitrate." So there was no other

course to pursue but to strike to enforce their request or else back down. The three locals voted almost unanimously to strike. The strike has been on for three weeks, or since the 24th of September.

They have secured over a hundred professional strike breakers and are shipping men from all over the country; have a regular stockade around the milling district and use one of the idle mills as a hotel. The scabs eat, sleep and enjoy themselves inside the fence. They pay the scabs \$2.25 per day, board and free overalls and furnish entertainments on Sunday. There are also a large number of university students scabbing. They get \$2.25 for six hours' work.

It's a great thing to have a State university so handy to furnish scabs in case of a strike. They did the same thing to the machinists in our last strike for the nine-hour day. They must be the men Prof. Eliot referred to or said "were a good type of American manhood." Great. And we poor fools pay taxes to support such an institution.

We out here in the Northwest consider this to be a test fight and will give the millers our earnest support and hope every union man will respond liberally and give at least one day's pay toward helping the men on strike. It is soon winter and there are many more expenses in the winter than in the summer, and I hope our union men in the Northwest will do their duty and help give Mr. Parry and his organization such a drubbing as they won't forget for some time to come.

The preceding article written by Robert Beggar, president of Local Union No. 91, International Union of Machinists, and published in October number of the *Machinists' Journal*, covers our case very clearly with the exceptions of a few minor statements, viz.:

The Packers and Nailers have only worked from eight hours to eight and one-half hours for a great many years and on Saturday, July 29, 1901, the Packers and Nailers were granted an increase of wages of twenty-five cents a day, raising the wages from \$2.50 for packers, to \$2.75; and the wages from \$2.00, for nailers and sewers, to \$2.25; some of the sewers, however, only received \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day.

The Flour Loaders received their increase in July, 1901, instead of Sept., 1902.

Today we start in on the eighth week of the strike and are still as determined as ever to win this fight.

We need the assistance of every union man in the United States, both moral and financial, and any assistance that can be given will be thankfully received by A. E. Kellington, Secretary-Treasurer, 406 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur Ogg, Secretary of Strike Committee of Locals Nos. 1, 2, 3, International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.

UNIONISM teaches its adherents to subordinate selfishness to the general good; to treat their fellowmen as brothers in a common cause.

IF THE union men everywhere would be true to themselves by demanding the union label whenever they make a purchase, thereby creating a demand for union-made goods, the merchants and retail dealers will do the rest.

It is through the manifestation of power that trade unionism has gained advantages in the past; and there is no other way by which it can make progress hereafter.

L. U.	City.	F. S's. Address.
Members in good standing.		Members in arrears.
Hours of labor per week.		Rate of wages per hour.
Shops using label.		Members out of work.
Help wanted. Night of meeting.	REMARKS: Under this head insert all changes of conditions, and all contemplated changes, also when same are going into effect.	
WM. CHALIC, L. U. 72. Rochester, N. Y., Temporary Chairman.	THOS. PURCELL, L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer.	

After the State Secretary received the report from the various Local Unions, as stated above, he would compile same in bulletin form, and forward a copy to each and every L. U. and D. C. in the State, and by such means each local would be able to familiarize themselves with the conditions existing in a sister city a week previous to the issuance of said bulletin. All present at the meeting concurred in the adoption of such methods, and they also discussed the labor movement in general, and recommended to our local unions that they affiliate with the central body in their respective locality. They also took up the decision rendered by P. J. Downey in the recent controversy between our organization and the A. W. W. I. U., and it was the sense of the meeting that Downey was either a fool or a knave, as from one end of the earth to the other the union cry is *Organize, Unite*, and here we have a leader (?) who has the temerity to recommend a division of the labor movement, and if our next convention at Milwaukee would be so heartless as to turn over 30,000 men to a dual organization—to the merciless leaders of the A. W. W. I. U.—whose only design, it appears to us, is to "tear down what others have builded up," and to destroy the eight-hour day, as they have done in Mt. Vernon and the Bronx Borough, in order to create revenue enough to perpetuate them in office for all time to come.

This same Downey was aspiring to become President of the State Workingman's Federation, and the boys realized that in order to nip this movement in the bud, they must be up and doing and save all trade unionists from such a leader in the Empire State. They also realized, as did all other trades throughout the State, that the men who should be at the head of the movement, must be men of sound judgment, and *forceful* character; (something that Downey lacks) men worthy of confidence; knowing the rights of labor, and willing to assert and maintain such rights; men who believe in uniting labor, and *not* dividing it.

Well, after the vote was counted, and the labor organizations expressed their opinions, Downey was defeated and the obnoxious Downey Decision buried under an avalanche of honest unionists' votes.

Respectfully submitted,
T. M. GUERIN,
1st Vice-President.

as I have been located in this city almost continuously since my last report, acting as deputy in charge of a lockout which was in effect at time of your previous meeting.

As I stated in my last report, the lockout was the result of the various building crafts forming a B. T. C., and the contractors fearing a concerted demand for an eight-hour day, they in turn organized a Master Builders' Association, posted placards on all their work notifying employes that all connected with the B. T. C. were discharged.

The fight waxed pretty hot for several weeks and we were getting decidedly the better of it, our committees meeting every train and either sending those who came here away again or bringing them to our hall, when the M. B. A. applied to the court for an injunction restraining us from picketing, soliciting, etc.—the same old gag.

It tied our hands for a time and the contractors secured some men in the meantime, but owing to the fact that there is considerable work going on throughout this section they were unable to import many good workmen, and as the public, as a rule, is opposed to organized labor in this city, there has been but little new work on the market this summer of any consequence.

At the beginning of this trouble we had a total membership of 350 and about 225 locked out, and at this time we have at least 450 and only about 40 or 50 answering roll-call.

A number of our men have gone to other towns to work, some have given up the trade temporarily and taken up other work, a few have taken out licenses and are contracting on a small scale, others are jobbing here and there wherever they can get a day's work.

After struggling with this affair for eleven weeks, attending meetings both day and night and developing a case of fever as well, I requested the G. P. to permit me to leave here for a couple of weeks that I might get to a somewhat higher altitude and also relieve my mind of the matter for a time.

My request was granted and Brother Ogletree was sent here to relieve me and he can no doubt give you all necessary details. Upon leaving here I went to Aiken, S. C., where I expected to organize a local, but upon my arrival I learned the work had already been accomplished. I had written two letters to

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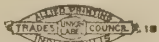
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INDIANAPOLIS, DEC., 1903

The Copper Trust Triumphant.

BY HAL SCRIVER.

NEVER has the power of capitalism been so plainly shown as by recent events in Montana. They do things in a more frank and direct manner in the West than in the older settled parts of the country, where the graces of hypocrisy have had a longer time to develop.

Briefly, this is what has happened in Montana: The Amalgamated Copper Company, more commonly known as the Copper Trust, a corporation with a capital of \$155,000,000, and dominated by the Rockefellers and other Standard Oil interests, had certain litigation with other mining companies. A State court decided against the Amalgamated. The big corporation thereupon closed all its mines, mills, smelters and other works and notified the Governor that the shutdown would continue until he should call the Legislature in special session to pass a law regulating mining litigation in a way satisfactory to the Trust.

Governor Toole tried to save his dignity, tried to persuade the Trust to modify its arrogant demands; but the pressure was too great and he had to yield, contenting himself with a formal protest against such degradation of the State at a corporation's bidding.

Governor Toole is to be pitied. He was helpless in the presence of the Copper Trust. Why? Because the Copper Trust owns the means by which the principal industry of the State is carried on. The shutdown directly throws out of employment over 20,000 men—or about one-fourth of the adult male population of the State—by cutting off their wages, it took away their spending power, and so threw out of work many thousands of others engaged in supplying these 20,000 copper workers and their families with food, clothing and other commodities. In other words, the Copper Trust had the power literally to starve the whole State of Montana into submission. Of course, the Trust would get no profits from its Montana mines while the shutdown lasted, for it is labor and not capital that creates the profits. But this same corporation owns the richest copper mines in Arizona and a large part of those in Michigan, and the reduction of output would enable it to raise the price on the product from these other mines;

moreover, the Rockefellers, Rogers, Stillmen, Flower, Bacon, and the few other Standard Oil magnates who control the copper industry, own and control also a large part of the iron, coal, gold, silver and lead mines, a large part of the railways, and a large part of the manufactures of the country; they are in no danger of "going broke," even though they should keep the Montana mines and smelters closed for a year. The 20,000 miners and smeltermen, on the other hand, would be reduced to want inside of three months; if they turned to other industries for employment, the effect of their competition would be to lower the wages of other workingmen and so swell the profits of those very capitalists who had forced them into such competition.

"He takes my house who takes the prop that holds my house; he takes my life who takes the means by which I live." The declaration of Independence will not fill empty stomachs. So long as the workers do not own their jobs, so long as they permit men to own the means by which they work and live, so long the organized capitalists will rule in spite of all forms and phrases of free government. They will not always be so frank and open in their methods of coercion as in this Montana case—more's the pity. But openly or secretly, with brutal frankness or with hypocritical cunning, the men who have the power of permitting or forbidding other men to work will always be able to control legislatures and courts and executive officers and bend constitutions and laws to their evil purposes.

But is it necessary that the class whose labor has created the means of production and whose labor operates them and produces all wealth should continue to let non-producers own them and control the workers' jobs?

Capital and Labor.

(Extract from Karl Marx's "Capital.")

How then is money converted into capital?

Capital is only possible in a society, which produces commodities, in which circulation of commodities takes place, that *trades*. These are the historical perquisites to generating capital. The modern history of capital begins with the creation of the modern world-commerce and world-marked in the 16th century.

Historically, capital, (contrasted to real estate landed property), everywhere makes its first appearance in the shape of money, *money-property*, merchant's capital and usurer's capital. The difference between money as such and money as capital can at first only be found in the different modes of circulation. For, besides the direct form of commodity—circulation, to sell in order to buy, (commodity—money—commodity), a *not* her form of circulation appears: to buy in order to sell, (money—commodity—money). Here we already see money acting as capital. While in the simple process of commodity-circulation, commodity is exchanged for commodity by the *mediation of money*; in the money-circulation, money is exchanged for money by the *mediation of commodity*.

It would be quite an absurd proceeding to exchange money for the *same amount* of money in this manner, *f. i.*, \$100 for \$100; it would be much more rational to keep the \$100 in the beginning. Such an aimless exchange, however, is never intended, but money is exchanged for *more* money, purchases are made to sell *dearer*.

In simple commodity-circulation the

commodity that enters it first, as well as the one that appears last, falls out of circulation, and will be consumed; but if money is at the two poles of circulation the money which appears last can always repeat the same movement; it remains capital only as long as it does this. Only that possessor of money who circulates his money in this wise is a capitalist.

The value of use, then, is never to be considered the *immediate* aim of the capitalist, nor is it the *single* gain, but only the incessant movement of gaining. This absolute desire for riches, the passionate chase after the value of exchange is common to the capitalist and the money hoarder, but while the money hoarder is but the crazy capitalist, the capitalist is the prudent money-hoarder.

The tendency to purchase in order to sell dearer, is most apparent in commercial capital, but the industrial capital is endowed with quite the same tendency.

It is commonly accepted that the surplus value is created thereby that the capitalists sell their merchandise above its real value. But the same capitalists who sell must also purchase, and would in consequence also be obliged to pay more than the true value for merchandise; so that, if the foregoing postulate were true, the *class* of capitalists would never achieve their aim. If, however, we leave the class out of consideration, and only consider the individual capitalist, we find the following: One capitalist may exchange, *f. i.*, \$40 worth of wine for \$50 worth of corn, gaining \$10 by the transaction, but the sum of value of these two commodities remains \$90 as before and it is but differently distributed. Had the one directly pilfered \$10 from the other, the state of affairs would be the same. "*War is robbery*," says Benjamin Franklin, "*trade is swindle*." Surplus value is not created in this manner. Nor does the usurer, who directly exchanges money for *more* money, produce surplus value; he only draws *existing* value from other purses into his own. May the individual capitalists swindle each other to their hearts content; selling and purchasing alone creates no surplus value. This is produced outside of the sphere of circulation within which it is but realized, converted into money.

Money *generates* not, and commodities do not multiply, though they change hands ever so often. Then something must happen to the commodity, after it is bought and before it is sold again, that enhances its value; it must be *consumed* in the intermediate station.

To extract value of exchange from the consumption of a commodity, the possessor of money should have to find a commodity in the market possessed of the wonderful quality to transform itself into value during its consumption, and the consumption of which would consequently be creation of value. And, indeed, the money owner does find such a commodity in the market, namely, *working power*.

By working power or working ability, we comprehend all physical and mental faculties existing in man, and which he puts in motion whenever he produces value of use of any kind.

In order to offer his working power for sale as a commodity, man must, above all, be able to dispose of it; he must be a *free* person, and to remain such he must only sell it for a certain time. Should he sell it once for all, he would from a free man become a slave, from the owner of a commodity he would himself become a commodity.

A free man is compelled to fetch his own working power to market, as soon as he is unable to sell other commodities,

in which his working power is already contained. If anybody wants to embody his labor in a commodity he must possess the means of production, raw material, utensils, etc., and also the necessities of life, to sustain him until his commodity is sold. Devoid of these things, it is utterly impossible for him to produce, and he can sell nothing but his own working power.

For the conversion of money into capital, the possessor of money must then find on the market of commodities the *free laborer*, free in the double sense: *free* to dispose of his working power as a commodity for sale, and *free* from all incumbrance of things necessary to ply his working power. In other words, the laborer must not be a slave, but he must also have no possessions except his working power, must be a penniless fellow, if the possessor of money shall find him forced to sell his working power.

This relation certainly has no foundation in the laws of nature, since the earth does not create, on the one side, possessors of money and commodities, and on the other side, possessors only of working power. Historical evolution and quite a series of economical and social revolutions have produced this relation.

The commodity, working power, has a value, which, like that of all other commodities is determined by the time of labor necessary to its production; in this case also reproduction. The value of the working power is therefore equal to the value of the necessities of life, requisite to the maintenance of its owner. By maintenance, *permanent* maintenance, which includes propagation, must be understood. Thus the *value of exchange* of the working power is determined; its *value of use* appears only during its consumption.

The consumption of working power, like that of any other commodity, takes place *outside* of the sphere of circulation of commodities, wherefore we must leave the latter to follow the money owner and the possessor of working power to the *seat of production*. There it will not only be shown how capital produces, but also *how capital is produced*.

Until now we have but witnessed the association of free persons, peers, who dispose of their own at pleasure, who purchase and sell. But now, as we leave these scenes and accompany the acting persons to the seat of production, we notice a remarkable change in their physiognomies. *The former possessor of money takes the lead as capitalist, the possessor of working power follows as his laborer; the one smirking significantly and intent on business, the other shy and skulking, not unlike one who has carried his skin to market and has nothing else to expect—but—BEING TANNED.*

LOCAL unions, in sending obituary resolutions to the General Office should not forget that they have to be accompanied by a fee of \$2.00. The non-observance of this may cause a delay in the publication.

LOCAL unions and members should look over the List of Secretaries and Directory of Business Agents appearing in THE CARPENTER once every three months and observe whether the names and addresses are correct.

CLAIMS for death and disability benefits must be filled out complete and card of membership and doctor's certificate accompany them. If these matters are not properly attended to it causes delay in passing on the claims.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

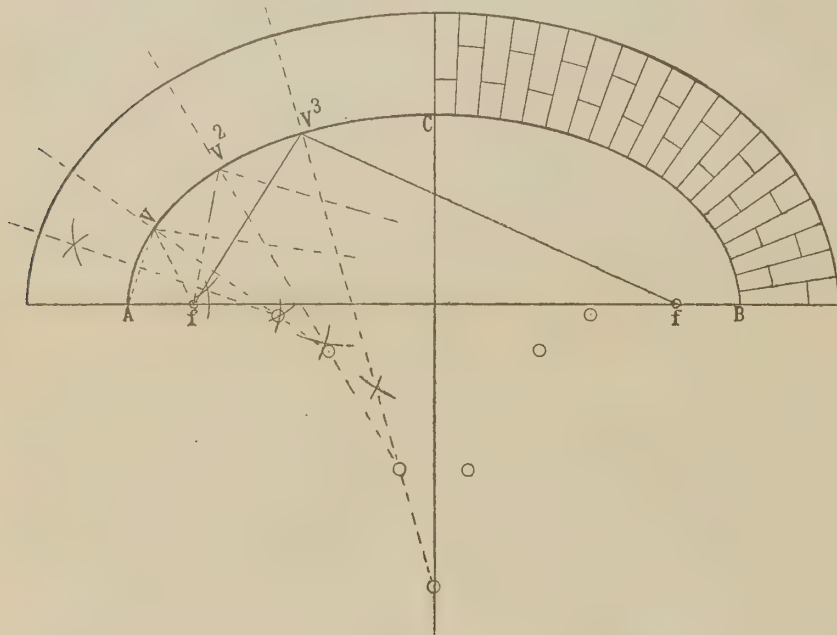
Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

The Elliptical Arch.

BY G. D. INSKIP.

IN order to get the proper shape or taper to the bricks in the rings of an arch, we have got to get it by some method. Let us lay out the arch. Let A B equal the span and C the rise. Make the distance C f equal to A C on either side of the line C. This point f is called the foci, and a piece of string like f V³ and V³ f is the same distance as f C and C f. Make two, three or four points like V, V², V³ and bisect



them as shown, and through the bisections draw the lines. Line V³ cuts the perpendicular from C, V² cuts the line V³, and line V cuts line V², and A V cuts line V. Now, each of these points are centres and the arc that they describe stops between the lines, so that we may sum it up that an ellipse is an ever changing curve, but may be described with compasses to any degree of accuracy. If the ellipse is struck out by a trammel the centres can be gotten as above. We space off on the outside of our arch the brick thickness with joint and draw the radial lines between the points. This gives us the shape of brick.

Ellipses.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

If I should tell the readers of your journal all I know about ellipses, hundreds of carpenters would smile and say "If I couldn't tell more about ellipses than that, I wouldn't tell anything," which remark would undoubtedly be perfectly true.

But supposing all those carpenters do know more about it than the rest of us, what better off are we if they do not impart to us one jot or tittle of their knowledge?

Carpenters, in their work, often find themselves up against the ellipse problem,

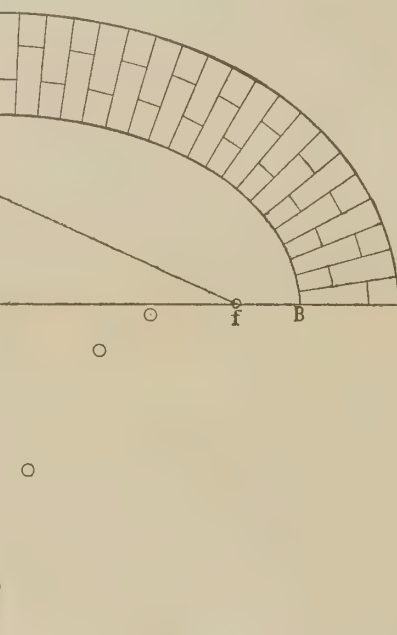
and are sometimes at their wits' end to know how to solve it.

A water pipe stove pipe or smoke stack must go through a roof or cornice at some angle different from a right angle, and the ellipse is the true shaped orifice to fit the case.

When an Irishman was asked to define an ellipse he answered, "An ellipse is a saircle that's not round." What's an oval, Pat? After a moment's hesitation—"Bedad, it's an ellipse that's different at both ends." Those definitions being correct (and Pat had them down pat without a doubt) it will be seen to be useless to think of drawing the figure with dividers, as it can only be done with different centers and radii and inaccurately at that.

The trammel is really the true tool to use in marking out an ellipse, while the steel square, which has such a vast range of work, with a small stick and two nails, often makes a very handy substitute.

Fifty-three years ago I saw a cooper mark out an elliptical water tub bottom with two nails, a string and pencil, and with all the improvements of the last half century, I doubt if there is a simpler device for doing that work in existence today.



The accompanying figure shows all there is of it. Draw a line—A B—the length of the minor diameter at right angles with C D, the length of major diameter. Procure a small thread or string that will not stretch, or better, a fine copper wire. Make it the exact length of C D with a loop in each end for the nail.

Measure from A or B one-half length of string to points on major axis line and there stick the nails. Hang on the string, place the pencil taut against the string, slide the pencil around the board and an ellipse will be the result of the

drawing. Same rule applies to any shape or size.

D. S. STODDARD.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Flooring.

BY G. D. INSKIP.

TO measure joists multiply the thickness, depth and length together for the contents. Thus a joist 10 in. wide, 2 in. thick and 12 feet long will be 2 times 10 equals 20 divided by 12 equals 1' 8" multiplied by 12 equals 20 ft. This is called board measure—1 in. thick. A board 1 in. thick and 12 ft. long will contain 12 ft.; a 4"x 6" 16 ft. long will contain 4 times 6 equals 24" or 2 ft. multiplied by 16 is 32 ft.; a 3"x10" is $\frac{30}{12}$ equals 2' 6" or 2½ ft., and so on.

To get the superficial contents of a floor: If a floor is 50' 4" long, 22' 6" wide, how many squares are there in that room? We can do this two ways, by decimals and by duodecimals.

By decimals:

4 inches is $\frac{1}{3}$ or 3) 1000

.0333

6 inches is $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2) 1000

.500

50.333

22.5

221665

100666

100666

100) 1132.4925

1132 .6

It will be seen that .4925 is nearly one-half or six inches,

50' 4" multiplied by 6" equals 25' 2"

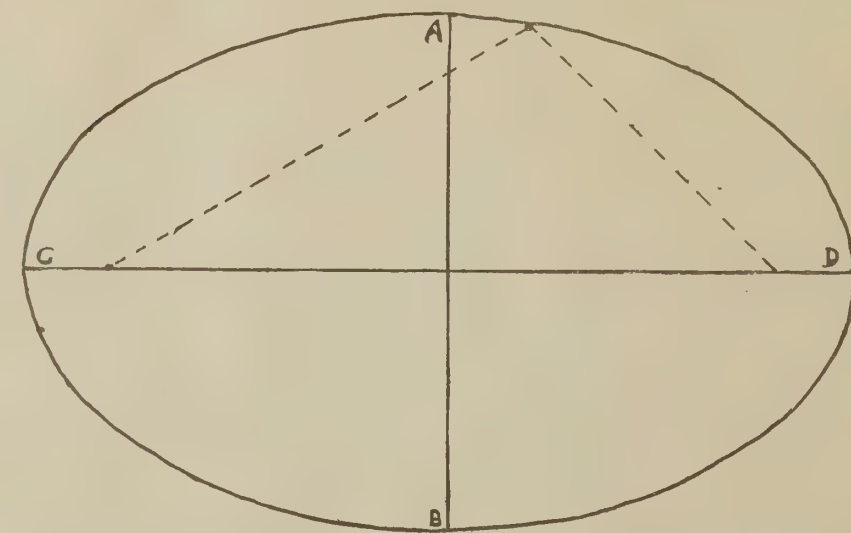
6

24 equals 2 inches.

6 times 50' plus 2 equals 302, divided by 12 equals 25' 2"; 22 times 50' 4 or 22 times 4 equals $\frac{88}{12}$ equals 7' 4"; 22 times

50' plus 7' equals 1107 feet. There will be 11 squares and 32½ feet.

To get the number of joist or studding multiply the length of building by 3 and divide by 4 for joist 16 inches on centres.



Thus a building 50 feet long will take 50 times 3 equals 150, divided by 4 or 37 this will take 39 joist; 49 feet long will take $\frac{147}{3}$ minus 37 plus one for a starting joist.

To measure an arched door or window take the height of door from the crown of arch to the bottom of sill and likewise from the spring of arch to the bottom of sill; then to this latter height add twice the former and multiply the breadth of door by the sum and one-third of this will be near the truth for practice. Example: A door or church window 14 feet

high to crown 9 feet to spring and 6 feet wide.

Spring 9'. Crown 14 times 2 equals 28. Crown 2-28

37 plus 6

6

3) 22.2

74 feet.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1903.

October 12th.

Members present: Meyers, Post, Wellman, Sullivan, Ogletree, Workman and Ainey.

The G. S. submits latest communications and documents relative to the controversy between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, as well as copy of his appeal from decision of Executive Council of A. F. of L. on demand for revocation of charter of Amalgamated Wood Workers for violation of the eight-hour rule in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Papers carefully reviewed and action of G. S. endorsed.

Application of Chicago D. C. for financial aid for members of stock-yard L. U. 1597. The G. S. instructed to ask for further information and action deferred.

Applications of L. U. 983, Sioux City, S. D., 770, Amarillo, Tex., for our Union Label. The working conditions in these localities not being in conformity with the law, application disapproved.

Applications of Newark, N. J., D. C. and L. U. 235, Riverside, Cal., for Union Label. The law having been complied with in these cases, label is granted.

Circular letter, asking financial aid for a non-beneficial member, sent out by L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., not having received sanction of G. E. B., the G. S. instructed to publish number and locality of local union in THE CARPENTER, as well as those of other local unions similarly violating respective G. E. B. decision.

Requests of L. U. 924, Manchester, Mass., L. U. 1410, Boston Mass., L. U. 962, Marblehead, Mass., L. U. 901, Gloucester, Mass., L. U. 950, Danvers, Mass., and L. U., Beverly, Mass., asking for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Request refused.

Communication from the North Shore (Mass.) D. C., protesting against levy of 50 cents assessment as well as G. S.'s reply to same, read. The Board sanctions reply stating that assessment is levied on local unions and not on D. C.'s.

Requests of L. U. 387, New York, L. U. 1598, Baltimore, Md., L. U. 476, New York, and L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for extension of time in payment of 50 cents assessment. Extension granted until January 15, 1904.

Request of L. U. 1387 for sanction of circular inviting local unions to purchase chances on a bed-room suit to be raffled by L. U., proceeds to be used for formation of a contingent fund. Request denied.

Protest of Pittsburg D. C. against members of G. E. B. doing organizers' work. Reply of G. S., stating that G. E. B. are not doing said work, read and endorsed.

Request of L. U. 1588, Wilmer, Minn., for sanction of circular to local unions appealing for financial aid for a deceased member's family. Request not granted.

Quarterly report of First Vice-President Guerin read and approved.

Communication from Santiago Iglesias, San Juan, Porto Rico, again applying for charter for carpenters of that locality. Board decides to submit this matter to a general vote.

Application of Greater New York D. C. for appropriation of \$50,000 towards liquidation of indebtedness incurred in late strike. Application denied.

Application of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for appropriation of the sum of \$100, their funds being exhausted through late strike. Application denied.

Application of L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., for sanction of trade demand, to be enforced on October 5, 1903. Denied, and G. P. requested to send a representative to Norfolk to investigate conditions.

Application of L. U. 176 for appropriation of \$3,000 in support of members involved in recent lockout. Application denied.

Request of L. U. 327, Cincinnati, for sanc-

tion of circular asking unions to subscribe in aid of a member, victim of an accident. Not granted.

Application of Monroe County D. C. (Rochester, N. Y.) for further financial aid in support of members locked out. The sum of \$400.00 appropriated.

October 13th.

Communication from Washington, D. C., relative to benefits of former K. of L. members over fifty years of age. Board decides to stand by former decision, classifying these members as semi-beneficial.

Requests of L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., L. U. 1090, Philadelphia, and L. U. 503, Lancaster, N. Y., for extension of time in payment of 50 cents assessment. Time granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Application of L. U. 533, Jeffersonville, Ind., for reimbursement of money expended during ship-yard strike. Application denied.

Application of Brooklyn Borough (N. Y.) D. C., for appropriation of a sum to be devoted to the organization of mills in this borough. Appropriation refused.

Appropriation of L. U. 536, Baker City, Ore., for sanction of trade movement. Action deferred awaiting further information.

Communications from L. U. 391, Hoboken, N. J., L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., L. U. 701, St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 112, Butte, Montana, L. U. 850, Leadville, Col., D. C. of East St. Louis, Ill., and D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., urging affiliation with National Building Trades Council, and communication of G. S. T. of National Building Trades Council in reference to resolution passed by last convention of this body as to the eventual affiliation of the U. B. Action deferred pending the arrival of further information.

Report of committee appointed by G. P. to attend meeting of structural building trades, held in Indianapolis. Laid over until a copy of proposed constitution is submitted.

Application of Newark (N. J.) D. C. for reimbursement of money loaned to local unions in late strike. Application denied.

Request of L. U. 1132, Dayton, O., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Not granted.

Report of G. P., covering last six months, read and action deferred.

Communication inviting U. B. to purchase lot situated in East Washington street, Indianapolis, suitable for headquarters. Action deferred.

October 14th.

Quarterly report of Second Vice President Connelly. Received and ordered published in THE CARPENTER.

Application of L. U. 940, Sandusky, O., for financial aid in support of members recently on strike, they not having received their share of money appropriated for L. U. 1207. In view of the fact that the local unions of the locality failed to form a D. C., as required by constitution, application is denied.

Application of L. U. 547, Cripple Creek, Col., for appropriation in support of members involved in Western Federation of Miners' Strike. The sum of \$500 appropriated.

Appeal of L. U. 168, Toledo, O., from decision of G. S. denying disability claim of Brother Frank Schoble. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., from decision of G. S., denying death claim of wife of Brother Kersten. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 255, Knoxville, Tenn., from decision of G. S., denying J. H. Bradley death claim. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 126, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S., denying claim of Minnie E. Elminger. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of W. A. B. Perry from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 1100, St. Louis, Mo., relative to the German language being used by a member in the local union's meeting. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of F. S. Bell and Robert Braun from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 426, in reference to an appropriation of \$50 for a float to be used in a parade. The L. U. failing to file their answer to appeal, G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., from decision of G. P., declaring suspension of one of their officers illegal. The Board sustains G. P. and passes the following resolutions:

No officer or member can be suspended unless charges are preferred against him, or only for offenses specified in Sec. 167, or General Constitution.

When charges are preferred against officers or members they may be suspended by a two-thirds vote, as specified in Sec. 170.

In cases of legal suspension, salary can not be collected, but any officer illegally suspended from office is entitled to salary.

A President may suspend any officer without preferring charges against him, as per Sections 167 and 145 of General Constitution.

Appeal of Wm. Edmondson from decision of G. P., in case of appellant vs. L. U. 722, relative to fine imposed on former for failing to take out clearance card. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Wm. M. Davis from decision of G. P., in case of appellant vs. L. U. 73, St. Louis, in reference to a disputed election of Treasurer. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of John J. Becker from decision of G. P., in case of appellant vs. L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., relative to assessment levied by L. U., which appellant, he being employed as U. S. mail carrier, refused to pay. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of P. J. Phelon from decision of G. P., declaring fine imposed by Hudson County D. C., on appellant for refusing to show working card to business agent, legal. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Chas. H. Cave from decision of G. P. in appellant's claim on L. U. 264, Brockton, Mass., for sick benefit. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. L. Gerideau from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 224, Jacksonville, Fla., relative to charges for misdemeanor preferred by L. U. against appellant. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

October 15th.

Appeal of L. U. 766 from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. vs. San Francisco (Cal.) D. C., relative to enforcement of trade rules. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 476, New York, from decision of G. P. in case of Geo. Schaaf and others vs. appellants, relative to wages claimed by above brothers for time out on strike for the privilege of having beer in shop. Sworn copy of minutes of respective meeting of L. U. 476 is submitted. G. P. sustained and appeal dismissed.

Request of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Communication from same L. U., relative to attempt of Interstate Manufacturers Association to enforce reference card system. The G. S. instructed to give this matter publicity through THE CARPENTER.

Application of L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., for sanction of movement to intercept lockout movement planned by Citizens' Alliance. Action deferred awaiting further information.

The auditing of books and accounts of General Office entered into and occupying remainder of session.

October 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th.

The auditing of accounts continued and occupies the entire sessions.

October 21st.

The G. S. submits bond issued by U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore, Md., in the amount of \$20,000. Approved and placed in custody of chairman G. E. B., Hy. Meyers.

Applications of L. U. 1022, Parsons, Kan., and Pittsburg (Pa.) D. C. for Union Label. Not granted. Conditions in these localities not being in accordance with provisions of Constitution.

Application of Memphis (Tenn.) D. C. for sanction of trade movement. Sanction withheld because of lack of interest shown in movement by membership as per vote recorded on schedule of inquiries.

Applications of L. U. 473, New York, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., L. U. 227, Westerly, R. I., and L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Time granted until Jan. 15, 1904. An extension of 30 days applied for by L. U. 774, New York, also granted.

Application of L. U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa., and L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Refused, but time granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Application of Los Angeles (Cal.) D. C. for union label. Granted.

Application of L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Can., for sanction of movement for 35 cents an hour and nine hours per day, eight on Saturday, laid over awaiting schedule of inquiries.

Communication from L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y., urging affiliation with National Building Trades Council, placed on file.

Appeal of D. B. Currie and John Monahan from decision of G. P., relative to a fine imposed on appellants by Yonkers (N. Y.) Building Trades Council. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of G. Bauer in case of Manhattan (N. Y.) D. C. vs. appellant. Communication ordered to be sent back. No appeal from decision of G. P. in the case being submitted to G. E. B.

Question of affiliation with National Building Trades Council again discussed. Subject laid over for January session and papers referring to same placed on file.

Question of affiliating with Structural Building Alliance again taken under consideration. Action deferred.

October 22d.

Report of representatives to conference of structural building trades adopted and placed on file.

The following report of expert accountants received and placed on file:

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, G. P., U. B. O. and J.:

DEAR SIR—We have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of your organization for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1903, and found them to be correct.

Schedule of payments for which vouchers had not been received by the Treasurer at the time of our examination are annexed, including those vouchers still outstanding for the year ended June 30th.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

The proposition for purchasing property for headquarters again considered and rejected.

Report of committee on Philadelphia controversy received and placed on file for future reference.

Communication from six members of the U. B. in San Francisco, referring to trouble with Building Trades Council read. The communication not being official, G. S. ordered to reply and no further action taken.

October 23d.

Report of General President again taken up, discussed and placed on file.

Communication from L. U. 1014, Warren, Pa., requesting that question of affiliation with National Building Trades Council be submitted to general vote, placed on file.

Request of L. U. 1244, Montreal, Can., for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment, granted until Jan. 15, 1904.

Application of L. U. 1198, Rumford Falls, Me., for appropriation in support of members locked out by National Paper Company. The sum of \$200.00 appropriated.

Communication from Western Miners' Federation in reference to miners claiming jurisdiction over carpenters employed in or around mines, placed on file.

The decision of Umpire Adolph Strasser on the controversy between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters submitted and Board decides that decision be accepted and requirements specified in same be complied with.

Resolved, In case of necessity the General Officers are authorized to draw the required amount from active account in American National Bank to make the deposit provided for in Umpire Strasser's decision.

October 24th.

The Board instructs G. S. to procure bids from at least four union firms for printing of THE CARPENTER, including those at present doing the work and from other union firms, if in his judgment such is in the interest of the U. B., and submit these bids at January meeting.

The G. S. further instructed to take inventory of all supplies on hand and to devise suitable method for the keeping of separate record and account of all purchases and sales on these lines, showing the revenue derived therefrom.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDED SEPT. 30, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand June 30th,	
1903	\$ 87,496.38
Receipts for July	74,278.11
Receipts for August	42,586.31
Receipts for September	35,088.91
Check No. 147 returned and cancelled	164.20
Corrected check from L. U. 1374	4.60
Corrected check from L. U. 920	17.20
	\$239,635.71

EXPENSES.

July	\$24,248.27
August	32,524.82
September	27,678.38
	84,451.47

Total fund in hand Sept. 30, 1903

\$155,184.24

DEPOSITS.

Penn. Nat. Bank, silent fund....	\$50,121.21
Capital Nat. Bank, silent fund....	20,237.27
American Nat. Bank, silent fund....	40,061.37
American Nat. Bank, active fund....	44,576.49
Cash in hand.....	187.90
	\$155,184.24

Adjournment.

D. A. Post, Sec. G. E. B.

(Attest)

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Is It Far?

"How far to the land of sweet content—
The promised land of final rest?"
I asked a joyous, happy bird
That lightly swayed in a slender tree,
Warbling a mystic melody.
The little head with reverence bent,
And gently swelled the downy breast,
As with eyes upturned and trembling wing,
He opened his mouth as if to sing,
But never a note was heard.

"How far to the peaceful, happy place,
That clime where death's unknown?"
I asked a gleeful, romping child,
Whose laughing eyes—so radiant bright—
Shone all aglow with heaven's light.
A change came o'er the angel face,
The winsome, tender smile was gone.
Rich treasures from listless fingers dropped.
She tried to speak, then stammering stopped,
And helplessly she blushed and smiled.

"How far to the end of this tollsome road,
Where the weary soul is satisfied?"
I asked of one at death's dark door.
Death's dews lay cold on the withered cheek
As shuddering he groaned and tried to speak.

"How long must we bear this grievous load?"
Once more to speak he vainly tried,
And listening low at the dying bed
I waited long but no word was said.
The storm-tossed traveler was no more.

"How far away is the healing stream
Whose cooling waters banish pain?"
I asked at last of my inmost soul.
Then a long familiar voice was heard.
I saw the child, I saw the bird
And the dying sage as in a dream,
The inner light made all things plain.
I saw and blessed the hour I saw,
Where God had fixed His potent Law,
And why nor bird, nor child, nor sage,
Each free to read the sacred page,
Need ask, "How far to the final Goal?"

W. C. RANDOLPH, L. U. 131.

Seattle, Wash.

Push Right Along.

We may be discouraged by opposition, by the bitter assaults upon unionism, by the adverse action of courts, by the hostility of powerful combinations, or by the trickery of adversaries. But it is well to remember that the design of an assailant, opponent or obstructor can very often be thwarted by rightful and legitimate means. When the end can not be gained in one way, try another. When any given line of policy is lost, take a better line. When your tactics fail, change them. When you are outflanked, look after your strategy. When the enemy comes down in force, you may gain success by backing up against a stone wall. In any event, under any circumstances, there must be no discouragement for organized labor. Push right along.—John Swinton.

Don't order any supplies on the back of Financial Secretary's Report. The order may be overlooked and not be attended to.

Les Bureaux de Placement.

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS, FRANCE.

J'avais déjà ébauché ma correspondance et me proposais de vous parler du sérieux mouvement gréviste qui sévit dans le Nord et tient encore aux prises patrons et ouvriers tisseurs, quand des événements d'une réelle gravité, se déroulant inopinément à Paris, me mirent dans l'obligation de changer de sujet et de renvoyer à une autre fois l'exposé de la grève d'Arménitières.

La Bourse du Travail brutalement envahie par la police, une lutte épouvantable, un terrible corps à corps dans l'immeuble municipal, un très grand nombre d'ouvriers et d'agents blessés, une quarantaine de travailleurs arrêtés, tel est, en résumé, le bilan de la journée du jeudi 29 octobre. Cause première: les bureaux de placement.

Qu'est-ce donc qu'un bureau de placement? C'est simplement une officine spéciale où, moyennant rétribution, on indique à ceux qui n'ont pas d'ouvrage les places qui sont à occuper. Suivant les corporations et la nature des emplois disponibles, les droits perçus par les placeurs revêtent différentes formes: tantôt ils sont fixes et vont de 1 franc à une somme relativement élevée selon l'importance de la place offerte, tantôt ils sont proportionnels au salaire annuel ou mensuel et oscillent, pour ces deux cas, entre 1 et 10 p. et 5 et 33 p. Cette "industrie" bizarre et bien moderne n'est pas une des conséquences les moins inattendues de cette liberté du travail, du commerce et de l'industrie si pompeusement proclamée en 1791 par la Convention nationale. Dès son apparition elle fut détestée, et ses abus devinrent tellement criards qu'un des premiers actes de la Révolution de 1848 la supprima radicalement. Son éclipse fut cependant de courte durée, puis qu'un décret du 25 mars 1852 lui donnait à nouveau droit de cité moyennant une autorisation préalable et en l'assujettissant à certaines formalités policières. Depuis cette époque, elle n'a cessé de prélever, sur certaines catégories de travailleurs en chômage, un impôt inique à tous les titres; mais depuis cette date également ses victimes ont engagé contre elle un combat opiniâtre et sans merci qui ne se terminera que par sa disparition définitive.

Bien que plus de 1,000 syndicats ouvriers et un grand nombre de sociétés de secours mutuels et de bienfaisance aient organisé des services de placement, bien qu'un certain nombre de municipalités pratiquassent également le placement gratuit, les bureaux de placement autorisés et payants se chiffrent aujourd'hui par 1,455 et plus de trente corporations ouvrières sont "obligées" d'y avoir recours, les patrons (de connivence avec les placeurs) ne pratiquant l'embauchage que par leur intermédiaire. Il faut payer la dime ou renoncer à travailler, voilà la vérité. Aussi depuis longtemps le Parlement a-t-il été saisi de propositions de lois tendant à la suppression des bureaux de placement. En 1900, on fut sur le point d'aboutir; mais l'obstination du Sénat à vouloir indemniser les placeurs supprimés fut une des causes que la question resta en suspens. Lors de la discussion des projets de lois à la Chambre, l'un des auteurs de ceux-ci affirmait à ses collègues qu'à Paris et dans le département de la Seine, sur 13,000 ouvriers boulangers, 3,500 à 4,000 restent en place environ plus d'un an; il y en a donc 9,000 qui alimentent continuellement par leur misère les bureaux de placement. D'après ses propres calculs, cette corporation verse bon an mal an une somme de 600,000 francs entre les mains des placeurs. Dans ce même département de la Seine,

23 corporations paient, à 292 placeurs autorisés, un tribut annuel de 7,500,000 francs. Pour la France entière, cette somme atteindrait 18 millions.

De son côté, le rapporteur de la loi n'était pas moins affirmatif il y a trois ans, et il déclarait qu'en ne la votant pas "on fait du droit au travail, c'est à dire du droit de vivre, un produit négociable et exploitable à merci. On laisse subsister des exploiters de la misère humaine et on maintient le droit de spoliation à une classe d'industriels qui ne laisse à ses victimes que le suicide et le vol pour se soustraire à la misère et à la faim..." Enfin le ministre du commerce, répondant aux adversaires de la loi, condamnait à son tour l'industrie du placement "parce qu'elle prélève ses bénéfices sur les ressources de ceux qui n'en ont pas, qui sont en quête de travail, et parce que ses bénéfices croissent précisément en raison de l'intensité du chômage, c'est à dire de la misère."

Fin novembre 1900, la Chambre décida que moyennant indemnités, les municipalités pourraient retirer les autorisations aux bureaux de placement deux ans après la promulgation de la loi; cinq ans après cette même promulgation elles auraient la faculté de le faire sans avoir à verser aucune indemnité. Comme je l'ai déjà dit, le Sénat refusa de sanctionner cette dernière disposition et le projet, modifié par lui, revint sommeiller dans les cartons parlementaires du Palais-Bourbon. Il semblait devoir y dormir longtemps, quand les corporations intéressées (boulangers, gérants de cafés, limonadiers, coiffeurs, etc.) résolurent de recommencer la lutte un moment interrompue.

* * *

La Fédération de l'Alimentation, qui se trouve être la plus éprouvée dans cette affaire, réunissait dernièrement en Congrès les syndicats qui la composent et portait à l'ordre du jour l'étude des moyens propres à faire aboutir le plus rapidement possible la suppression des bureaux de placement. Après discussion, des résolutions furent prises, une tactique déterminée, et on alla même jusqu'à donner au comité fédéral le droit de déclarer la grève générale des corporations de l'alimentation si satisfaction n'était pas obtenue. Des démarches furent donc faites auprès du président des conseils des ministres afin de lui transmettre les réclamations des travailleurs et une campagne de meetings s'engagea aussitôt. C'est ainsi que, pour examiner la situation créée par l'indolence du Parlement et les réponses évasives faites au ministère de l'intérieur, les ouvriers victimes des bureaux de placement avaient été convoqués à la Bourse du travail le jeudi 29 octobre.

A la réunion du matin, après avoir entendu plusieurs discours flétrissant les pouvoirs publics et condamnant l'action parlementaire, les manifestants acclamèrent un ordre du jour préconisant "l'action directe" contre les placeurs et commencèrent à évacuer la Bourse du travail en chantant "l'Internationale". Ils se heurtèrent aux forces policières que, sous prétexte de maintenir l'ordre, le préfet de police avait massées dans la rue. Selon la coutume, c'est le contraire qui se produisit, et le zèle intempestif des agents ne tarda pas à provoquer une vive bagarre. Les cavaliers chargèrent, les ouvriers se défendirent, et une véritable bataille s'engagea. Les ustensiles des cafés voisins servirent de projectiles et verres, carafes et chaises se mirent à voltiger pendant que les agents, sabre en main, fondaient sur les manifestants. La rue finit cependant par être débarrassée, mais de nombreux blessés durent être transportés dans les pharmacies voisines.

Ce n'était malheureusement là qu'une escarmouche, car des scènes plus tumultueuses encore devaient se dérouler dans l'après-midi. Une nouvelle réunion réunissait en effet, vers trois heures, plus de 3,000 ouvriers dans la grande salle de la Bourse et, après les discours d'usage, l'assemblée allait se séparer quand elle se buta de nouveau contre les agents de police, plus agressifs encore que le matin. On commença par encadrer les manifestants entre des agents pour les reconduire jusqu'aux barrages et les disperser; mais des injures ne tardèrent pas à s'échanger et les coups suivirent bientôt. Des fenêtres de la Bourse on riposta par l'envoi de projectiles divers. C'est alors que, perdant tout sangfroid, le préfet de police ordonna à ses agents de mettre sabre au clair et de pénétrer à l'intérieur de la Bourse pour la faire évacuer. Un tumulte indescriptible fut la conséquence de cet ordre maladroit et des actes d'une violence inouïe furent commis dans la grande salle des fêtes. A coups de sabre les agents chargèrent les ouvriers et ceux-ci ripostèrent avec tout ce qui leur tomba sous la main. Le sang ne tarda pas à couler. Tous ceux que les policiers faisaient sortir étaient reçus dehors à coups de crosse de fusil par les gardes républicains. La Bourse fut enfin fermée.

Des deux côtés, le nombre des blessés était considérable et plusieurs durent être conduits dans les hôpitaux. Une quarantaine d'arrestations furent maintenues.

* * *

Comme bien l'on pense, l'impression produite dans tous les milieux ouvriers par les brutalités de la police, fut considérable aussi bien à Paris qu'en Province. Le jour même du conflit M. Chambon déposait sur le bureau de la Chambre son rapport sur le projet de loi visant la suppression des bureaux de placement, mais prévue, cette fois, avec une indemnité calculée d'après la valeur du fonds et selon la date à laquelle la suppression serait réalisée, cette suppression devant être effective pour tous les bureaux dans le délai de cinq ans. Dès le lendemain, à l'ouverture de la séance, le président de la Chambre des députés annonçait qu'il était saisi de plusieurs demandes d'interpellation sur les événements de la ville. Le président du conseil en réclama la discussion immédiate. Inutile de dire que le préfet de police fut fortement houspillé par les interpellateurs. Le chef du gouvernement, tout en regrettant l'invasion de la Bourse et les violences des agents, affirma qu'il allait ouvrir une enquête et que, si des faits répréhensibles avaient été commis, il ne manquait pas d'en faire supporter la responsabilité à leurs auteurs. L'ordre du jour pur et simple, qui prenait acte de ces déclarations, fut voté à une grande majorité.

Entre temps le préfet de police récoltait un blâme sévère au Conseil municipal de Paris et, le mardi 3 novembre, pendant qu'un fonctionnaire du ministère de l'intérieur poursuivait son enquête sur les événements du 29 octobre, la Chambre des députés votait enfin, avec de légères modifications, le projet Chambon qui réalisera la suppression des bureaux de placement dans le délai de cinq ans et dans les conditions déjà indiquées. Il est fort probable que le Sénat adoptera le texte accepté au Palais-Bourbon.

Il n'en est pas de même des ouvriers qui, dans les nombreux meetings qui se tiennent journellement, repoussent le projet voté par les députés et réclament la suppression immédiate des bureaux autorisés et cela sans aucune indemnité. L'agitation se poursuit donc autour de cette question et on parle fortement de l'intention qu'aurait la Fédération de

l'alimentation de déclarer la grève générale des corporations groupées par elle, conformément à la décision du Congrès de Lyon. La lutte ira-t-elle jusque-là? Il serait téméraire de l'affirmer, et je penche, pour ma part, à croire que cette action n'aurait pas sur l'issue du conflit toute l'efficacité que ses promoteurs semblent en attendre. C'est sur quoi l'avenir nous renseignera et je vous tiendrai au courant dans ma prochaine correspondance.

* * *

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS.

(Suite.)

Parmi ces syndicats, la statistique révèle la création de 1,017 bureaux de placement, 932 bibliothèques professionnelles, 321 caisses de secours mutuels, 352 caisses de secours divers, 602 caisses de chômage, 589 caisses donnant le secours de route, 428 cours professionnels, 3 laboratoires d'analyses. 73 caisses de retraites, 45 caisses de crédit mutuel, 27 sociétés d'assurances contre les accidents, 42 sociétés coopératives de consommation, 27 sociétés coopératives de production, 1 champ d'expériences et 129 journaux ou bulletins. Cette rapide énumération indique que les syndicats français commencent à répandre leur activité un peu dans tous les sens et que, sans négliger leur but primordial qui est, comme partout, l'obtention de meilleures conditions de travail, ils n'hésitent pas à s'engager—timidement, il est vrai—dans la voie où les grandes organisations ouvrières de l'étranger ont trouvé le secret de leur puissance.

La plupart de ces organisations sont adhérentes à des Unions locales de syndicats divers connues sous le nom de Bourses du Travail, lesquelles se groupent elles-mêmes en une puissante Fédération qui constitue une des deux sections du groupement central des travailleurs français: la Confédération Générale du Travail. D'autre part, les syndicats de même profession sont en majeure partie groupés nationalement en Fédérations de métier ou d'industrie lesquelles composent la deuxième section de la Confédération. Je me propose de vous décrire quelque jour la constitution et le mode de fonctionnement de la Confédération Générale du Travail et de la Fédération des Bourses.

Je m'étais assigné comme but, aujourd'hui, de vous exposer aussi succinctement que possible l'état numérique des groupements ouvriers français, la composition de l'armée des travailleurs organisés, réservant pour une prochaine correspondance l'examen de sa tactique et de ses moyens d'action. Mais les renseignements que je vous communique seraient certainement incomplets si j'omettais de placer en regard l'état numérique et la composition de l'armée adverse: les organisations patronales, avec lesquelles nous allons avoir de plus en plus à compter.

Aussi bien que les ouvriers les patrons ont vu tous les avantages qu'ils pouvaient retirer de la loi sur les syndicats professionnels. La preuve en est dans le développement qu'a pris chez eux cette forme d'association qui ne comptait guère que 138 groupements en 1884, alors que l'existence de 1,004 syndicats patronaux était constatée en 1890 avec 93,151 adhérents. Ces chiffres étaient portés au 1. janvier 1903 à 2,757 pour les syndicats et 205,463 pour les adhérents. En général, la proportion des patrons groupés est plus élevée que celle des ouvriers.

(A continuer.)

General-Office, Indianapolis, Ind.,
27. Oktober 1903.

An alle Lokal-Unions der Ver.
Brüderschaft der Zimmer-
leute und Bauschreiner!

In unserer letzten im September 1902 in Atlanta, Ga., abgehaltenen Convention wurde die Frage der Verschmelzung der beiden Organisationen unseres Gewerkes, der Ver. Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner und der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, dem General-Executiv-Comite überwiesen und dasselbe instruiert, die Verschmelzung beider in eine einzige Organisation anzustreben.

Diese Frage wurde der im Jahre 1902 in New Orleans, La., stattgefundenen Convention der Am. Federation of Labor unterbreitet, und beschloß dieselbe, daß ein Fünfer-Comite von jeder der beiden Organisationen gemeinschaftlich einen Schiedsrichter erwählen, welche sich über einen Verschmelzungsplan einigen sollen.

Nachdem eine in New York abgehaltene Sitzung dieses Comites resultatlos verlief, wurden beide Organisationen dazu bewogen, einen nochmaligen Verständigungsversuch zu machen, und sie vereinbarten, daß die beiderseitigen Comites zu diesem Zwecke am 17. August 1903 in Cleveland zusammentreten sollten. Dies geschah und das gemeinschaftliche Comite erwählte Adolph Strasser, den ehemaligen Int. Präsidenten der Int. Cigarrenmacher-Union, zum Schiedsrichter. A. Strasser acceptierte, und beide Comites kamen überein, sich nach Chicago zu verfügen und dort in Conferenz zu treten.

Nachdem beide Seiten ihre Auffassung der Frage und Sachlage genügend dargelegt hatten, überließen sie die Entscheidung dem Schiedsrichter, welcher sich bereit erklärte, dieselbe am 20. Oktober 1903 den beteiligten Organisationen bekannt zu geben.

Indem wir den Lokal-Unions diese Entscheidung, die hier im vollen Wortlaute beigefügt ist, unterbreiten, machen wir auf die Nothwendigkeit einer ernstlichen Erwägung derselben aufmerksam und ersuchen wir um die Ernennung eines Dreier-Comites seitens jeder einzelnen Lokal-Union, dessen Mitglieder befähigt sind, über die Bedeutung jeder einzelnen Bestimmung oder Empfehlung der Entscheidung zu referiren, damit die ganze Angelegenheit den Mitgliedern in intelligenter Weise veranschaulicht und klargelegt wird.

Die Lokal-Unions werden aus der Entscheidung ersehen, daß dieselbe einen temporären Arbeitsvertrag vorsieht, welcher, da er am 1. Januar 1904 in Kraft treten soll, bereits von dem General-Executiv-Board acceptirt wurde. Und da derselbe die General-Beamten instruiert hat, den in der Entscheidung spezifizirten Anforderungen Genüge zu leisten, so können die in dem temporären Verträge enthaltenen Bestimmungen von den Lokal-Unions nicht eingehend genug diskutiert und erwogen werden.

Der allgemeine Verschmelzungsplan wird unserer nächsten im September 1904 in Milwaukee stattfindenden Convention zur endgültigen Entscheidung unterbreitet werden.

Wm. D. Huber, Gen.-Präs.
Frank Duff, Gen.-Sek.

Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters,
Adolph Strasser,

Und Plan zur Verschmelzung der Ver.
Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bau-
schreiner von Amerika und der Amal-
Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

New York City, 20. Okt. 1903.

An die Beamten der V. B. der J.
und B. und der A. S. of C. and J.:

Dem Gesuche der Vertreter der V. B. der J. und B. und der A. S. of C. and J., welche mich als Schiedsrichter ernannten, nachkom-
mend, unterbreite ich hiermit meinen Bericht
und meine Entscheidung.

Aus dem, von den Vertretern beiderseits, während der Ende August 1903 in Chicago stattgefundenen dreitägigen Conferenz vorgelegten einschlägigen Material geht hervor, daß die letzte im November 1903 in New Orleans abgehaltene Convention der Am. Fed. of Labor einstimmig folgende Resolution annahm:

„Die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner und die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ersuchen um die Ernennung eines aus fünf Mitgliedern jeder der beiden Organisationen bestehenden Comites, welches letzteres einen Schiedsrichter oder Vermittler erwählen und am oder vor dem 1. März 1903 zum Zwecke der Verschmelzung beider Organisationen zusammentreten soll.“

Außerdem enthalten die unterbreiteten Dokumente Folgendes (Verhandlungen der letzten Convention der A. J. of L., Seite 165):

„Delegat Duncan sagte, die Vertreter beider Organisationen möchten konstatiren, ob sie willens seien, ihre Feindseligkeiten einzustellen.“

„Vertreter Duffh erklärte sich willens.“

„Vertreter Thomas erklärte sich willens.“

Der, während des Frühlings und Sommers dieses Jahres (1903), in Manhattan und Kings Boroughs und anderen Orten stattgefundene uneinige und schlecht berathene Kampf, war ein klarer Beweis der offenstündigsten Verletzung der gegenüber der letzten Convention der A. J. of L. seitens beider Parteien eingegangenen Versprechungen. Die wieder aufgenommenen Streitigkeiten wurden fast zu einer Calamität, und es wird Jahre bedürfen, um deren unheilvolle Wirkung aufzuheben.

In der Lösung der mir zuertheilten Aufgabe erachte ich es als eine mir zukommende Pflicht, einen Plan zur vollständigen Verschmelzung beider Organisationen innerhalb annehmbarer Zeit auszuarbeiten und einen Arbeits-Vertrag zu unterbreiten, welcher, während der Verschmelzungsplan der Diskussion und Annahme unterstellt ist, ferneren Feindseligkeiten vorbeugen soll.

Doch möchte ich von Vornherein erklären, daß kein Arbeits-Vertrag erdacht werden kann, der einem Gewerke dauernden Frieden sichert, so lange in demselben zweierlei Constitutionen und zweierlei Arbeitsregeln in Funktion sind. Das nothwendige und natürliche Trachten der betreffenden Organisationen, ihre Mitgliederzahl zu vergrößern, führt zur Kritik der dabei in Anwendung kommenden Pläne und Methoden, und es entstehen Mißverständnisse, die schließlich zu unheilvollen Resultaten führen müssen.

Verschmelzungs-Plan.

Die Verschmelzung soll am 1. Januar 1905 stattfinden und an und nach diesem Datum in voller Wirkungskraft sein.

Die Organisation soll den Namen „United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America“ führen.

Beiträge und Benefits.

Die Mitglieder sind in folgende Klassen eingetheilt:

Division A. Beitrag 35 Cts. wöchentlich.

"	B.	"	20	"	"
"	C.	"	15	"	"
"	D.	"	10	"	"

Die in beiden Organisationen üblichen Eintrittsgebühren sollen in Kraft bleiben bis in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der Ver. Brüderschaft eine Aenderung getroffen ist.

Division A. Strike- und „Lockout“-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeitraumes von sechs Monaten einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat und an einem vom G. E. B. der V. B. autorisirten und sanktionirten Ausstände theilhaftig ist, soll zu folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen, \$5.00 per Woche.

" zweiten " 3.00 "

" dritten " 2.00 "

Ein Mitglied, welches drei Monate lang gutstehend und an einem autorisirten Ausstände oder „Lockout“ theilhaftig ist, soll zu folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 30 Wochen, \$3.00 per Woche.

" zweiten 15 " 2.00 "

Kein Mitglied soll zu Benefits berechtigt sein, wenn ein Ausstand oder „Lockout“ nicht von dem G. E. B. der V. B. autorisirt wurde und dessen Sanktion erhielt; noch soll ein Mitglied während des Verlaufs eines Ausstandes oder „Lockouts“ zu mehr als 45 Wochen Benefits berechtigt sein.

Division A. Kranken-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeitraumes von einem Jahre einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu folgenden Kranken-Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen, \$4.00 per Woche.

" zweiten " 2.00 "

Kein Mitglied soll innerhalb eines Kalenderjahres zu mehr als 30 Wochen Kranken-Benefit berechtigt sein, noch soll das Benefit des zweiten Kalenderjahres vor Ablauf der ersten zwei Monate, von dem Datum der Zahlung des letzten Benefits an gerechnet, beginnen.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung des Kranken-Benefits Anwendung finden (ausgenommen der im Vorangehenden vorgesehene Benefitbetrag), und in Kraft bleiben, bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 4, Paragraph 8.

"	18,	"	18.
"	24,	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
"	29,	"	8.
"	34,	"	13, 14.
"	39,	"	1, 2, 3, 4.
"	48,	"	7.
"	50,	"	1.

Division A. Arbeitslosen-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeitraumes von zwei Jahren einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu folgendem Arbeitslosen-Benefit berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 12 Wochen, in unterbrochener oder ununterbrochener Reihenfolge, \$3.00 per Woche.

Für die zweiten 12 Wochen, in unterbrochener oder ununterbrochener Reihenfolge, \$2.00 per Woche.

Doch soll kein Mitglied innerhalb eines Kalenderjahres zu mehr als \$60.00 Arbeitslosen-Benefit berechtigt sein, noch soll solches Benefit während der Monate Januar und Dezember verabsolgt werden.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of C. and J. sollen bei der Auszahlung des Arbeitslosen-Benefits Anwendung finden (ausgenommen der im Vorangehenden vorgesehene Benefitbetrag), bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 18, Paragraph 13, 15, 16.

"	34,	"	1, 3, 7, 10.
"	35,	"	1.
"	37,	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.
"	48,	"	3, 4.

Division A. Sterbe-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeitraumes von einem Jahre einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu \$100.00 Sterbe-Benefit berechtigt sein. Ein Mitglied, welches den gleichen Beitrag während eines Zeitraumes von fünf (5) Jahren entrichtet hat, soll zu \$200.00, und ein Mitglied, welches dieselbe Beitragssumme während eines Zeitraumes von sechs (6) Monaten entrichtet hat, soll zu \$30.00 berechtigt sein.

Ein Mitglied, welches denselben Beitrag während eines Zeitraumes von zwei Jahren entrichtet hat, soll im Sterbefalle seiner ihm

gesetzlich angetrauten Gattin zu \$40.00 berechtigt sein.

Kein Mitglied kann dieses Benefit mehr als einmal ziehen.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung des Sterbe-Benefits Anwendung finden (ausgenommen der im Vorangehenden vorgesehene Benefitbetrag), bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 21, Paragraph 4.

" 34, " 11.

" 43, " 1, 2, 3, 4.

Division A. Unfall- oder Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während des Zeitraumes von zwei Jahren einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll bei Unfällen oder permanenter Arbeitsunfähigkeit zu folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

A. Bei gänzlicher Arbeitsunfähigkeit, \$700.00

B. Bei nicht gänzlicher Arbeitsunfähigkeit 350.00

C. Bei zeitweiliger Arbeitsunfähigkeit 175.00

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung des Benefits Anwendung finden, bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 40, Paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

" 50, " 1.

Division A. Alters-Benefit (Pension für Lebenszeit).

Ein Mitglied, welches während eines Zeitraumes von 25 Jahren einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll zu einem Benefit von \$2.50 per Woche (during his natural life), und ein Mitglied, welches dieselbe Beitragssumme während eines Zeitraumes von 18 Jahren entrichtet hat, soll zu \$2.00 per Woche berechtigt sein.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of Carpenters sollen bei der Auszahlung dieses Benefits Anwendung finden (ausgenommen der im Vorangehenden bezeichnete Benefitbetrag), bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 29, Paragraph 7.

" 42, " 1, 2, 3, 4.

Division A. Werkzeug-Benefit.

Ein Mitglied, welches während des Zeitraumes von einem Jahre einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet hat, soll im Falle des Verlustes seines Werkzeugs durch Feuer, Wasser oder Diebstahl zu einer \$100 nicht übersteigenden Summe, und ein Mitglied, welches dieselbe Beitragssumme während des Zeitraumes von sechs Monaten entrichtet hat, soll zu einem die Summe von \$30.00 nicht übersteigenden Benefit berechtigt sein.

Die folgenden Regeln der Am. Society of Carpenters (ausgenommen der im Vorangehenden vorgesehene Benefitbetrag) sollen bei Auszahlung dieses Benefits Anwendung finden, bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der V. B. amendirt sind:

Regel 34, Paragraph 8.

" 38, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Division B. Einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 20 Cents entrichtend.

Ein Mitglied, welches einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 20 Cents entrichtet, soll unter den auf Division A anzuwendenden Regeln und Bestimmungen und zu derselben Benefitskala wie folgt berechtigt sein:

A. Strike- und „Lockout“-Benefits.

B. Kranken-Benefit.

C. Sterbe-Benefit.

D. Unfall- oder Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Benefit.

E. Werkzeug-Benefit.

Doch soll kein Mitglied der Division B zu Arbeitslosen-, noch zu Alters-Benefit oder Pension berechtigt sein.

Division C. 15 Cents entrichtend.

Ein Mitglied, welches einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 15 Cents entrichtet, soll zu denselben Benefits berechtigt und denselben Regeln und Bestimmungen, wie jetzt in der Constitution der B. B. vorsehen, unterworfen sein.

Division C soll im Falle eines Strikes oder „Lockouts“, der von dem G. E. B. der B. B. gesetzlich autorisiert und sanktioniert ist, zu folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen, \$3.00 per Woche.
" nächsten 30 " 2.00 "

Der District Council oder die Local Union soll autorisiert sein, innerhalb seiner, oder ihrer Lokalität, während der Dauer eines Ausstandes, zum Zwecke der Unterstützung der an dem Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder, Ertragssteuern zu erheben oder um Geldbeiträge nachzuforschen.

Division D. 10 Cts. wöchentlich entrichtend.

Zimmerleute (Carpenters), die zur Zeit ihrer Aufnahme das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten haben, oder Lehrlinge, welche obigen Beitrag entrichten, sollen zu den folgenden Benefits berechtigt sein:

Sterbe-Benefit im Betrage von \$50.00, wie in Sect. 98 der Constitution der B. B. vorsehen, und im Falle eines autorisierten Strikes oder „Lockouts“ zu folgenden Benefits:

Für die ersten 15 Wochen, \$3.00 per Woche.
" nächsten 30 " 2.00 "

Kein Mitglied der Division D soll zu Strike- oder „Lockout“-Benefit berechtigt sein; es sei denn, daß es drei (3) Monate lang Beiträge entrichtet hat.

Ein Mitglied der Division C, welches nach Division B transferiert zu werden wünscht, muß dem F. S. drei Monate vorher schriftlich hiervon Anzeige machen. Ein solches Mitglied darf nicht über 45 Jahre alt sein. Nachdem es während einer Periode von einem Jahre 20 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet hat, soll es zu allen unter Division B vorgesehenen, und während des Verlaufs dieses Jahres zu allen unter Division C vorgesehenen Benefits berechtigt sein.

Mitglieder der Divisionen B und C, welche nach Division A transferiert zu werden wünschen, sollen dem F. S. drei Monate vorher schriftlich hiervon Anzeige machen. Solche Mitglieder dürfen nicht über 40 Jahre alt sein und sollen, nachdem sie während eines Zeitraums von zwei Jahren 35 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet haben, zu allen unter Division A vorgesehenen Benefits berechtigt sein. Jedoch sollen solche Mitglieder das fünfzigste (50.) Lebensjahr erreicht haben und 18 Jahre lang Beitrag zahlende Mitglieder der B. B. sein, ehe sie auf \$2.00 per Woche Alters-Benefit, und ununterbrochen 25 Jahre lang Mitglieder sein, ehe sie auf \$2.50 per Woche Anspruch machen können. Während des Verlaufs dieser zwei Jahre sollen solche Mitglieder diejenigen Benefits ziehen können, zu denen sie vorher berechtigt waren.

Allgemeiner Reserve-Fond.

Die B. B. der J. und B. von Amerika soll an und nach dem 1. Januar 1905 einen allgemeinen Reserve-Fond schaffen, dessen Gelder als Garantie für die Auszahlung aller in der Constitution vorgesehenen Benefits in der Obhut der unter der Jurisdiktion der B. B. stehenden Local Unions sein sollen. Der Bestand dieses Fonds soll wie folgt sein:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A. Für jedes Mitglied, welches Alterspension bezieht | \$50.00 |
| B. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 35 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet. | 12.50 |
| C. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 20 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet. | 10.00 |
| D. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 15 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet. | 6.00 |
| E. Für jedes Mitglied, welches 10 Cents wöchentlich entrichtet. | 3.00 |

Wenn immer der allgemeine Reserve-Fond auf einen Bestand gesunken ist, der die oben vorgesehenen Beträge per Kopf und Mitglied

nicht mehr aufweist, so soll es die Pflicht des G. E. B. der B. B. sein, eine wöchentliche Steuer von nicht weniger als 25 Cents zu erheben, bis das Defizit gedeckt ist.

Bei der am 1. Januar 1905 stattfindenden Verschmelzung beider Organisationen soll der amerikanische District der A. C. of C. and J. in den allgemeinen Reserve-Fond die folgenden Beträge einzahlen:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| A. Für jedes Mitglied, welches Alters-Pension bezieht | \$50.00 |
| B. Für jedes mehr als ein Jahr lang gutstehende Mitglied, welches einen wöchentlichen Beitrag von 35 Cents entrichtet. | 12.50 |
| C. Für jedes der 35 Cents wöchentlich entrichtenden Mitglieder, welche weniger als ein Jahr lang gutstehend sind | 7.50 |
| D. Für jedes der Gewerks-Sektions-Mitglieder und der Lehrlinge | 2.50 |

Die B. B. der J. und B. von Amerika soll in den allgemeinen Reserve-Fond die folgenden Beträge einzahlen:

- | | |
|---|------|
| A. Für jedes Mitglied, welches ein Jahr oder länger gutstehend ist. \$7.50 | |
| B. Für jedes Mitglied, welches weniger als ein Jahr lang gutstehend ist | 5.00 |
| C. Für jedes zu theilweisem Benefit berechnete Mitglied | 2.50 |

Die für Auszahlung der Benefits u. s. w. bestimmten, im Besitze des G. E. B. der B. B. sich befindlichen Gelder, sollen einen Theil des allgemeinen Reserve-Fonds bilden.

Sollten die Kassenbestände einer der beiden Organisationen am 1. Januar 1905 unzulänglich sein, um obige Beträge in den allgemeinen Reserve-Fond einzuzahlen, so soll dieselbe so lange eine wöchentliche Steuer von 10 Cents erheben, bis der Fehlbetrag gedeckt ist.

An und nach dem 1. Januar 1905 sollen die Einnahmen des allgemeinen Reserve-Fonds folgende sein: Eintrittsgelder, wöchentliche Beiträge, Strafgebühren, Interessen für deponierte Gelder und die zur Deckung des Fehlbetrages im allgemeinen Reserve-Fond durch den G. E. B. ausgeschriebene Steuer.

Der allgemeine Reserve-Fond soll Gemeingut aller Mitglieder der B. B. und der Am. Carpenters and Joiners und in der Obhut der Local Unions sein, zur Auszahlung der Benefits und zur Bestreitung der in der Constitution spezifizierten Ausgaben. Keine Local Union soll berechtigt sein, Geldgeschenke oder Ausgaben zu machen, die in den auf diesen Fond bezüglichen Gesetzen und Bestimmungen nicht vorgesehen sind.

Die Local Unions sollen berechtigt sein, aus den allgemeinen Einnahmen für Beamtengehälter, Comite-Ausgaben, Office- und Local-Miethe, Zimmereinrichtungen, Drucksachen, Schreibmaterial, Porto, Heizung, Beleuchtung und Beiträge und Taxen an District Councils oder Trade Assemblies den folgenden Prozenttheil innerhalb eines Kalenderjahres zu verausgaben:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Local Unions mit 30 Mitgliedern oder weniger | 30 Proz. |
| Local Unions mit 31 bis 50 Mitgliedern | 25 " |
| Local Unions mit mehr als 50 Mitgliedern | 20 " |

Jrgend ein innerhalb eines Kalenderjahres nicht verausgabter Betrag dieses Prozenttheiles soll in dem allgemeinen Reserve-Fond verbleiben.

Ausgleichung der Fonds.

Der G. E. soll innerhalb drei Monaten nach Ablauf des Geschäftsjahres im offiziellen Journal den jährlichen Finanzbericht veröffentlichen. Dieser Jahresbericht soll eine Zusammenstellung der von den Finanz-Sekretären der Local Unions monatlich gelieferten Berichte sein.

Der G. E. soll alle drei Jahre die in der Obhut der Local Unions befindlichen Kassenbestände ausgleichen und den Betrag, zu dem jede Local Union per Kopf berechtigt ist, feststellen. Er soll dann diejenigen Local Unions,

die weniger als den ihnen unter der Constitution zukommenden Theil per Kopf der Benefits verausgabt haben, anweisen, an solche Local Unions, die diesen Theil überschritten haben, den überschüssigen Betrag abzuführen, bis jede Local Union über den ihr zukommenden Theil des Kassenbestandes verfügt.

Wenn immer der Kassenbestand einer Local Union durch gesetzliche Ausgaben und Auszahlung der in der Constitution vorgesehenen Benefits erschöpft ist, so soll der G. E. B., nachdem er von dieser Finanzlage benachrichtigt worden, irgend eine andere Local Union anweisen, den ihm nothwendig erscheinenden Betrag an erstere abzuführen.

Alle Kassen-Beträge, welche die nachfolgende Skala überschreiten, sollen im Namen der Local Union und dreier Trustees in den Staats-Spar-Banken und National-Banken deponiert werden:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| Local Unions mit 25 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über | \$25.00 |
| Local Unions mit 50 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über | 35.00 |
| Local Unions mit 100 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über .. | 75.00 |
| Local Unions mit 250 Mitgliedern oder weniger, alle Beträge über .. | 100.00 |

Ein durch Bankrottmachung einer Bank entstehender Verlust soll als gesetzliche Ausgabe einer Local Union betrachtet werden und keine Local Union soll für einen solchen Verlust verantwortlich gemacht werden.

Die Local Unions sollen für etwaige Geldunterschlagung oder Veruntreuung ihrer Beamten verantwortlich gemacht werden. Jrgend ein auf diese Weise entstandener Verlust muß innerhalb sechs Monaten durch eine Localsteuer wieder ersetzt werden. Kassen-diebstahl und Schwindler müssen unter den Kriminalgesetzen verfolgt werden.

Jrgend ein Mitglied der Divisionen A und B, welches den Wirkungsbereich einer Local Union oder einen District verläßt und seine Freikarte (Clearance Card) in irgend einer anderen Local Union in den Ver. Staaten oder Canada deponiert, soll sofort zu allen von der Constitution garantierten Benefits berechtigt sein.

Die für die Divisionen A und B vorgesehenen Benefits sollen vor Ablauf eines Zeitraumes von 15 Jahren, von dem Datum der Verschmelzung an gerechnet, nicht reduziert werden.

Allen Zweigen (Local Unions) der Am. Society of C. and J., welche ihre gegenwärtigen Organisations-Einrichtungen beizubehalten wünschen, soll ein Charter kostenfrei bewilligt werden, auf welchem das Datum ihrer ursprünglichen Gründung, sowie das Datum der Verschmelzung, zu vermerken ist.

Keinem aus weniger denn zehn Mitgliedern bestehenden Zweige soll ein Charter gewährt werden, sondern ein solcher Zweig soll sich der nächstgelegenen Local Union der B. B. anschließen und dessen Mitglieder sollen bei dieser ihre Reise- oder Freikarte deponieren.

Sektion 55 der Constitution der B. B. soll gestrichen und folgende an deren Stelle gesetzt werden:

„Der G. E. der B. B. soll unter Zustimmung des G. E. B. einen, die Summe von \$100.00 im einzelnen Falle nicht zu übersteigenden Betrag, von irgend einer Local Union, zu irgend einer Zeit, zur Bestreitung der gesetzlichen Ausgaben der General-Office ziehen können. Der so gezogene Gesamtbetrag soll jedoch den Mehrbetrag von \$5,000 über die wirklich nothwendigen monatlichen Ausgaben nicht überschreiten.“

Jrgend eine Local Union, welche diese Sektion nicht befolgt, soll, nachdem sie hiervon in gehöriger Weise benachrichtigt worden, von dem G. E. B. suspendiert und nicht wieder in ihre Rechte eingesetzt werden, bis sie den Bestimmungen dieser Sektion nachgekommen ist.

Alle Geldforderungen an die Local Unions zur Bestreitung der Ausgaben der General-Office der B. B. sollen 30 Tage vor deren

Zusendung an die Local Unions in dem monatlichen Journal veröffentlicht werden.

Alle Benefits sollen von den Local Unions ausbezahlt werden, doch soll keine Local Union das Recht haben, ohne die Genehmigung und Billigung des G. E. und G. S. der B. B. Unfall- oder Sterbe-Benefits auszubezahlen.

Der General-Sekretär der Am. Society of C. and J. soll, vom 1. Januar 1905 an, die Stelle eines ersten Assistenten des G. E. in der General-Office der B. B. für einen Termin von drei Jahren einnehmen, und soll derselbe einen Gehalt von nicht weniger als \$25.00 wöchentlich beziehen. Seine Pflichten sollen u. A. in der Ausfertigung der Fragebogen für die monatlichen Berichte und der Eintragung derselben in zu diesem Zwecke bestimmte Bücher bestehen; ferner in der Vorbereitung und Einführung eines einheitlichen Buchführungs-Systems; auch soll er bei Verfassung der Jahresberichte behilflich sein.

Die mit dem amerikanischen District der Am. Society of C. and J. affiliirten Zweige sollen drei Monate vor der Verschmelzung einen General-Organisator erwählen, welcher diese Stelle am 1. Januar 1905 antreten und zwei Jahre lang begleiten soll. Derselbe soll denselben Gehalt wie andere Organisatoren der B. B. beziehen, und es soll seine hauptsächlichste Pflicht sein, die Mitglieder über die Nothwendigkeit hoher Beiträge und Benefits zu belehren, damit die B. B. in Zeiten der Geschäftsflodung ihre Stärke und Wirksamkeit aufrechterhalten kann.

Die Regeln der Am. Society of C. and J., welche sich auf rückständige Beiträge, Benefit-Verlust und Suspension von Mitgliedern z. beziehen, sollen für alle Mitglieder der Divisionen A und B in voller Kraft bleiben, bis diese Regeln in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der B. B. amendirt sind.

Alle Local-Gesetze und Regeln der Am. Society of C. and J., welche sich auf Pflichten der Beamten und Comites, Gehälter, Strafen und Local-Verwaltung beziehen, sollen in allen Zweigen und Local Unions, in denen eine Majorität der Mitglieder den Divisionen A und B angehört, in Kraft bleiben, bis die Local Union dieselben in gehöriger Weise amendirt hat.

Alle Sektionen der Constitution der B. B., die nicht mit dem Verschmelzungsplan im Widerspruch stehen, sollen in Kraft bleiben, bis dieselben in Uebereinstimmung mit Sect. 184(a) und Sect. 184(b) der Constitution der B. B. amendirt sind.

Der G. E. B. der B. B. soll sich mit der Am. Society of C. and J. von Großbritannien und den National-Gewerkschaftsverbänden des europäischen Continents behufs Umtausches und Anerkennung der Reisefarten aller Union-Carpenters der civilisirten Welt in Verbindung setzen.

Der hier unterbreitete Verschmelzungsplan soll an die im Jahre 1904 stattfindenden Conventionen beider Organisationen zwecks Erwägung verwiesen werden, und beide Conventionen sollen dann den Plan einer Abstimmung der Mitglieder zur Bestätigung vorlegen.

Alle Meinungsverschiedenheiten, die sich in der Auslegung der Bestimmungen dieses Planes und Gewerksvertrages oder eines Theiles derselben geltend machen mögen, sollen dem Schiedsrichter, der diese Entscheidung getroffen hat, zur endgültigen Schlichtung vorgelegt werden.

Gewerksvertrag.

Dieser Vertrag soll ein Jahr lang, beginnend mit dem 1. Januar 1904, in Kraft bleiben.

I. Jeder Zweig der Am. Society of C. and J. soll für ein jedes ihrer, laut Büchern gutstehenden Mitglieder, an den District Council der B. B., mit dem er affiliirt ist, eine monatliche Kopfsteuer von 25 Cents und die Local Unions der B. B. den gleichen Betrag entrichten.

II. An Orten, wo kein Zweig der Am. Society of C. and F. besteht, soll jedes Mitglied besagter Organisation, welches in einem solchen Distrikt beschäftigt ist, an die nächstgelegene Lokal Union der B. B. monatlich 25 Cents für eine Arbeitskarte entrichten und sich allen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts unterwerfen. Bei Verletzung irgend einer dieser Regeln soll es den üblichen Geld- und anderen Strafen unterstehen, welche erstere an die Kasse des District Councils oder der Lokal Union zahlbar sind.

III. Die eine Hälfte aller, seitens eines District Councils, in dem ein Zweig der Am. Society of C. and F. vertreten ist, wegen Verletzung der Gewerksregeln auferlegten Geldstrafen, soll in die Kasse des District Council und die andere Hälfte in die Kasse des Zweiges oder der Lokal Union fließen, welcher das bestrafte Mitglied angehört.

IV. Ein Zweig oder Mitglieder der Am. Society of C. and F., welche die Gewerksregeln eines Distrikts, in dem ein District Council der B. B. besteht, verletzen, sollen seitens dieses Körpers prozessiert werden, und wenn von einer Zweidrittel-Majorität der anwesenden Mitglieder, bei geheimer Abstimmung, schuldig befunden, sollen sie in Übereinstimmung mit den im Januar 1904 aufzustellenden Regeln bestraft werden. Eine Appellation an eine höhere Instanz gegen irgend ein Urtheil ist vor dem Vollzug der vollständigen Verschmelzung beider Organisationen nicht zulässig.

V. Jrgend eine Frage, welche auf eine Aenderung der Lohnrate, Arbeitsstunden u. s. w. in dem Wirkungskreise eines District Council hinzielt, soll einer geheimen Urabstimmung aller in diesem Körper vertretenen Mitglieder unterbreitet werden, und wenn eine Zweidrittel-Majorität die Frage bejaht, so soll diese Entscheidung für alle Zweige, Lokal Unions und Mitglieder bindend sein.

VI. Am letzten Samstag des Monats Dezember 1903 soll in allen Städten und Orten, wo Lokal Unions der B. B. und Zweige der Am. Society of C. and F. bestehen, ein gemeinschaftlicher District Council erwählt werden, welchem die Regulirung der Arbeitslöhne und Stunden und die Aufstellung der zum Schutze der Gewerksinteressen notwendigen Regeln obliegt.

VII. An und nach dem 1. Januar 1904 sollen alle von der Am. Society of C. and F. ausgegebenen Reisekarten seitens der B. B. bis zur vollständigen Verschmelzung anerkannt werden.

VIII. Ein District Council soll drei Monate vor Beginn eines geplanten Ausstandes, wenn sich eine Zweidrittel-Majorität der Delegaten bei Namensaufruf dafür erklärt, die Macht haben, eine, die Summe von ein Dollar wöchentlich nicht übersteigende, Steuer zu erheben.

IX. Die Am. Society of C. and F. soll, im Verhältniß zu ihrer Mitgliederzahl, in einem District Council die gleiche Vertretung haben wie die Lokal Unions der B. B.; ebenso in allen Comités, welche mit den Arbeitgebern über die Regelung der Löhne, Arbeitsstunden, Beschäftigung, Arbeitsverträge u. s. w. konferiren oder verhandeln.

X. Jede Organisation soll als Garantie für die gewissenhafte Befolgung des Gewerks-Vertrages die Summe von fünfundzwanzigtausend Dollars (\$25,000) in einer interessenbietenden Sparbank, wie folgt, deponiren: \$5,000 eine jede in der Stadt Indianapolis, Ind.; \$5,000 eine jede in der Stadt Chicago, Ill.; \$5,000 eine jede in der Stadt Cleveland, O., und \$10,000 eine jede in der Stadt New York. Diese Beträge sollen in den Namen des Präsidenten, des Sekretärs und des Schatzmeisters der American Federation of Labor als Trustees besagten Garantie-Fonds deponirt werden. Alle Beträge müssen vor dem 10. Januar 1904 deponirt sein.

XI. Alle Ansprüche auf Schadenersatz müssen innerhalb dreißig Tagen nach Begehung einer, die Verletzung von Gewerks-

regeln oder des allgemeinen Union-Prinzips involvirenden Handlung, den General-Beamten einer jeden Organisation unterbreitet und eine Abschrift dem Präsidenten der Am. Federation of Labor zugeestellt werden.

XII. Ein Anspruchs-Gericht (Court of Claims), bestehend aus zwei Vertretern einer jeden Organisation, soll einen Schiedsrichter erwählen und am zweiten Montag des Monats Dezember 1904 in der Stadt Cleveland zusammentreten, um alle Ansprüche zu erledigen, und sollen dessen Entscheidungen endgültig sein. Die zugesprochenen Beträge sollen dem in den Banken deponirten Garantie-Fond entnommen und binnen zehn Tagen ausbezahlt werden.

Zum Schlusse wünsche ich zu bemerken, daß ich mich mit bestem Willen und Können bestrebt habe, einen Verschmelzungsplan auszuarbeiten und einen Gewerks-Vertrag vorzulegen, welcher geeignet ist, harmonische Beziehungen unter den Gewerks-Angehörigen herzustellen und ein vereintes Vorgehen zu ermöglichen. Doch möchte ich zugleich beifügen, daß kein Plan entworfen werden kann, der nicht verbesserungsfähig wäre.

Indem ich mich der Hoffnung hingebe, daß der von mir entworfene Plan zur Förderung der Arbeitersache im Allgemeinen beitragen wird, zeichne ich brüderlichst

A. Strasser,
Schiedsrichter.



P. J. Downey's Decision and the Interests of the Am. Woodworkers.

(From the German pages in our November issue.)

In his decision, on the controversy between our U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, on questions of jurisdiction, umpire P. J. Downey awards jurisdiction over all woodworkers employed in planing mill, furniture and interior finish factories to the latter organization; while on the other hand, the putting up in the buildings of the work turned out by the men so employed, according to Downey's Decision, belongs to the carpenters.

We have at previous occasions repeatedly shown that the umpire, in his unwarranted decision, is doing great injustice to and outraging our U. B. We have pointed out that his decision not only involves a division of our craft in two parts, viz.: inside and outside men, whose interests imperatively demand their closest connection and adhesion to one and the same organization, but that the decision also involves a change of our name—the elimination of the word "joiner."

We will now venture to show that the interests of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers are likewise entirely ignored in that decision and a position assigned them which renders them utterly helpless and deprives them of all opportunity to secure the better working conditions they are so badly in need of.

The history of the organized furniture workers furnishes ample evidence of the fact that it is a very difficult task for the men employed in planing mills, cabinet, office and bar fixture shops to obtain better conditions or to successfully repulse any encroachments of their employers without the sympathy and the co-operation of the carpenters, unless the men who put up the trim work or interior finish in the buildings refuse to handle non-union material.

The working conditions existing in shops or factories now controlled by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, their longer hours and considerably lower rate of wages attest the correctness of our characterization of their position in their

allegiance to an organization, apart from that of the carpenters.

The furniture workers, as early as in 1874, at their second annual convention, held in the city of Baltimore, adopted a resolution pledging themselves to take the necessary steps toward the abolishment of the obnoxious custom of furnishing the large tools, such as benches, clamps, etc., then prevailing in most of the larger cities. Still, during the long period of twenty-six years, even in their main stronghold, the city of New York, no progress whatever was made toward the realization of their aspirations. In 1900, after the cabinet-makers and machine woodworkers of that city had been affiliated with our U. B. less than five years, they found themselves in a position to put a stop to that nuisance.

As early as in 1872 the furniture workers of New York City entered into a movement and went out on strike for the inauguration of the eight-hour workday system. They were defeated. Other strikes aiming at the same end followed at various periods; in fact, up to 1892 they maintained an almost incessant warfare, at an enormous sacrifice, financially and otherwise, with no better result. In 1900, though, twenty-eight years after the incipency of the movement, and backed up by the U. B., they at last secured the much-coveted eight hours. At the time of their affiliation Unions No. 7 and 38 of the International Furniture Workers, now 309 and 476 of our U. B., in 1895, their working hours were fifty-three and their minimum wages \$17 per week. Under the jurisdiction of the U. B., and through the assistance rendered them by the carpenters their hours were reduced to forty-four and their wages increased to \$20.25 per week.

Prior to 1901 the working hours prevailing in the planing mills and sash and blind factories of the Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., were nine, and even ten, hours per day, while the wages ranged from \$8.00 to \$15 per week. These mills and factories were subsequently unionized by the U. B., the hours reduced to forty-four and the wages increased to \$18 minimum per week.

In other localities, where the men employed in planing mills and cabinet shops, have affiliated with the U. B., and are no longer separated from the carpenters, and no longer depending on the meager resources from their own particular craft in their demands upon the employers, similar results have been obtained.

In view of these facts, any one, conversant or not with conditions prevailing in the wood-working industry, must conceive that the men turning out the trim and office work in the mills or shops and the carpenters who put up this work in the buildings must necessarily be combined in one solid and compact body in order to be in a position to properly safeguard their interests.

The above mentioned facts should further convince anyone not connected with our trade that Umpire Downey's decision, requiring a separation of the mill and shop men from the carpenters and a division of our craft into two distinct organizations is contrary to all sound judgment and in conflict with the teaching of experience as to the trade movement.

These facts further show that Umpire Downey rendered his decision in open disregard of the most vital interests of the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, who, wherever they are engaged in trim and office work, have gone through the same experience their fel-

low-craftsmen in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other localities have gone through, who found the protection and support, vainly sought for in their former organization, within the folds of the U. B.

One may differ with us in our reasoning and assert that the position of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, they being part and parcel of the A. F. of L., is not one of isolation or helplessness; that they are entitled and assured of the Federation's support and assistance. In this case our reply would be that as far as assistance from the A. F. of L. is concerned, it is a well-known fact that that body does even not dare to go beyond the rendering of moral support to any of its affiliated organizations, from the simple fact that the sense of solidarity among them, our own U. B. not excluded, has as yet not reached that degree where these organizations would submit to a system of general taxation in the interest of any organization involved in a strike and in need of financial aid. Nor is the A. F. of L., under its present laws, invested with power to order any of its affiliated organizations on any sympathetic strike in the interest of any trade struggling for better conditions. And as regards a strike in sympathy with the Amalgamated Wood Workers, it is the carpenters who would naturally be the first in order and the first trade from whom a practical show of sympathy would be required, leaving out of consideration the probability that after and because of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' repeated scabbing on the U. B. and their treacherous action in the Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and other localities, this sympathy may not be forthcoming.

Umpire Downey, in his decision, be it through lack of knowledge as to the true conditions in the wood-working industry, or be it from some inexplicable motive, has entirely lost sight of the interests of the bulk of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the men employed in mills and shops, which interests demand their cohesion and consolidation with the carpenters.

The umpire in his decision, as likewise the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in their recent decisions on our controversy, has, at the expense of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, conveyed a personal favor upon their officials, who, as a matter of course, are desirous of maintaining their organization and retaining their offices.

The decision is an infringement on the interests of both the U. B. and the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. It may have the effect of temporarily hampering and disturbing the further development of our trade movement; it will, however, not prevent this movement from ultimately taking its natural course.



A Secret Cement.

A cement for joining rock work for grottos, when it is desired that the plaster or cement should not be seen, can be made by using the commonest sealing or parcell wax, or same can be prepared by melting first 8 parts of common rosin, allowing them to cool sufficiently to permit of 2 parts of oil of turpentine being added without catching fire. Stir up well and reheat; and then add 2 pounds of good-quality rosin (yellow rosin of colophony). When that has melted, stir in and well mix 3 parts of powdered chalk, perfectly dry, and then 3 parts of dry brickdust.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Nov. 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$248.00	135	\$27.40	265	\$27.20
2	102.80	136	37.00	266	35.00
3	65.80	137	34.00	267	16.80
4	183.00	138	73.20	268	71.00
5	84.00	139	44.00	269	36.75
6	24.60	140	2.20	270	11.80
7	277.80	141	36.50	271	9.40
8	381.20	142	174.10	272	23.20
9	100.20	143	24.00	273	113.70
10	205.20	144	24.30	274	40.70
11	134.60	145	26.30	275	15.40
12	84.50	146	66.80	276	32.40
13	60.00	147	11.40	277	132.80
14	37.00	148	10.55	278	22.20
15	85.20	149	38.95	279	11.40
16	20.80	150	33.70	280	8.00
17	29.60	151	19.40	281	95.25
18	31.40	152	23.98	282	20.80
19	293.40	153	38.20	283	14.00
20	41.50	154	3.20	284	6.20
21	33.00	155	13.50	285	4.00
22	44.40	156	9.40	286	23.80
23	90.25	157	13.20	287	31.20
24	142.75	158	3.20	288	48.10
25	2.00	159	18.80	289	43.50
26	100.60	160	14.20	290	44.00
27	63.20	161	20.60	291	26.40
28	51.60	162	20.00	292	2.80
29	24.00	163	76.00	293	8.60
30	31.60	164	24.20	294	24.00
31	18.20	165	53.40	295	26.80
32	29.20	166	24.40	296	.50
33	5.40	167	62.20	297	56.20
34	16.40	168	10.00	298	19.00
35	22.40	169	133.80	299	39.70
36	96.30	170	40.00	300	26.00
37	19.00	171	8.40	301	52.20
38	32.40	172	68.20	302	30.80
39	99.40	173	38.80	303	111.80
40	2.40	174	37.20	304	11.75
41	10.00	175	27.10	305	86.00
42	138.60	176	15.80	306	10.45
43	52.20	177	7.40	307	12.20
44	62.00	178	7.40	308	2.60
45	34.20	179	76.20	309	4.40
46	57.80	180	78.00	310	32.90
47	215.80	181	6.00	311	43.00
48	11.20	182	46.00	312	26.35
49	25.00	183	13.40	313	24.60
50	13.80	184	30.40	314	15.10
51	74.50	185	21.80	315	6.80
52	144.20	186	108.80	316	35.00
53	28.90	187	22.10	317	58.40
54	25.80	188	12.80	318	5.80
55	42.10	189	26.50	319	13.50
56	19.00	190	20.70	320	65.60
57	35.40	191	10.40	321	51.10
58	7.60	192	20.20	322	29.00
59	16.80	193	14.60	323	7.40
60	13.40	194	64.40	324	16.15
61	85.00	195	56.00	325	14.80
62	23.80	196	37.00	326	12.20
63	44.70	197	37.00	327	34.20
64	25.40	198	169.40	328	71.40
65	2.00	199	8.40	329	7.20
66	3.20	200	18.60	330	4.80
67	157.00	201	14.00	331	8.60
68	19.40	202	19.40	332	19.40
69	64.50	203	23.40	333	74.70
70	28.40	204	31.60	334	14.80
71	21.20	205	15.00	335	8.80
72	45.55	206	14.50	336	16.80
73	5.00	207	2.00	337	7.60
74	21.75	208	12.40	338	4.20
75	82.20	209	14.50	339	64.20
76	51.60	210	29.20	340	15.20
77	95.60	211	17.25	341	13.60
78	13.80	212	8.60	342	14.30
79	17.20	213	30.80	343	61.20
80	1.00	214	23.20	344	13.40
81	16.00	215	27.50	345	201.00
82	36.00	216	23.20	346	78.60
83	60.20	217	29.60	347	24.40
84	3.40	218	24.65	348	14.80
85	96.40	219	16.80	349	25.95
86	8.80	220	28.20	350	4.60
87	5.20	221	20.80	351	21.00
88	97.20	222	25.40	352	18.40
89	69.00	223	25.80	353	20.00
90	11.00	224	27.20	354	15.60
91	68.40	225	49.60	355	17.00
92	14.60	226	50.70	356	6.60
93	87.70	227	45.80	357	10.00
94	71.20	228	2.40	358	63.80
95	43.00	229	21.40	359	123.10
96	11.00	230	42.22	360	2.80
97	33.40	231	50.45	361	56.40
98	45.70	232	5.60	362	8.60
99	9.40	233	27.00	363	12.00
100	12.60	234	12.90	364	13.60
101	37.80	235	21.20	365	21.20
102	28.20	236	7.00	366	21.80
103	30.45	237	22.80	367	8.80
104	64.00	238	27.00	368	20.20
105	24.00	239	11.80	369	10.00
106	24.80	240	154.40	370	44.40
107	4.00	241	3.80	371	63.90
108	40.80	242	8.60	372	26.80
109	4.00	243	58.60	373	18.00
110	193.80	244	4.20	374	38.80
111	61.60	245	59.71	375	37.00
112	16.60	246	34.60	376	27.70
113	296.05	247	18.60	377	26.90

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
395	\$8.40	561	\$18.70	725	\$8.60
396	13.40	562	40.75	726	31.80
397	2.00	563	3.00	727	24.40
399	20.60	564	26.40	728	10.20
400	3.30	565	18.90	729	2.20
401	20.80	566	9.20	730	16.80
402	25.25	568	7.00	731	11.10
403	11.20	569	8.20	733	9.00
405	9.60	570	5.40	734	8.40
406	16.00	571	26.90	735	8.60
407	26.80	572	2.60	736	9.00
408	39.00	573	5.60	737	9.35
409	24.20	574	17.50	738	2.40
410	11.70	575	92.80	739	4.40
411	3.40	576	5.00	740	2.00
412	7.00	577	3.80	741	4.20
413	24.80	578	115.40	742	22.60
414	9.20	579	10.00	743	6.80
416	71.80	580	16.40	744	4.60
417	10.00	581	12.35	745	9.00
418	6.80	582	15.25	746	30.40
419	60.60	585	26.40	747	30.95
420	3.00	586	47.80	748	7.60
421	7.00	587	24.40	749	7.80
423	111.20	588	7.20	751	20.70
424	9.60	589	9.35	754	6.00
425	16.60	590	15.20	755	34.00
426	173.10	591	10.00	756	13.40
427	40.60	592	30.20	757	14.15
428	13.80	593	14.20	758	16.20
429	61.25	594	12.20	759	22.80
430	51.20	595	7.20	760	11.05
431	20.40	596	7.60	761	20.00
432	76.40	597	10.60	762	17.60
433	23.80	598	19.45	763	15.20
434	41.80	599	10.00	764	12.10
436	17.70	600	15.20	765	2.40
437	23.10	601	80.00	766	23.70
438	38.40	603	40.00	767	20.60
439	9.30	604	11.40	768	13.60
440	288.90	605	18.80	769	50.90
441	95.80	606	48.10	770	9.30
442	8.80	607	34.60	771	12.60
444	48.80	608	5.20	772	16.80
445	3.80	610	21.80	773	35.40
447	12.40	612	18.60	774	68.00
448	42.70	613	20.15	777	9.10
449	32.60	614	5.00	778	1.75
450	13.80	616	12.00	779	4.20
451	18.80	617	38.80	780	16.40
453	56.90	619	9.20	781	19.60
455	9.60	620	10.40	783	10.50
456	6.60	621	51.45	784	4.40
457	1.00	622	20.40	785	6.20
458	7.40	623	6.00	788	4.60
459	56.40	624	44.80	789	7.60
460	13.20	625	34.80	790	9.20
461	10.60	626	72.00	791	10.20
462	3.20	627	21.20	792	34.00
463	12.40	628	19.20	793	3.00
464	42.20	630	2.80	794	10.60
465	46.30	631	9.00	795	4.80
466	24.20	632	236.40	797	5.00
467	20.20	633	34.00	798	1.00
468	32.80	634	4.20	799	7.20
469	19.00	635	21.00	800	9.60
470	75.00	636	21.25	802	12.30
471	46.20	637	36.85	803	4.05
472	15.40	638	33.00	804	9.20
473	33.80	639	119.20	805	4.20
474	11.20	640	5.50	807	4.60
475	4.20	641	6.40	808	61.10
476	86.00	642	23.20	809	3.20
477	8.40	643	6.60	810	36.55
478	67.10	644	15.40	811	6.00
480	2.60	645	15.80	812	14.15
481	28.40	646	3.80	813	19.60
482	25.20	648	7.60	814	13.20
483	173.40	649	11.00	815	7.00
484	5.20	650	7.20	818	31.20
485	9.60	651	39.90	819	84.45
486	29.80	652	28.30	820	2.40
487	22.80	653	13.75	821	13.50
488	5.20	655	10.80	824	25.00
489	13.90	656	19.20	825	9.00
490	37.40	657	19.60	826	8.40
491	7.40	658	9.60	827	31.80
492	78.40	659	19.20	828	20.50
494	46.95	660	29.85	829	14.00
495	21.20	661	17.20	830	21.60
496	15.40	662	5.40	831	8.80
497	35.65	663	3.00	833	17.00
498	12.40	664	10.40	834	3.40
499	21.20	665	6.60	835	6.00
500	52.35	666	11.80	836	13.80
501	13.60	667	34.80	837	5.60
502	12.40	668	23.00	838	9.60
503	11.40	669	12.80	839	15.85
504	16.45	670	5.00	840	7.00
505	8.60	671	4.00	841	18.80
506	2.60	672	11.40	843	27.80
507	17.00	673	12.40	844	9.60
508	22.00	674	26.40	845	6.20
509	44.40	675	3.60	847	16.80
510	17.10	676	14.85	848	10.20
511	24.80	677	12.95	849	14.00
512	18.90	678	31.40	850	10.90
513	81.60	679	12.20	852	6.40
515	55.20	680	57.40	853	12.40
516	4.40	683	57.90	854	5.40
517	12.20	685	12.70	855	4.60
518	12.40	687	13.20	856	9.20
519	13.95	688	35.80	857	6.40
520	3.40	689	24.50	858	13.40
521	22.80	690	17.60	859	8.05
522	71.90	691	27.00	860	17.80
523	7.20	692	13.00	861	33.40
524	5.80	693	4.60	862	9.40
525	10.70	694	4.20	863	9.60
526	17.60	695	12.80	864	16.20
527	6.40	696	102.95	865	10.65
529	4.40	697	4.80	866	9.40
531	9.80	698	20.20	868	12.10
532	36.60	699	23.00	869	2.00
533	16.80	700	28.20	870	2.00
534	25.00	701	46.80	871	15.60
535	16.60	702	9.20	872	6.25
536	18.80	703	17.10	873	24.65
537	14.75	704	5.60	874	3.60
538	13.40	705	14.20	875	9.60
539	27.55	706	15.40	876	3.40
540	7.20	707	30.60	877	26.20
541	47.60	708	12.00	878	25.00
544	23.46	709	4.60	879	3.40
545	9.40	710	14.20	880	16.95
546	11.50	711	8.00	881	7.20
547	7.60	712	27.50	882	15.40
548	26.00	713	15.20	883	45.60
549	5.60	714	12.60	884	10.60
550	62.80	715	263.30	885	3.60
551	19.10	716	44.25	886	10.40
553	9.80	717	43.60	887	21.80
554	27.40	718	16.20	888	5.00
555	4.40	719	29.70	889	15.20
556	14.80	720	18.60	890	15.30
557	13.90	721	2.20	891	40.20
558	8.60	722	35.00	892	10.80
559	14.20	723	33.40	893	10.60
560	11.30	724	64.20	894	12.60

Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin.....	106.50
Macfarlane, W. B., Ill. and Kas.	268.20
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas.....	56.05
Ballard, C. E., St. Louis, Mo..	5.00
Southern, J. R., Ada, I. T.....	11.60
Mitchell, A., Ada, I. T.....	1.89
Savage, M. J., Chicago and Vicinity	113.00
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	163.57
Biggins, Wm., Va., Md. and N. C.	169.50
Cameron, T. A., Michigan	107.90
Vance, J. O., L. U. 1770.....	10.30
Arcand, N., Canada	69.00
Mayors, Jos., L. U. 1570	12.75
Taylor, Wm., Wash., Iowa....	15.37
General Office—	
Salary and Clerk Hire	1,232.57
Postage and Stamped Envelopes	139.39
Telegrams	54.93
Rent (for Nov.).....	100.00
Telephone	10.00
Sundries	57.90
Official Journal—	
Printing and Mailing.....	3,073.72
Supplies for Locals—	
Ledgers, Books, Constitutions, Etc.	973.55
Seals and Daters	18.00
Badges, Pins and Match Boxes	660.42
Prepaid Expressage	84.01
Miscellaneous—	
Duffy, F. (Trav. Exp's).....	27.45
Neale, Thos. (Trav. Exp's)...	51.05
	\$16,324.99

Claims Paid in November, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
915	Mrs. Lillie A. Wilson	4	\$ 50.00
916	Felix Montgomery	11	200.00
917	Geo. A. Ladd.....	22	50.00
918	Harry Ward	22	200.00
919	Louis Monroe	36	100.00
920	Martin Kauzlik	54	200.00
921	Carl Nystadt	62	50.00
922	Martin Jensen	65	200.00
923	Wm. A. Ivory	73	200.00
924	Mrs. J. M. Geisel	104	50.00
925	Karl Jacoby	120	50.00
926	Alex McKay	131	200.00
927	Mrs. M. J. M. Carean	134	50.00
928	Mrs. D. T. Reese.....	142	50.00
929	Mrs. J. F. Alford.....	146	50.00
930	G. P. Norris.....	165	200.00
931	A. A. Moore	171	50.00
932	Henry L. Horn	179	200.00
933	Tack Reno	206	200.00
934	Mrs. M. Jackson.....	210	50.00
935	Mrs. Gertrude M. Sparks	257	50.00
936	Geo. T. Petry	316	200.00
937	Ell Oliver	318	200.00
938	Mrs. Minerva Trom- bley	321	50.00
939	Mrs. Catherine Mc- Bride	325	50.00
940	Mrs. Agnes Hender- son	340	50.00
941	Mrs. Nellie Gage....	363	50.00
942	August Hanf	375	200.00
943	Mrs. Jane E. Mullen..	388	25.00
944	John Walters.....	391	200.00
945	Samuel B. Kessinger	418	200.00
946	Mrs. Emma Thurman	439	50.00
947	Mrs. Minnie L. Helms	459	50.00
948	Patrick J. Grogan....	471	200.00
949	Mrs. Matilda C. Tal- lakson	473	50.00
950	Mrs. Catherine Biele- feldt	476	50.00
951	Frank J. Doherty....	478	200.00
952	Wm. McRea	483	200.00
953	Mrs. Cornelia Bick- ford	515	50.00
954	Mrs. Emma C. John- son	562	50.00
955	Mrs. Mrs. Agnes Asaph	613	50.00
956	Mrs. Manda A. Fill- man	696	50.00
957	Mrs. Ella L. Church..	705	50.00
958	Mrs. N. E. Lewis....	722	50.00
959	Mrs. Cecelia Power..	774	25.00
960	Chas. N. McClannahan (disability)	779	200.00
961	Nrbn Gabelman.....	786	200.00
962	Mrs. L. A. Bucking- ham	1005	50.00
963	Mrs. Leda Lachappelle	1021	50.00
964	John Stumpf.....	1072	200.00
965	David A. Moore.....	1238	200.00
966	Chas. K. Bronson....	1254	200.00
967	Homer B. Hammond	1254	200.00
Total			\$6,100.00

You can not dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Froude.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.

Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.

Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.

Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.

Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.

Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.

Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.

Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegan, 724 Washington st.

Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.

Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.

Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.

Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.

Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.

Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGilvary, 622 Massachusetts ave.

Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.

Charleston, S. C.—T. S. Galloway.

Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.

Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 18, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 199, J. C. Grant-ham, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bk.

Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1818 Walnut st. Millmen, Fred Hilbert.

Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.

Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.

Concord, N. C.—A. B. Bost, Box 190.

Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.; Newport, Ky.

Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.

Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.

Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.

Dayton, O.—A. C. Cattermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.

Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.

Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.

Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.

Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.

Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.

East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.

Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.

Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.

Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.

Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.

Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.

Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.

Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Wals, 247 Putnam st.

Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.

Houston, Texas.—J. B. Proctor, Box 46.

Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.

Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.

Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 2403 College ave.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.

Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.

Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.

Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.

Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Scton and J. B. Johnston.

Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.

Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.

Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.

Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.

Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.

Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.

Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 A. Elizabeth st.

Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.

Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.

New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.

New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.

New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 1526 Washington ave.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.; C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I. W. J. Gorman, 28 South st., West Brighton, L. I.; Ch. R. Nagel, 105 Snyder st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.

Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.

Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.

Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.

Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.

Patterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.

Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Diets (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 813; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkingsburg, Pa.

Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenda.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.

Providence, R. I.—T. P. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.

Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.

Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.

Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.

Rochester, N. Y.—J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.

Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.

Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.

Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.

San Antonio, Tex.—F. S. Boyd, 718 Cameron

San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.

Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.

Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.

Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.

Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.

Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.

St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Tracer, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. E. Leslie, 204 N. 5th.

St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.

Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.

Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.

Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.

Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.

Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.

Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.

Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.

Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.

Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.

Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.

Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.

Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.

Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.

Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.

Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.

Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashburton avenue.

A Sore Spot in Sawmaking.

To All Organized Labor and Fellow Craftsmen, Greeting:

There are in the United States and Canada in the neighborhood of 450 saw smiths. Of these all belong to the Saw Smiths' Union of North America, except about one hundred, most of whom are employed by H. Disston's Sons of Philadelphia. This latter firm is probably the largest makers of hand saws in the United States. This, as you are well aware, is a constant menace to the welfare of all the rest of the saw smiths in the United States and Canada. The Disston's Sons are not primarily hostile to the union, but need some tangible evidence that unionism pays.

It would not take a great deal to en-

tirely unionize their shop and thus remove any danger from the competition of low-priced workmen, therefore we ask the organized crafts, particularly the carpenters, woodworkers and miners, individually and collectively, to write a letter to Disston's Sons, at Philadelphia, Pa., and inform them that while they have no objection to using their saws, still the principles of unionism compels them to purchase saws of those who put the Saw Smiths' Union label on.

We desire to call your attention to the imprint of our new union label, which appears at the top of this sheet, and to further inform you that we have had this label registered in each State wherein is located a factory making saws of every description. The following makers of hand saws are entitled to the use of the label:

Bishop & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Cincinnati.

Jennings Saw Co., Port Jervis, N. Y. Simonds Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass., and Chicago.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

We have no doubt that by your union communicating with the firm of Henry Disston's Sons, expressing your desire to have their plant strictly unionized, that we will soon be in a position to add this firm name to the list hereinbefore given.



In conclusion we would like to add, with particular emphasis, that if you will take the trouble to call upon your local hardware dealers and ask them to be sure to specify that the union label of our craft be etched on all saws they may order in the future from all the firms whose names are here given, as well as the Disston's people, you will not only be doing our craft a good service, but greatly contributing to the upbuilding of the cause of trade unionism and thereby solidifying the fundamental tenets upon which the labor movement is built.

Yours fraternally,

J. DUHY, Pres.

C. G. WERTZ, Sec'y-Treas.

The Saw Smiths' National Union of North America.

Expulsions.

J. W. Jones, formerly Treasurer of Local Union 1215, Rocky Mount, N. C., has been expelled for misappropriation of the local union's fund.

Rejection of Candidates.

Peter Silk has applied for membership in Local Union 810, San Diego, Cal., three successive times and was rejected each time in accordance with Sec. 61 of our General Constitution.

John Cussar has been rejected as a candidate by Local Union, 1026, Urbana, Ill., at three successive regular meetings, he being found ineligible for membership.

EVERY member should see to it that his local union remits the per capita tax to the General Office punctually and regularly every month and thus avoid running in arrears and out of benefit.



LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove the wife of our brother, John Trombley; be it

Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

U. G. WHIPKEY,
J. M. FRANKS,
JAS. ROSS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 893, Wellsburg, W. Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, George W. Mooney, therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme will, we very deeply deplore our loss, but hope and trust it be his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union tender its warmest sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and also a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

I. S. BARTLE,
I. J. BOATS,
FELIX ADRIENSENS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 439, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the devoted and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, J. S. Thurmond; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to brother Thurmond and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

T. H. J. MILLER,
H. O. HUGHES,
E. C. QUINN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1255, Chillicothe, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, Charles Meyer; and

Whereas, Through his departure by death, L. U. 1255 has lost a good and active member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we duly express our most heartfelt sympathy for the sorrowing family and relatives of our departed brother, trusting that the good God may give them strength to bear with patience and humility their said bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN WILHELM,
J. D. MILLER,
B. C. FRYE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1387, Girardville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the busy cares of life, our brother, Albert Kurz; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them

to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eyes upon the widowed and fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of our departed brother; that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to each of the daily papers and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN H. DAUBERT,
C. E. PHILLIPS,
HENRY DRESHER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 100, Muskegon, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Chris. Peterson; be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records and minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN DANSY,
JOHN WATSON,
O. TAYLOR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1740, Hartford, Ark.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst Brother Andy Sloan, who departed this life Oct. 21, 1903; be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union extend to his relatives and friends their heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, caused by the dispensation of God's providence in calling brother Sloan from earth to heaven; and be it further

Resolved, That each member wear the badge of mourning for thirty days in token of brotherly love and esteem; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our home paper, *The Developer*, and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication. May the consoling thought of Sister Sloan be that God giveth and God taketh away and it is He that does all things well to those who trust Him. She will remember, too, that God has promised to be a Husband to the widow and a Father to the fatherless, and may she be able to say: "Oh, think of the friends over there, who before us the journey have trod; many dear to my heart over there; let me fly to the land of the bliss."

D. J. OLIVER,
J. H. MOORE,
W. L. DAVIS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 314, Madison, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from us our esteemed brother, James Higgins; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, our union losing in him an honest and upright member; be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That as an evidence of sympathy a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased brother, that a page of our minute book be set aside for the same and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. J. LOCHNER, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1079, Clairton, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme and Almighty Ruler of the Universe to take from among us our fellowworker and brother, Thos. Burns; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing in our brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we evidence our regret by draping our Charter for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our local newspapers and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. K. HODGE,
R. J. CAMPBELL,
J. I. JONES,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 719, Freeport, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our

midst our beloved brother, Edward W. Yount; and

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a page of our records be devoted to these resolutions, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the daily papers of Freeport, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as tribute of respect for our departed brother.

EDWARD P. RUBENDALL,
W. M. STRAUB,
J. P. AUSTIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 884, Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Thos. J. Entwistle; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. B. ANDREWS,
F. J. NOLTE,
C. E. TORNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 595, Jonesboro, Ark.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, S. S. Onwiler; therefore be it

Resolved, That his co-workers of L. U. 598 extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved wife and share in this hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. CLARK,
M. D. WILLIAMS,
J. F. WINCHELL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1405, Red Bank, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, Thos. Gerrity; and

Whereas, In our departed brother this local loses a good member and first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him; a kind and devoted husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in his removal and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on a page of our minutes, set apart for that purpose, as a tribute of respect for our lost brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of our local papers for publication.

JOHN H. DEY,
GEO. W. BALDWIN,
GEO. W. SEWING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 708, West Newton, Mass.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst a faithful and conscientious brother, John O. Thompson; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Thompson this local union has sustained the loss of a worthy brother and member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected—a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union hereby express deep sorrow at the loss of our much esteemed brother and extend to the members of his family their heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect for our late brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, that a page of our minutes be set apart for their inscription and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES H. CHRISTIE,
ROBERT M. FEWSTER,
IRA C. MELVIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 473, New York City.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, Lewis A. Kenney; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our Local Union.

WM. E. BLAUVELT,
LAWRENCE S. BLAUVELT,
PETER WALKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1346, Clevelanland, O.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our local union and taken our brother, Joseph Tintera; and

Whereas, While we deeply feel the loss of our brother, we know that the Builder of the Universe doeth all things well; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the wife and children of our departed brother in this, their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. E. WILSON,
A. WOLNAR,
J. F. SPAULDING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1846, Cleveland, O.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks and taken from us our brother, Frank Cejdic; and

Whereas, In his death we lose a good member, and while we submit to the will of the Divine Ruler who doeth all things well, we sincerely regret his death; therefore be it;

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, that they be presented with a copy of these resolutions, that a copy be spread on our minutes, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that as a token of respect for our deceased brother our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

L. E. WILSON,
A. WOLNAR,
J. F. SPAULDING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1414, Pomona, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed and worthy brother, John Lenke; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. J. L. HOFFMASTER,
J. E. JOHNSON,
J. REESE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 353, Montgomery, Ala.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our faithful and conscientious brother, John Hinsley; be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother John Hinsley this local union has sustained the loss of a worthy member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected—a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our sorrow over the loss of our much esteemed brother and extend to each member of his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our late brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, that a page of our minutes be set apart for their inscription and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. PASEY,
J. E. GUMPER,
J. T. COLES,

Committee.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Alexandria, Ind.
Alton, Ill.
Anaconda, Mont.
Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Argentine, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, Me.
Auburn, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Bay City, Mich.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beachmont, Mass.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Bellair, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Beaumont, Tex.
Berkeley, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Berwyn, Pa.
Bessemer, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise City, Ida.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brookton, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clariton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffee, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.
Columbus, Ohio.
Corsicana, Tex.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
Davenport, Ia.
Dedham, Mass.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
East Boston, Mass.
E. Hampton, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.

Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elmhurst, Ill.
El Paso, Texas.
Englewood, Ill.
Ensley, Ala.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
Fishkill, N. Y.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Florence, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Colo.
Fresno, Cal.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Texas.
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Colo.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Col.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Barrington, Mass.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Helena, Mont.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hingham, Mass.
Highwood, Ill.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Homestead, Pa.
Houston, Texas.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hubbard City, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Independence, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kensington, Ill.
Kewanee, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
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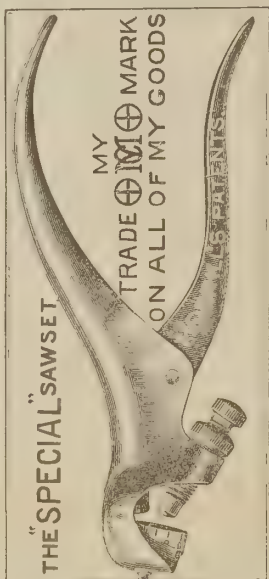
The anvil, instead of being at right angles to the path of the plunger, as in No. 95 Sawset, is inclined as in the No. 1 Sawset. This does away with breaking the point of the plunger as it permits the plunger to be made larger and stronger, and to be more evenly tempered. It also permits the workman to see how much set he is getting on his saw. The under handle has been made the movable handle, thus doing away with the wobbling of the Sawset and minimizing the motion, thus preventing the accidental breaking of any of the saw teeth. The gauge screw regulating the width of set is firmly secured in any

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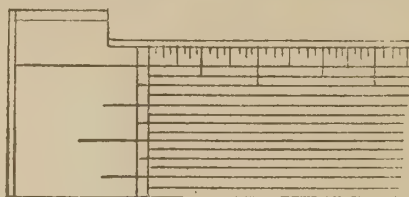
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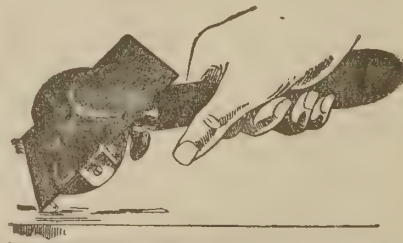


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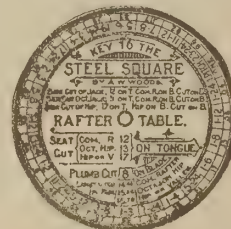
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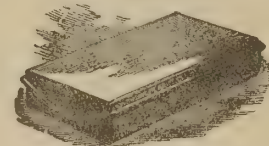
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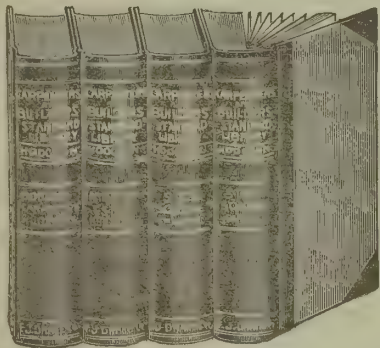
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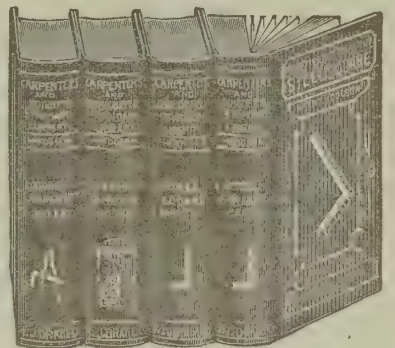
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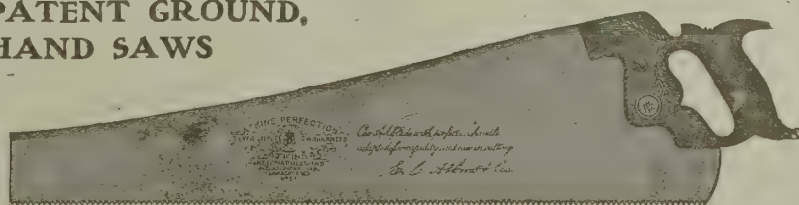
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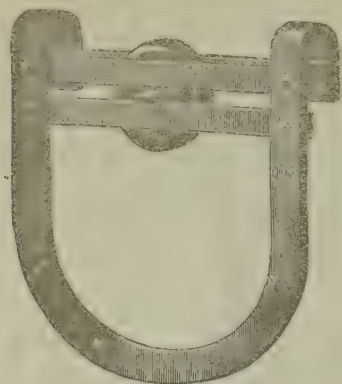


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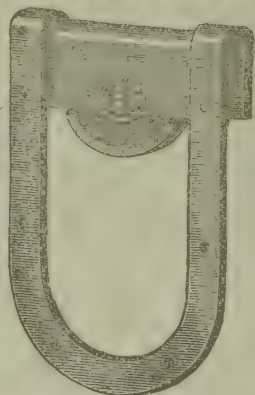
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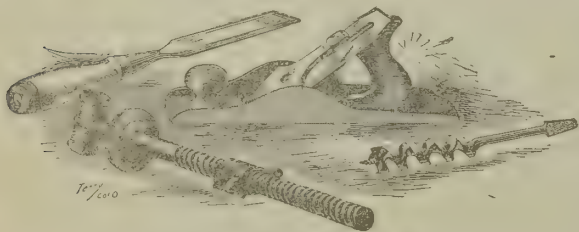
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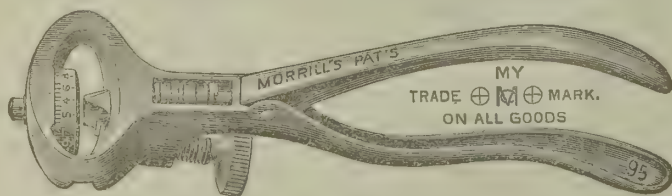
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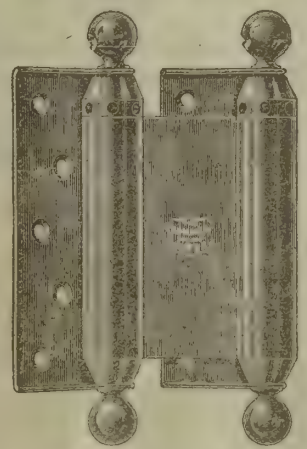
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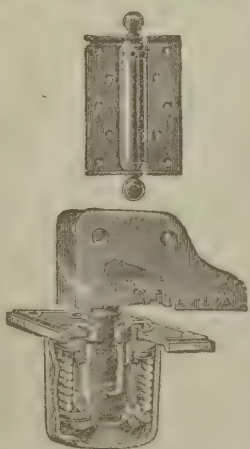
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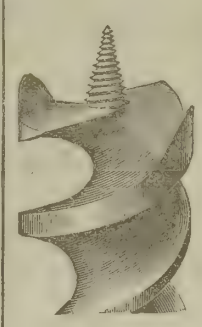
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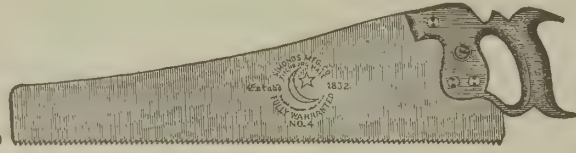
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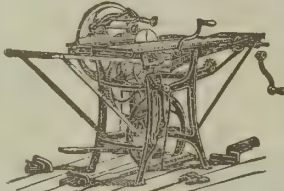


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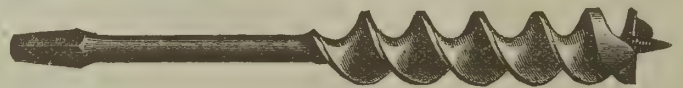
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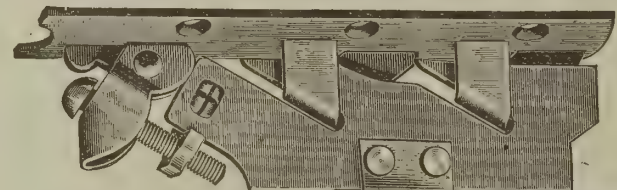
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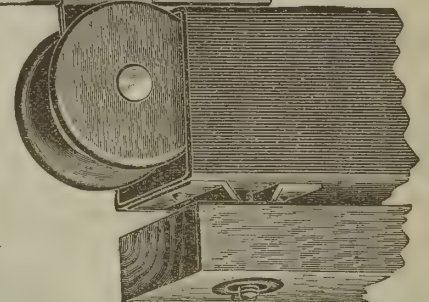
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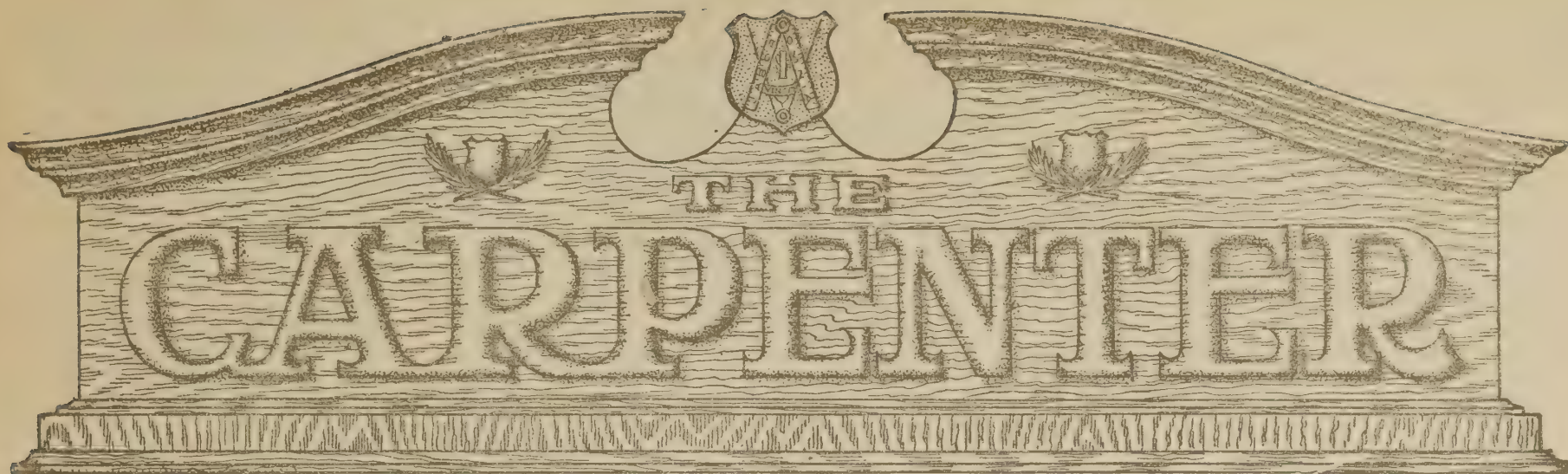
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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



SEATTLE, WASH.—Local Union 131 is progressing nicely now and times promise to be fair this winter.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—Our local union is improving, its present standing is very promising and we have great hopes for the future. Labor Day was generally observed. We held a big barbecue and picnic.

VAN WERT, O.—Since the organization of our Local Union 1711, we have increased our membership to over fifty members in good standing. We have also obtained an increase in our wages of 2½ cents per hour.

ALBANY, N. Y.—This city at the present time is conspicuous for depression of business in the building line. We have plenty of idle carpenters trying in vain to obtain employment. Carpenters are advised to give Albany, N. Y. a wide berth. Stay away.

PARSONS, KANS.—Trade conditions here are favorable for the winter season. So far all our members are employed and there is but one contractor working in opposition to the requirements of our Union! Still, as yet he is doing us no harm.

KEWANEE, ILL.—Work is very slack at present. We would request you to place Kewanee among the localities where work is dull in the next issue of THE CARPENTER. The eight-hour workday being in operation here for some time, we would also desire to be listed among our eight-hour cities.

CLEVELAND, O.—Work here is exceedingly dull. We have a good number of our men idle and the trade generally is in a deplorable condition at the present time. There is no prospect whatever of obtaining employment, and we would request all carpenters to stay away.

CINCINNATI, O.—Prior to August 25th our L. U., 1582, met in a hall rather inconveniently located for our membership,

and we met only twice a month. On the above date we changed our meeting hall to Lawrence St., between Pearl and Third Sts., where we meet every Wednesday, and hope to have better results.

LEWISTON, ME.—We note that Lewiston and Auburn are not included in the list of eight-hour cities in the September CARPENTER. We were granted the eight-hour day April 1st, shortly after Brother Shields visited here. Please insert a note to that effect in your next issue and place Lewiston and Auburn, Me., on the list.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.—Notwithstanding the fact that there are as many non-union carpenters in this town as there are union men, the condition of L. U. 835 has greatly improved this summer. We have secured the nine-hour day at ten hours' pay without any difficulty and the union men are getting the best of the work.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—In perusing the eight-hour list in the September CARPENTER, we find that Woodside, L. I., is omitted. The eight-hour workday has been observed in this town for the last three years and all the carpenters are members of our United Brotherhood. Please classify Woodside, L. I., among the eight-hour towns.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—The Stout Lumber Company, of this city, having refused to work union hours, or hire union men, has been placed on the unfair list by L. U. 236 of Clarksburg. We hope all other local unions will co-operate with us for the promotion of labor interests, by refusing to use any material sent out by this unfair company.

ELKHART, IND.—Our new union here, organized in the forepart of August, has made some progress in membership, most of our members, however, have been admitted on clearance cards. There is quite a number of carpenters working in the railroad shops who are still on the outside; we are now using special efforts to get them to join.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Trade is very dull here, and to make matters worse, some of our contractors are fighting us and employing non-Union men. Other contractors are inclined to be fair, but the former are the stumbling block in our efforts to get full recognition of our union schedule. We would request all car-

penters to stay away from Bloomington, Ill., pending an adjustment of our difficulties.

WESTERLY, R. I.—The carpenters' strike of this place, which lasted seven months, has ended. Local Union 217 has made a good fight and asserted itself as a strong union. We have won a little; but work is very dull here now, making it impossible for a good many of our men to secure employment. All carpenters are requested to keep away.

SISTERSVILLE, W. VA.—Having some misunderstanding with the Paden City Land Company and Tyler-Wetzel Railroad Company, we would request all carpenters to keep aloof from Paden City until a settlement has been effected. We have more men here than work. Don't pay any heed to advertisements setting forth that work is plentiful; they are entirely false and misleading.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—There is good prospect for a final settlement of the difference existing here between our Local Union and the employers since last April, relative to the wage question. We have obtained the signatures of the most prominent contractors to an agreement providing for a scale of \$2.75 per day of 8 hours. We have reason to believe that in a short time other contractors will follow suit and peace will again prevail.

MADISONVILLE, KY.—Local Union 1506 is in good shape and the outlook for a busy season is bright. Our members have all the work they can do. Since October 1st we have been working under the nine-hour rule. We have no agreement with the general contractors, but those of our own craft are favorably inclined towards our union and are keeping our members at work under the new schedule. Other contractors who heretofore were hostile begin to call on us to work for them. If traveling brothers will assist us by staying away, we will have everything our own way at an early date.

NATICK, MASS.—We are in fairly good condition and have enjoyed the eight hours since Spring, 1902, and \$3.00 per day since last May. Very few of our men are walking the streets. We had a Frenchman floating around here scabbing on us, and as he could not show a union card and refused to join, he was fired on two jobs. Prospects for the winter season are pretty good; there are a num-

ber of jobs being started up, hence, we shall not freeze this winter unless the Amalgamated Wood Workers or some other scabs come here to take our places. Please list us among the eight-hour towns in THE CARPENTER.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Building Trades Council of this city has issued an appeal to all unions in the building line, urging their members to stay away from Jacksonville. There is not enough work in that locality to occupy the home men; a great many of them are idle and walking the streets looking for employment. Do not pay any attention to advertisements for men—they emanate from the bosses who are trying to discourage the home unions and to cause an influx of idle men as a preventive from any attempt on the part of the unions to secure the eight-hour day in the coming spring. Keep shy of Jacksonville, Fla.

AUGUSTA, GA.—We have had a hard struggle with our contractors and the non-union men here; but we have gained the nine-hour day for all union men. We are now making strenuous efforts to educate the outsider on trades union lines and show them the benefit they will derive from their adhesion to our organization. We have raised our initiation fee to \$10.00. In order to get our wives and daughters to take more interest in union affairs and to assist us in our missionary work, we have lately held a Smoker and Musicales where some good and appropriate speeches were made. The hall was crowded with ladies, members and their friends.

CHICO, CAL.—Carpenters should beware of the Diamond Match Company, which is bringing many carpenters here from the East, principally Massachusetts, to work on their big plant near this place. The men, as a rule, find that the working conditions are greatly at variance from the company's representations, the latter insisting on their men to work one hour longer and for from 50 to 75 cents per day less than customary in Chico and surrounding localities. Twenty dollars per month for board and \$5 for a place to sleep are charged at the company's camp, the men furnishing their own blankets. Carpenters will avoid sad disappointment and loss of money by paying no attention to the false promises of this company.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—The trade organizations here turned out in large numbers

on Labor Day. The parade was headed by the Mayor and City Council and the members of the Trades Council, followed by the tanners, stone and brickmasons, carpenters, plumbers, painters and decorators, hod-carriers, printers and typograph and railway switchman. L. U. 1072 had 130 men in line attired in blue overalls, jumpers and caps. We had sixteen different floats decorated in flying colors; among them one representing the result of union labor and the other the result of scab labor. In the afternoon a big picnic was held in the park, where able speakers delivered addresses on the aims and objects of organized labor. In a ball contest between painters and carpenters, the latter turned out the winners. At night a ball was given in the Opera House.

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KREBS, IND.—L. U. 1716 is getting along O. K. and growing in membership and otherwise. In consideration of the class of work required here, we have adopted \$2.25 per day as our minimum scale. Most of our men, however, receive \$2.50 and up. Our last meeting passed the following resolution:

Whereas, We deem it our duty to assist organizations who uphold the dignity of labor and seek by peaceful means to secure to the laborer the result of his toil, and

Whereas, We believe that by co-operation of all labor organizations the lot of each will be alleviated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the support and co-operation of the United Mine Workers of America and the National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers of Krebs, Ind., in our struggle to uphold union principles and the dignity of our craft.

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Stay Away From Erie, Pa.

The members of the building trades unions employed by Constable Brothers, of this city, being on strike, all building tradesmen are requested to keep away from Erie, Pa., pending a settlement of the difficulties.

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Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Portsmouth, N. H.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	Albany, N. Y.
Cleveland, O.	Kewancee, Ill.
Marquette, Mich.	

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Information Wanted.

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of Elton Lohr, formerly a member of L. U. 142, Pittsburg, Pa., who left that city about two years ago, presumably for St. Louis, Mo., and has never been heard from by his relatives. Any one in a position to give the desired information will greatly oblige and relieve an anxious mother by communicating with

W. P. PATTON, R. S. L. U. 142.

Ruch and Ashland Sts.

Pittsburg, Pa.

✧ ✧ ✧

James L. Greer, a carpenter by trade, last heard from at Durango, New Mexico, several years ago, will learn something to his advantage by communicating with his relatives. Persons knowing James L.

Greer's present whereabouts will greatly oblige him and his friends by forwarding his address to his sister.

MRS. SARAH J. GASTON.

Stockton, Cal., 613 E. Channel St.

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Reception to Gen. Pres. Huber.

Our General President, Wm. D. Huber, recently having transferred his membership from L. U. 277, Philadelphia, to L. U. 281, of Indianapolis, this local union, on October 21st, entertained him with a reception in its hall on Virginia Avenue. The officers of the various national organizations having their headquarters at Indianapolis, General Secretary Frank Duffy, General Treasurer Thomas Neal, 1st Vice-President Guerin and the members of our Executive Board, then in session, and the members' families and friends, were the invited guests. The evening was spent by speechmaking, recitations and general merrymaking, the principle feature being the recitation of the following poem by the bright little ten-year-old son of Bro. D. L. Stoddard.

My papa has worked from sun to sun—
Helped make this Union, 281;
And now tonight we are truly proud
As we are mingling with this great crowd,
We are proud of brothers that we sent
That caused Head Office to move its tent;
And also proud here this very night
General President is treating us right.
We thank him for the work begun,
Invite the rest to 281.
I asked some one why all this spread,
General President was all they said,
But though no one has the story told,
Grandpa today is 70 years old,
And he by the President not outdone
Has placed his card in 281.
And now tonight as they become
Members of Union 281
May you ever unto each other be
Strong, true, helpful, kind and brotherly,
And Union flourish until I come
And place my card in 281.

General President Huber was presented with a huge cake bearing suitable inscriptions and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners' union label.

The occasion was a very pleasant affair, lasting until a late hour.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Mount Vernon, Ind.	Shrewsbury, W. Va.
Sorento, Ill.	Bonneterre, Mo.
New Haven, Conn.	St. Marys' W. Va.
Fairview, Okla.	Washington, Ia.
Salem, N. J.	Bayfield, Wis.
Le Claire, Ia.	Fruitvale, Cal.
Cleveland, O.	Montgomery, W. V.
Farmersburg, Ind.	Decoto, W. Va.
Greenfield, O.	Loyalton, Cal.

Total: 18 Local Unions.

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Thoughts of Thanksgiving.

Bare fields of stubble hint of garnered sheaves,
The harvest time, abounding in good cheer.
Has come again. Rife autumn's falling leaves
Are whispering low that wintry blasts are near;
Yet peace and plenty—labor's just reward
A sense of rest pervades the atmosphere;
Content's full measure claims a treasured hoard—
Thanksgiving joy is reigning everywhere.

Right fittingly a nation's gratitude
Pours forth in eloquence of fervent praise;
Methinks the giver of all earthly good,
Is pleased to note our glad thanksgiving days—
The days of feast and song and wholesome rest
And praise to Him whose love our lives hath blest.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Go.



Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1554, Concord, N. C., realizing the necessity of the establishment of a uniform minimum wage scale, we have pledged ourselves to make a demand upon the contractors to that effect at the earliest possible date. We have also passed resolutions demanding that nine hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday and prohibiting members from working for unfair employers. Knowing full well that we have only recently been organized and that we have a good number of members who are young in the trade, we deem it wise not to be too aggressive at this time and to go slow. Our demands being so reasonable, we have no fear of any trouble with our employers, the majority of them have already expressed a willingness to accede to them.

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LOCAL UNION 1189, RUMFORD FALLS, ME.—The International Paper Company, operating a mill in this city, refusing to enter into a new agreement with their employees, the latter, comprising paper-makers, firemen, engineers and pulp and sulphite workers, quit work on September 15th last. All employees thus having struck work, the 30 carpenters, members of L. U. 1189, had no alternative than to quit likewise. Our demands made on the company in behalf of the carpenters and millrights, as early as June, were to the effect that they be granted the nine-hour workday and ten hours' pay, double time for overtime and time and a half for work required on Sunday and holidays. There are altogether 750 men involved in this strike, or rather, lockout, the bulk of them belonging to other trades. We (the carpenters) can do little more than watch developments and the settlement of the controversy largely depends on the action of the representatives of these trades whose arrival here is expected at any moment.

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Successful Trade Movements.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Our demand on contractors for an eight-hour workday and prevailing scale of wages, made June 20, 1903, and to take effect on September 1st, was granted without any friction. Everything is running smoothly and most of our members are employed. Labor Day was celebrated in this city by all the unions, including carpenters, bricklayers, clerks, labor unions and the local branch of the Socialist party. Also L. U. 1458, of Tarpon Springs, being the invited guests of our L. U. 531, turned out to the number of 30 members. The day's celebrations were a complete success. The unions formed in parade and marched to the selected grounds where dinner and refreshments were served and appropriate addresses delivered by Mayor Edwards and Rev. T. J. Hoyt. Capt. Hill, State Secretary of the Socialist party of Florida, also addressed the audience at length on behalf of the toiling masses, his remarks being appreciated by all present. The celebrations were concluded by a lecture on Socialism by Capt. Hill, at the opera house.

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BROOKHAVEN, MISS.—Local Union 1348, recently organized, demanded the nine-hour workday at ten hours' pay,

which demand was granted without a struggle by most of the contractors, while others have come over after a few days' lay-off. The agreement signed by both our Union and the contractors is agreeable and satisfactory to both parties. The ten-hour system is now a thing of the past. All our members are smiling and saying, "I told you so." Our Local Union is the only organization in town comprising all resident carpenters. They are standing up manfully for all their rights.

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Still in Its Creeping Clothes, but Prospering.

Local Union 1750, Savannah, Ga., is doing well at present. It has initiated three new members recently; five more applications being under consideration. Work has been plentiful this season, this moment, however, most of the larger jobs are completed. This local union is yet in its creeping clothes, but prospering nevertheless and initiating new members every meeting night. We have a big bank job here, known as the German Bank, on which none but scabs were employed. The supervising foreman being one Grant Wilkins from Atlanta, Ga., with whom our brothers in that city had some trouble. For a while we made it quite hot for this man, with the result that his right bower sent his resignation to the master builder in Atlanta, whereupon Grant Wilkins was ordered from the job and had to promise to employ union men exclusively on any work under his charge.

T. J. N.

Savannah, Ga.

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What Organized Labor in Connecticut and Westchester County is Up Against.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

A movement has been started among the master builders, contractors and dealers in building material in Connecticut and Westchester county, having for its object a merger of all the associations identified with the building trade into one organization, to be called the Inter-State Builders', Contractors' and Dealers' Association. Although the promoters of the combination assert that the aim and purposes of the organization are not to antagonize organized labor, but for purposes of maintaining peace and mutually benefiting both the employer and the employee, the association members are trying to prevent any men from obtaining a job that took an active part in any strike. The names of these men have been sent to the employers all over the district and when a man applies for a job the first question they ask him is, "Where have you previously been employed?"

The subjoined Roll Book and Laws for the guidance of members of the association during the strikes show what we are up against.

ROLL BOOK.

RULES TO GUIDE.

Rules to guide the members of the Builders' and Contractors' Associations of Greenwich and vicinity during strikes.

RULES.

Each member to continue his work or business to the best of his ability. Employ any Union or non-Union men except Union men from the strike territory who are willing to work at the present prevailing rate of wages and hours.

Should a Boss have in his employ at the present time one or more men to whom he is now paying more than the regular Union wages he is to continue the employment of those men and work the same hours and pay them the same wages they are now receiving if they are willing to work.

Should a Boss have in his employ one or more apprentices he is to have the right to continue the employment of these apprentices if they are willing to work same hours,

paying them the same wages they are receiving at the present time.

In no case shall an Employer make any change whatever in the present schedule of hours or wages until a settlement of the strike is effected.

All members are advised to make no promises to stand by the men who may work for them during the strike, but allow the men themselves to assume all responsibility for the future that may result from their determination to continue at work. All members will hand to the Secretary of this Association at once a list of the names of all his men that have gone on strike.

The Lumber Yards will continue to furnish material to the best of their ability to members of this Association and to individuals who will not employ Union men.

They will not sell any material to Union men or any person who will employ Union men except to fill any contracts that they may have on hand prior to April 1st. They will not ship into any of the strike territory any material whatever unless first assured that by so doing the Union men will not be benefited.

Outside dealers will be requested to co-operate with us and to ship no material into this territory without first consulting our Executive Committee.

THOMAS NEWTON,
D. K. ALLEN,
JOSEPH A. WHELAN,
ANTHONY THOMPSON,
HOWARD DANARD,
THOMAS RITCH,
FRANCIS J. TALBOT,
Executive Committee.

ROLL BOOK NO. _____

Name

Address

SECTION 1. This Book is the property of the International Builders', Contractors' and Dealers' Association and is loaned to the member above named with the distinct understanding that it is not to be shown, nor anything therein contained made known to any other person, and it is to be returned to said Association at the request of the General Organizer.

Members receiving this book sign here.

Remember, this Roll-Book is for your *personal* use. It is not to be shown, nor is anything in it to be told to any one.

If there is anything in it you do not understand thoroughly, write to the General Organizer.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL BOARD.

Read these instructions carefully:

When a workman applies to you for a job, ask him his name and by whom he has been employed, if he has worked for any member of this Association since March 15, 1903. *He must give you a Reference Card before you hire him.* If he has no Reference Card, send him to his previous employer to get one. Failure to do so may cost you considerable. (See Art. 7, Sec. 2, of the By-Laws).

When you hire a man who has a Reference Card, take his card, write your own name and the date you hire him on the back of it, put it in one of the printed envelopes you have, addressed to the General Organizer, stamp and mail it at once.

The By-Laws call for a fine of One Dollar for neglecting to do this. (See Art. 7, Sec. 3).

When you hire a man on his statement that he has not previously worked for a member and therefore has no Reference Card, fill out the *Blanks* on one of the *Brown Private Mailing Cards*, which you have addressed to the General Organizer, put a one-cent stamp on it and mail it at once. Failure to do this costs One Dollar. (See Art. 7, Sec. 4).

If you are informed that a man has entered your employ through misrepresentation, require an explanation from him and forward *same* to the General Organizer. This is very important. The By-Laws impose a penalty for neglecting to do this. (See Art. 7, Sec. 5).

When a man leaves your employment or is discharged, fill out the *Blanks* on one of the *Pink Private Mailing Cards* addressed to the General Organizer, put on a one-cent stamp and mail it at once. Failure to do this costs One Dollar. (Art. 7, Sec. 6).

When a man leaves your employ (or is discharged), *except in the case of a strike*, and asks you for a Reference Card, give it to him, but not otherwise. *Do not offer a man a Reference Card under any circumstances*—let him ask for it, let him go without it, he will come back for it later on.

If a man leaves you on strike, *do not give him a Reference Card no matter if he does*

ask for it; never give a Reference Card to a striker under any circumstances whatever. Consider this an order from the Official Board. The By-Laws impose a fine. The fine may be a large one, so please be very careful about it. (See Art. 7, Sec. 1).

The color of Reference Cards for the different crafts are:

CarpentersYellow
PaintersWhite
Metal WorkersGray
RoofersRed
DealersGreen
Masons and Tile SettersBlue

Notify the General Organizer whenever you require any Reference Cards, small envelopes, Brown or Pink Mailing Cards, and they will be sent to you at once.

In view of the organized efforts of the employers to annihilate our faithful workers in the cause of unionism, the labor organizations of this district will certainly not remain on their oars. We are trying this moment to get each one of them interested in this new move of the bosses and dealers, trusting that by concerted and intelligent action we may succeed in repulsing any encroachment on our rights as citizens of this liberty-loving country.

Fraternally,
PORTCHESTER AND VICINITY
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Constable Bros., of Erie, Pa., Declared Unfair.

No doubt the general office is aware of our controversy with the firm of Constable Brothers. This firm has been exceptionally antagonistic to the carpenters' union during the past two or three years, but matters never came to a crisis till about two months ago. At that time we learned that our sister local union in Franklin, Pa., had encountered some difficulties on the work being done by Constable Brothers in that city, and failing to arrive at an amicable adjustment, the carpenters, painters, bricklayers—in fact, all the building trades of Franklin placed the firm on the unfair list for violation of trade rules.

Local Union 409 then appointed a committee which, in conjunction with the business Agent of the Building Trades Alliance, waited on the president of the firm, with the object in view (1) to endeavor to unionize their shop and have it placed on the nine-hour basis. (2) to try, if possible, to settle the Franklin difficulty in a way satisfactory to our brothers in that locality.

The committee held a conference with the firm's representative, lasting a whole half of a day and upon his desire two days' time, for the consideration of our requests, was granted him. In the meantime the firm discharged our members in their employ and prepared for a fight. After the expiration of the two days, our committee again waited on the president, to hear his ultimatum, which was a flat refusal and to the effect that he would never settle with our Franklin Union, never take any of its members back in his employ and that he would fight us to a finish.

On hearing the report of its committee, L. U. 409 decided to join in with our Franklin brothers, and on their part placed the firm of Constable Brothers on the unfair list. This action has been endorsed by a general vote of the painters, plumbers, tanners, stonemasons, bricklayers, electricians and hod-carriers, and finally by the Building Trades Alliance as well as the Central Labor Union. All organized trades are now fighting this obnoxious firm, and in Grove City, North East and Ashtabula (Ohio) every man of the above named trades, working on a job controlled by Constable Brothers, has been called off.

The Master Builders are, of course, taking issue with the unfair firm; they have blacklisted every man involved in this strike movement; they are trying to get men from out of town to take the union men's places and are making special efforts to get men from Jamestown, N. Y., and Alliance, O., to come to this city.

We now would most earnestly call upon every union man in the building line, especially in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, to give the trouble existing in Erie and Franklin, Pa., the widest publicity possible and to refrain from working on any of Constable Brothers' jobs wherever they may be found.

Erie, Pa. LOCAL UNION 409.

Call for Conference.

To Officers of Structural Building Trades:

An informal conference of Structural Building Trades representatives, whose names are attached to this letter, was held at Indianapolis, Ind., at the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on August 26, 1904, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling a general conference or convention for the object only of devising means whereby plans can be arranged for the better protection and welfare of structural building tradesmen who work on buildings.

The Indianapolis conference decided: That an International Alliance can be established, whose internal policy shall be the establishment of local and international boards of arbitration to give international sympathetic support when necessary, if local boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties and to safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the members of all bodies affiliated. To oppose the formation of dual bodies. To protect the autonomy of our several trades. To keep agreements inviolate, avoid strikes and prevent friction.

The conference decided that the time has now come when representative men connected with building trades unions must see the necessity of a closer combination of their interests, in order that we may regulate and control our own affairs locally and internationally, and obviate the necessity of bringing questions concerning our interests before men who have no knowledge whatever of our needs.

Should the objects stated herein meet with your approval, you are respectfully invited to have the proper officials of your organization appoint or elect three delegates to attend the General Conference to be held at the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Trusting to hear from you at an early date,

Fraternally yours,
M. P. CARRICK,
Secretary-Treasurer Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and Temporary Secretary.

GEO. P. GUBBINS,
President Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, and Temporary Chairman.

L. W. TILDEN,
Secretary-Treasurer International Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

HERMAN LILLIAN,
President Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

FRANK BUCHANAN,
President Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

REPORT

Of Committee Appointed by Gen. Pres. Huber to Attend Conference of Representatives of Structural Building Trades.

Mr. Wm. Huber, Gen'l. Pres. U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the undersigned Committee, appointed by you to confer with the representatives of the several "Basic Structural Building Trades," for the purpose of consolidating the structural building trades industry into an alliance that would be beneficial to all trades affiliated, beg leave to report as follows:

The above conference was held in the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., on October 8th, 9th and 10th, and the following results were arrived at:

OCTOBER 8TH: We assembled in Room 26, Grand Hotel, and in the absence of Temporary Chairman, Geo. P. Gubbins, Brother Frank Buchanan, General President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was chosen Chairman pro tem and M. P. Carrick, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Temporary Secretary; also the following Committee on Credentials was appointed:

Herman Lillian, Laborers; L. W. Tilden, Plumbers; J. J. Hantahan, Hoisting Engineers. The meeting then adjourned to again assemble at 2:30 p. m.

OCTOBER 8TH, 2:30 p. m.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Geo. P. Gubbins, of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was received and Delegates from the following organizations were seated:

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, National Association of Plumbers, Steam, Gas and Hot-water Fitters, Plasterers' Protective Association, International Association of Hodcarriers and Building Laborers, International Association of Steam Hoisting Engineers, International Association of Electrical Workers.

A committee was then appointed consisting of one representative of each of the above organizations to draft a "Skeleton Constitution," and also a Committee of Five on Rules. After considerable debate as to the most desirable mode of procedure, the Convention adjourned to give the above named committees an opportunity to compile their reports.

OCTOBER 9TH: Meeting called to order with Geo. P. Gubbins in the chair, and M. P. Carrick, Acting Secretary.

All delegates being present, the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted. A resolution was then introduced by the Delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, on account of the many rumors that have been circulated in the past and also at present, "that this movement was inaugurated by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for the purpose of antagonizing the A. F. of L., and the N. B. T. C."

Your Committee, believing that our organization has been subjected to unjust criticism, submitted the following

resolution to the Convention, defining our position in this joint movement, and the same was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, Ever since the formal conference of the Structural Building Trades, held in this city August 26, 1903, representatives of organized labor outside of the building trades have claimed and openly expressed their opinion that this body was being formed in opposition and antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor, and the National Building Trades Council, and

"Whereas, It has been claimed through the public press, that we were a rival body to those two great organizations, and that as soon as this body was perfected, the trades now connected with either the American Federation of Labor or the National Building Trades Council would withdraw therefrom; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we emphatically deny these statements as being unwarranted and uncalled for and not authorized by the representatives of the Structural Building Trades, who met in this city August 26th; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Convention go on record and hereby give an expression of their friendship toward the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council, and will give any assistance we possibly can to either body, to alleviate the conditions of affairs from which the wage-workers of the country are suffering at the present time."

The Committee on Constitution submitted the following report which was taken up and unanimously approved:

OBJECTS OF ALLIANCE.

"The objects of this alliance shall be the encouragement and formation of local central bodies of building tradesmen and the conferring of such power and authority of the several locals of this alliance as may advance the interests and welfare of the building trades; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time between affiliated unions and create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employee.

"Recognizing the justice of local trade jurisdiction, we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building trades industry control of such tributary trades as by right legally or technically belong to the main or basic trades in the building line, and to award to each associated national or international union rightful jurisdiction of new and improved methods of construction or installation of any division or subdivision of existing established or basic trades.

"With a view of curtailing the effect of sympathetic strikes in this Alliance, it is intended to require all affiliated organizations to submit all grievances, whenever practicable, to this Alliance or its Board of Governors, and it is especially understood and agreed that all demands for increase in wages or other trade improvement shall be referred to this Alliance or its Board of Governors for general approval, but such approval must be solicited by the affiliated national or international unions."

"PREAMBLE.

"Recognizing the necessity of combined and co-operative action, to safeguard the interests of the building trades to the end that each integral part shall partake of the advantage of uniform hours, wages and conditions, and in order to form a closer combination of our collective interests, that we may obviate the necessity of removing from disinterested parties the management of dis-

tinately building trade affairs, and to better protect the autonomy of the international trades unions employed on structural building work, we have adopted and subscribed to the following declaration of principles:

"1. The establishment of local and international boards of arbitration to settle disputes as they arise, without having to resort to strikes.

"2. When necessary, to give international sympathetic support to all trades affiliated where local boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties.

"3. To safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the members of the organization affiliated.

"4. To protect the autonomy of the several trades represented.

"5. To keep agreements inviolate.

"6. To avoid and discourage strikes, if possible, and to prevent internal strife and friction in the building trades industry and substitute arbitration to settle trade disputes.

"7. To oppose the foundation of dual and rival bodies; demand their complete annihilation and to assist only such unions as are affiliated with their respective national or international union, conforming to this declaration of principles.

"8. To encourage and maintain fraternal relations with existing recognized central bodies, and to emphasize the necessity of centralization of organized wage-earners."

Realizing the impossibility of perfecting a Constitution in full to suit the needs of the many organizations affiliated, the Convention decided to refer the matter of building up the temporary Constitution as submitted and approved to a committee of three, consisting of Brother M. P. Carrick, Brother J. W. Spencer and Brother T. M. Guerin. It was agreed that this Committee should proceed to Lafayette to compile the same and submit it to the Board of Governors, consisting of one representative of each national or international association, and upon its meeting with their approval, to be further referred to each national or international union for their final consideration and approval.

Realizing that some expense would be entailed for printing, etc., the representatives of all organizations affiliated agreed to bear their pro ratio of all bills incurred in this work, which will be submitted when the labors of the aforesaid committee are completed and the Constitution placed in the hands of the national or international organizations.

Your committee, after giving the objects and principles of the Alliance the most thoughtful consideration and study, feel that if all national and international organizations affiliated with same, will give it their conservative and best support, and enter into the perfecting of it, it will be the most beneficial and permanent institution ever launched in the trade and labor movement—beneficial not only to the national or international unions, but to the individual member of the building trades industry, as it will be a preventive to the internal strife in our different trades which for the last 20 years have been gnawing at the heart-strings of every honest trade unionist. It will be the means of fewer strikes, and more successful ones; it will be a safeguard that each national and international union will have to protect them from what has crept into the movement—that of dishonest representatives. It will also be a power to keep agreements inviolate, both by the employer and the journeyman; it will curb over-ambitious men who would divide our several

trades into small bodies, in order to secure or retain positions at the cost of the wage-worker without results to the rank and file who have been led to believe that it was for their best interests to be separated from the basic trade of their calling. True, it will take some prestige from some of the institutions now in existence, but will put in place of that prestige actual results that our local unions pay for now, but do not receive. It will educate and elevate our members to a higher standard of skill and efficiency and create a more brotherly feeling among the members of the different trades employed in the construction of a building, which have not existed under our former system of affiliation.

We feel, and are convinced, that neither the A. F. of L. nor the N. B. T. C. are capable of rendering the assistance to the mechanics of the building trades through their form of organization that would meet the many wants of our members, as both bodies are of such a nature that it is not within their province to give the direct support needed to our members.

We feel that should our members allow this opportunity to pass without affiliating with the Structural Building Trades Alliance at this time, it will leave the gap open for men who have not the interests of the wage-worker at heart, and give them an opportunity to fill that gap with men who are devoid of principle and honor and worthy of only scorn and contempt of the fellow-men.

This being the case, we pray that you use your good offices as General President to have our local unions accept membership in this alliance, in order that we may be in position to decide our trade rights among mechanics who are familiar with the building industry.

T. M. GUERIN,
THOS. NEALE,
FRANK DUFFY,
Committee.

A Memorable Gathering.

The Indianapolis representative of the Whitehead Hoag Company, of Newark, N. J., learning of the presence of the national officials of the building trades, then in session in Indianapolis for the purpose of launching the now established Structural Building Trades Alliance, on October 8th tendered them and the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers a banquet at the German House. The occasion, although one for mere enjoyment, was of great significance to the labor movement and unique in its kind.

There were sixty guests present, representing the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, Bricklayers and Masons, Plumbers, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitters, Structural Iron Workers, Plasterers, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Wood Workers and Barbers. The Executive Board of the Mine Workers was present in full force, accompanied by their General President, John Mitchell, their General Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Wilson and S. M. Sexton, editor Mine Workers' Journal. A general exchange of views on the most vital labor topics took place after the feasting, the numerous speakers paying due tribute to the host, Mr. Eli Hirshfield, for his hospitality and respect shown to organized labor. The gathering was a memorable one and a very pleasant affair, long to be remembered by all participants.

Union of Am. Woodworkers Unlawfully Chartered and Scabbing.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In this town of Peru, Ill., we have to saw wood with a so-called union affiliated with the Amalgamated Wood Workers. Said union was organized at the solicitation and desire of the mill firm of W. H. Maze & Co., in order to get cheap labor and because our union demanded eight hours' work and 38 cents an hour. In compliance with the firm's request, T. I. Kidd sent an organizer here who organized six men over eighteen years of age and six or seven boys from fourteen to sixteen years old. Now, the constitution of the Amalgamated Wood Workers provides that not less than ten men over eighteen years of age may obtain a charter. T. I. Kidd, however, in open violation of their constitution, granted a charter to this newly formed union of but six men over eighteen years of age. On these grounds our Central Body here rejected the application for representation of this employers' union and refused to seat their delegates. They are not making any fuss about their rejection, either, knowing full well that they are scabbing, and I should think that if the American Federation of Labor should continue to uphold and foster an organization that is subserving the employers' interests and scabbing on our U. B., it will be time for the building trades to keep house for themselves.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN HENKEL, R. S.

L. U. 195, Peru, Ill.

A Rebuke to Sam. Gompers.

The subjoined is a copy of a letter addressed to Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., by Brother A. E. Randall of L. U. 898, Bay City, Mich., in reply to a letter informing him of his appointment as a local organizer of the A. F. of L.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT,

A. F. OF L., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR—Find inclosed my commission as local organizer. You understand that I am a member of L. U. 898, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and I am a loyal member of that body, therefore can not accept a commission as organizer from a body that is unfair to them, which I consider you have been in connection with the trouble between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

I consider the action of your body and yourself in this matter to be (at least) the opposite of unionism, and hope that unless you change your tactics the U. B. will see fit to withdraw their support from your body to the tune of \$835.00 per month until such time as you can give us justice.

A. E. RANDALL.
Bay City, Mich.

Expulsions.

Ole Iveson has been expelled from L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., for stealing tools from his fellow-men and selling them.

Walter Ames, a member of L. U. 1456, Spartansburg, S. C., has been expelled by the local union for misappropriation of funds.

H. C. Ayres, formerly treasurer of L. U. 40, Kingsbridge, N. Y., has been expelled for embezzling funds belonging to the local union.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

General Office

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General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

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CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Brooklyn Federation of Labor.

HEADQUARTERS LABOR LYCEUM,
MYRTLE AND WILLOUGHBY AVES.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October, 1903.

To all National and International Bodies
Affiliated With the A. F. of L., Greeting:

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor is near at hand and among the many questions of interest to the wage-workers of the country that will be considered at that gathering, there will be one of importance that we would like to have the delegation from your honorable body to the said Convention in Boston, pay special attention to.

The question of jurisdiction of the different branches of one industry will likely be an interesting discussion at that great Congress of Labor. In our locality we have had for the past two years two rival organizations, each claiming jurisdiction over separate branches of the same trade, which has caused hard feelings and considerable demoralization. If more solidarity among the intelligent workers would prevail, friction of such nature would find no ground to exist.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is represented in this body, has been elevating the conditions of Cabinetmakers, Stair-builders, Framers, Carpenters, Millwrights, Millmen, etc. Through their efforts the Eight-Hour workday has been secured and the Saturday half-holiday established. They have promoted Trades Union principles in their line of trade all over the country, and have helped to better the conditions of all wage-workers accordingly. They now have a rival organization, which is working in direct opposition to the advancement of Trades Unionism, and particularly the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by offering to the employers to furnish men who will work longer hours for less wages in case trouble arises with the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. By the use of such miserable tactics as these, the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union has

endeavored to increase their membership and foist themselves on the Labor world as Trades Unionists.

They have put forth the claim that they have jurisdiction over all inside men—Cabinetmakers, Millmen, etc. Let us lay aside for the time being, the wrong done to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and especially to the many thousands of men following the occupations of Cabinet-maker, Bench and Machine Hand, under the protection of the United Brotherhood, and study the matter from another point of view.

If it is advisable to separate the Cabinetmakers and Mill Hands from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and relinquish jurisdiction over them in favor of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, then it is equally as advisable to separate the filler and binder stripper, the bunch maker, and cigar roller and the packers from the Cigar Makers' International Union; or to separate the Linotype Operator from the International Typographical Union, and the Cracker, Biscuit, Cake and Bread Baker from the Bakers' International Union. Let us separate the Cloak, the Coat, the Pants, the Vest makers, etc., from the United Garment Workers' Union, and let each of those branches form a little National body of their own, and the result will be controversies, frictions and complete demoralization.

Jurisdiction over all workers in wood, whether engaged in the preparation of same, should be vested in one organization. The men engaged in wood work should therefore be united under one head. It does not make a trifle of difference to us whether the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union shall have jurisdiction, or whether the same be awarded to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, but we think that the latter organization is entitled to supreme control on account of their numerous battles to advance the interests, not only of their own members, but of all organized workers—being the organization selected by the American Federation of Labor to make a National fight for the Eight-Hour day in 1890—as against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, whose sole aim of late, right in our own vicinity, has been to tear down the good work already accomplished by the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by furnishing men to work Nine Hours per day, where the members of the United Brotherhood have enjoyed the Eight-Hour day for more than two years past.

What we want, and desire your organization to do, is to instruct your delegates to the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Boston, Mass., to vote and work in favor of one organization having control and jurisdiction over the wood working industry. We believe that will be the only manner in which the present jurisdiction fights can be settled and PEACE and PROGRESS secured for the members of all Trades Unions.

Yours fraternally,

AUG. JOOS, Secretary.

A Voice on Attitude of A. F. of L. Executive Council Toward the U. B. of C. and J.

The Houston (Tex.) *Labor Journal*, in its issue of October 10, 1903, says the following on the attitude of the A. F. of L. Executive Council towards the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

in their controversy with Amalgamated Wood Workers:

Considerable interest has been aroused among the members by the attitude of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in the controversy between the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The carpenters' organization has grown during the last two or three years until it has become the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the world, and its numerical strength is not its only glory. There are some of the most brilliant men in the labor movement among the carpenters. The discipline among the membership is excellent. There is an abiding faith among the carpenters of America in the future of their organization and to the unprejudiced mind it should seem that the U. B. has a destiny as grand as any labor union in existence.

How the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. can defend their action in turning down such an organization as the U. B. of Carpenters and endeavoring to foist upon the labor movement in such a way an organization like the Amalgamated Wood Workers is mystifying.

The following letter will show how well the U. B. stood with the A. F. of L. in years gone by.

This letter, written thirteen years ago, shows the advanced position accorded the Carpenters' Brotherhood by the A. F. of L. at that time.

(Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President, Samuel Gompers,
21 Clinton Place, New York City.

March 20, 1890.

To the General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Pursuant to instruction from the Boston Convention of The American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council, to select a trade to make a demand for the eight-hour workday May 1, 1890, I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. held in the city of New York, March 17, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted upon this question:

“Resolved, That we hereby select the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the movement for eight hours as a day's work on May 1, 1890, and will sustain them in such localities as the Executive Board of the said organization may select to make the movement; and next after them we will sustain the United Mine Workers of America in making a movement to establish the eight-hour workday on such date as the executive officers may select as most advantageous to the interests of their trade. Then we will next select and sustain each and every trade in continuous succession, as rapidly as they can perfect their organizations and prepare to make the demand.”

Permit me, dear sir, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, to congratulate your grand brotherhood upon the proud distinction imparted, conveyed and implied in being chosen as the best disciplined, appropriate and determined to lead the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day.

There is no doubt in my mind that few of the historians of the great events in the history of the developments of our people, will accord a higher place of honor and distinction than to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Sincerely hoping and expecting that success may crown our efforts and that hereafter the wage workers may be placed upon the more advantageous ground of the eight-hour workday, so that all may be prepared for the great struggles yet in store to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Child Labor and Tramps.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, in Chicago, writing in *Charities*, a New York weekly review, says that child labor has a debilitating effect upon the mental and physical system that drives men to tramp life. Miss Addams says: “We have a municipal lodging-house in Chicago filled with tramps. In addition to housing them, an intelligent effort is made to get them into regular industry. A physician in attendance makes a careful examination of each man who comes to the lodging-house, and last winter we tried to see what connection could be genuinely established between premature labor and worn-out men. It is surprising to find how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labor and begin to tramp in order to get away from it, as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business life. This inordinate desire to get away from work seems to be connected with the fact that the men have started to work very early before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with which to overcome its difficulties, or the moral stamina which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not. But we can not demand any of these things from a growing boy. They are all traits of the adult. A boy is naturally restless—his determination easily breaks down and he runs away. At least this seems to be true of many of the men who come to the lodging house. I recall a man who had begun to work in a textile mill quite below the present legal age in New England, and who had worked hard for sixteen years. I give the words as he gave them: “At last I was sick in bed for two or three days with a fever and when I crawled out, I made up my mind that I would rather go to hell than go back to that mill.” Whether he considered Chicago an equivalent for that I do not know, but he certainly tramped to Chicago, and has been tramping for four years. He does not steal. He works in the summer and wanders about the rest of the year getting something to do when he can, but the suggestion of a factory throws him into a panic and quickly causes him to disappear from the lodging house. The physician has made a diagnosis of general debility. The man is not fit for steady work. He has been whipped in the battle of life, and is spent prematurely because he began prematurely.

“What does this mean? That the young can not stand up to the grind of factory life; that they break down under it, and that we have no right to increase the list of paupers—of those who must be cared for by the municipal and State agencies because when they are still immature and undeveloped they are subjected to a tremendous pressure.”

❖ ❖ ❖

When a person is down in the world an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—*Bulwer*.

❖ ❖ ❖

No man ever did a designed injury to another but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—*Home*.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood

of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOV., 1903

The Free Contract Theory.

BY HAL SCRIVER.



IN THE October number of this magazine I wrote at some length on the anomalies of the legal theory of employers' liability. I showed that at every point the law operated against the workingman, so that—quite apart from the employers' advantage in being able to employ the ablest counsel and bear the expense of long litigation—even supposing the workingman plaintiff to have equally good counsel and the court proceeding to be prompt and inexpensive, still the chances are overwhelmingly against a workingman injured at his task getting any damages from his employer. This legal theory, I showed, is so complete, so logical, and so diabolically ingenious, that one might suppose it to be the deliberate work of a single mind, that some learned lawyer had, at some time in the past, been commissioned by the employing class to work out a system for the express purpose of guarding the employers' interest, and that this system had been adopted *en bloc*, once and for all. Yet this is not the case. Like many another legal theory or ethical doctrine or social custom which has the appearance of having been specially devised to serve the purposes of the ruling class, this theory of "employers' irresponsibility"—as we would better call it—has been built up gradually and, on the whole, unconsciously by the bench and the bar.

We must not suppose that most lawyers and judges know that they are daily perverting law from the ends of justice in the interest of one class against the other and against society as a whole. Most lawyers and judges are nearly as conscientious and benevolent as carpenters or tailors or bakers or miners. If their systems of law, so far as they deal with the relations of employer and employed, are a frightful travesty of justice, the fact is to be explained by two considerations: First, that law is conservative, that it holds to precedents and traditions, that legal rules and theories long outlive the social conditions which originally produced and justified them; second, that most lawyers and nearly all judges and teachers of law either belong to the "upper" or capitalist class or, at least, associate chiefly

with that class and accept its ideas, in virtual ignorance of the condition under which the people of the "lower" or proletarian class live and work, in ignorance of our needs, our wrongs, and our aspirations.

Even the capitalists, from whom the lawyers take their ideas of justice and of policy, are not necessarily cruel or insincere; they live in another world than ours, they look at the world with other eyes; they see things only as reflected in the ledger and the balance sheet, whereas, we see the world with our own eyes and feel it with our own hands. A workingman maimed by a machine is to us a fellow human being tortured with pain and reduced to helpless want; in the business man's eyes, he is only one item in the factory damaged, like a broken wheel or a twisted shaft, and the chief question is how to get rid of the useless piece of living machinery and put in a fresh one with the least expense to the business. The capitalist may be a fairly kind-hearted man and yet his acts may be hideously inhuman; he tests every thing by the criterion of profit, because it is by profits that he and his associates live; and whatever safeguards and increases profits, it seems to him must be the right thing, with which only ignorant fanatics or malicious "agitators" can find fault.

"We too often forget," says Herbert Spencer, "that not only is there 'a soul of goodness in things evil,' but very generally also a soul of truth in things erroneous." It is safe to say that there is no wide-spread and long-accepted falsehood, however mischievous its effects, that has not, at some time in the past, been founded in truth and served some useful purpose for society.

So it is with the legal theory we are discussing. Utterly false to facts and contradictory to justice and injurious to humanity as it is today, it was once, at least, approximately true.

We have seen that this theory of law, with all its astonishing conclusions, is deduced with perfect logic from the premise that the relation between employer and employed is a voluntary agreement between free and equal contracting parties, and just like the buying and selling of goods among merchants. Grant, that the workingman in accepting a job is a free and independent individual, dealing on equal terms with another individual, and making a voluntary contract for the sale of his labor—power—then it follows that he must take into account all the risks of the work—including the risk of injury by another workingman's negligence—and that when he closes the bargain and takes the job he voluntarily assumes all these risks and tacitly releases the employer in advance from all responsibility, and if he finds the risks to be greater than he had supposed—for instance, he discovers that the machinery is in bad order—he is free to quit the job and if he does not do so, he thereby voluntarily assumes this extra risk and tacitly releases the employer from responsibility therefor.

Once upon a time the premise was true. The majority of the people owned little farms or little shops and were economically independent; industry was carried on by simple methods and on a small scale and any man could, by a few months' moderate industry and frugality, provide himself with the things necessary to set him up as an independent producer. There were few great corporations or very rich men, few very poor except by their own fault, no large

wage-working class; in proportion to the number of men seeking employment as wage-workers, the number of competing employers was very large, and there was no permanent "array of the unemployed." That in fact as well as in law, in economic opportunity as well as in legal right, men were approximately equal and the relation between employer and employed was really a free contract. In the face of such facts, the legal theory we have described was not very unjust.

How greatly the state of affairs has changed, the average workingman knows from experience. The actual relations of employer and employed in the present stage of development were vividly set forth in the brutal remark of Henry C. Frick, when asked, at the beginning of the Homestead strike, how he thought it would end. Taking a dollar from his pocket, he said: "If I lay that dollar on the shelf and leave it there a month, when I come back I have a dollar on the shelf; if you put a workingman on the shelf for a month, you will come back and find a skeleton."

As the Stuffed Prophet used to say: "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The condition that confronts us is this: A large and increasing proportion of the people have no means to live by except the sale of their labor-power; there is always a large number of men willing to work and competing for jobs; labor-power, unlike other commodities, can not be stored up or held back from the market; every day's employment the workingman loses, he loses forever; competition among the workers keeps wages so low and the restriction of competition among capitalists keeps prices so high, that for the majority of the working people a week's unemployment brings them face to face with actual want.

When the workman hunting a job and the capitalist's agent looking for men meet in the labor market, then they do not meet as equals in economic strength, and no legal theories or Fourth-of-July phrases can compensate for their inequality. The employer has many applicants to choose from; if he waits a day or a week before hiring anybody, he does not feel the loss; even if his works are shut down for a time, the consequent rise in the price of his stock for sale partly balances the loss of prospective profits; at the worst, he fears only the loss of a part of an accumulated fortune. The workingman can not wait long; it is eviction and hunger and cold that he sees before him; he knows that if he does not take the job, some other man, a little poorer than he, will snap at it; and he knows that if he passes this job and spends time hunting another, he will find similar conditions everywhere—he may "go farther and fare worse." He and the employer both know that he is the one who is in need, who is begging for a chance to work. "Beggars can not be choosers." He takes the job offered, risk and all—not voluntarily, as the law pretends, but under the pressure of economic necessity.

The theory that the workingman is an absolutely free man, that he is the equal of the richest capitalist, that he chooses his employment voluntarily and quits or changes it at his pleasure, is a very sweet theory and makes nice material for campaign speeches and sermon on "The Dignity of Labor." The only trouble with it is that it is false. That is a serious fault with any theory. So long as as the American workingman accepts this false theory, concedes the premises from shrewd capitalist politicians and

lawyers argue, so long he can not effectively protest against or resist the life-destroying conditions to which it logically leads. It is not only in this matter of the law of employers' liability that the theory of free contract operates against the working class; it is used also by the courts as a pretext for over-throwing labor laws; it is used by political agents of capitalists to dissuade workingmen from carrying their class interests into politics; but space forbids our discussing those points here. The simple fact remains that our passive acceptance of a false theory of freedom and equality serves to keep us in a position of servile inferiority and empty phrases about the dignity of labor soothe us into submission to the vilest indignities.

The bitterest truth is better than the most flattering falsehood. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free." There is no easy road to the goal of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and the first step on the true path is the recognition of the unpleasant fact that we are neither industrially free men nor equals in opportunity, nor capable, as so-called society is now organized, of living together like brothers.



Right View of Unions.

Every open-minded man who has come in personal contact with the better class of labor unionists and labor leaders has seen something very like a revelation. Even a little first-handed knowledge of union life shows that most of what is written about it is worse than nonsense, and that most of the criticism that is published is only an invitation to pig-headedness and to wrongdoing. To an angry union man or to one who has, or thinks he has, a grievance, the world is divided into two classes—the oppressed and the oppressors. When any one who speaks for the oppressors, or is suspected of speaking for them, thunders forth only threats and warnings, he adds fuel to the fire. Men were never managed in that way.

The right view to take of the unions is to regard them as machinery for the training of their members—for training in economic knowledge, in self-restraint, in the patriotic view of American industry. The strongest and wisest labor leaders so regard them. Primarily they are organizations for self-protection, and their fundamental purpose is to get power to fight. But if they are properly led they become great organizations for training men as well as for massing them.

So far, public opinion and public leaders have paid too little sympathetic attention to them. It may fairly be said that most industries and most communities so far have the kind of labor unions and the kind of labor leaders they deserve to have. They can be made instruments for the misguidance of men or for their larger and patriotic development, and the public will have itself to blame if they are misdirected.—*World's Work*.



TO DISTRICT AND LOCAL SECRETARIES.

As our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries will not appear in the December and January issues of *The Carpenter*, District and Local Secretaries are urgently requested to keep this issue on file. The list is published but once every three months. It will again appear in the February (1904) issue.

L'Union Ouvrière et la Grève

(Suite.)

Dans le Numéro précédent du CARPENTER nous parlions du moment à choisir pour aller en grève. Nous ne saurions pas assez insister sur l'importance de cette question. Serait-il de bon sens qu'un maçon, un briquetier se mette en grève vers le Noël, lorsque le froid, la neige et le mauvais temps rendent le travail à l'extérieur impossible? Nous avons vu des bijoutiers se mettre en grève au mois de Mai c'est à dire en pleine Morte saison quand il n'y avait rien à faire, quand il n'y avait pas de commande, et les patrons ne demandèrent pas mieux que de réduire leurs frais. La bonne saison dans ce dernier métier est aux environs du Jour de l'an, c'est à dire dans la saison des Etrénnes, quand on achète des bijoux pour faire cadeaux à ses famille ou ses amis. Une fois le mois de Mars arrivé, les bijoutiers n'ont guère d'occupation jusqu'au mois de Septembre. La moitié de ces ouvriers est donc mis à pied, l'autre moitié passe le temps tant bien que mal. Poser une demande aux patrons de ce métier dans ces conditions. C'est s'assurer d'avance un refus formel. Nous avons comme un cas semblable dans la fabrication de la boîte de montre. Les ouvriers de cette partie se sont mis en grève au mois de mai, et ils ont perdu une cause juste qui eût été gagnée haut la main, si les demandes furent formulées au mois d'octobre. Voyez vous un charpentier demander une augmentation de salaire à son patron, lorsque ce dernier vient de terminer une construction, sans avoir d'autres travaux en vue? Croyez vous la chose bien possible à obtenir, si vous, demandez une réduction des heures de travail, disons de 9 heures par jour à 8 heures si le patron ne peut même pas vous en accorder 4 par jour? Ce n'est donc pas assez d'être bien organisé, encore faut-il bien choisir le bon moment.

Une autre, très grande faute que la chambre syndicale commet souvent, c'est de dire à l'avance au capital que l'on se prépare à une lutte avec lui. Un vieux proverbe français dit, "Un homme prevenue en vaut deux."- Voilà deux mois bientôt que dans l'Etat de New Jersey nous avons l'Épée de Damoclès suspendu sur notre tête.

La Compagnie des voitures trolley tirannisait si bien ses hommes, que ces derniers décidèrent que le meilleur moyen de régler la chose serait une bonne grève. Mais les hommes sages, conservateurs, comme disent les journeaux capitalistes, essayèrent de transiger. On y envoya des Comités il y eut des conférences avec les officiers de la Compagnie, on échangea des promesses de part et d'autre, et en fin de compte, la Compagnie n'entrant au qu'une de ses promesses, la grève fut mise à un vote général. Cette question resta en suspend pendant deux mois. En attendant, la Compagnie engagea plusieurs centaines d'hommes nouveaux, elle fit bâtir des hangars, établit des cuisines pour nourrir les Scabs, si le besoin se ferait sentir, et travailla si bien l'opinion publique, que police, députés, sheriffs et milice étaient préparés à l'avance. Quoi d'étonnant, si après tout cela les membres sages et conservateurs prêchèrent contre une grève qui fut perdue à l'avance? N'avait-ils pas fait tout ce qu'ils pouvaient, pour arriver à ce résultat? Voyez vous une armée en temps de guerre, envoyer ses éclaireurs prévenir l'ennemi, et lui dire quand l'armée adverse s'approche, bien armée et par quel chemin qu'elle va s'approcher? Voilà pourtant bien le cas, quand une corporation d'ouvriers litige

trop longtemps avant d'entrer en lutte. Résumons donc: Evitez la grève le plus longtemps possible; n'en parlez jamais, n'y pensez que quand vous serez prêt à foudre sur l'ennemi, et pour ce faire, soyez assuré de la discipline de vos membres. Choisissez le bon moment, et ayez votre caisse bien garnie.

Mais, si toutes ces conditions se réunissent, c'est à dire que vos patrons sauront qu'au moins les deux tiers des hommes du métier appartiennent à l'Union, que cette dernière a un fond de réserve suffisant pour engager la lutte et nourrir ses grévistes, que la chambre syndicale saura choisir le bon moment, où le Capital engagé ne saurait souffrir aucun délai, vous aurez toutes les chances pour gagner une victoire éclatante. Voici le bon côté de la chose; soyez bien préparé, comme nous le disons plus haut, et Mrss les patrons le sauront aussi bien que vous, et ne risqueront pas d'être battus. La grève sera gagnée avant d'avoir commencé.

Si, au contraire une lutte avec le capital est engagée, et la chambre syndicale omet une ou toutes les conditions citées plus haut, la grève sera perdue à l'avance, et il prendra des années de temps avant d'avoir réparé le mal fait à l'organisation.

N'oublions donc pas les conditions indispensables pour gagner la victoire: l'Union doit au moins contrôler les deux tiers des hommes du métier, elle doit avoir un bon fond de réserve pour nourrir les grévistes, et elle doit avant tout bien choisir le moment d'engager la lutte.

Ayez tout cela, et vous n'aurez pas de grève, on ne refuse rien à qui est assez fort pour se prendre ce qu'il demande.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.



Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS.

LA GRÈVE D'HENNEBONT.

Il me reste bien peu de place pour parler comme il conviendrait de la grève d'Hennebont, dont le développement menaçait pendant quelque temps de tourner au tragique. L'origine de ce mouvement gréviste remonte au 2 juillet, date à laquelle quelques ouvriers (les chauffeurs-gaziers de la Compagnie des Cirages français) allèrent se plaindre à leur syndicat d'être astreint à un travail supplémentaire non payé. Une centaine d'autres travailleurs de la même Compagnie, dont le salaire quotidien n'est que de 1^{fr}75 par jour, joignèrent leurs réclamations à celles des gaziers et demandèrent une augmentation de 0^{fr}50 par jour. Comme on voit, leurs prétentions étaient des plus modestes, aussi le syndicat décida-t-il de les appuyer et les transmit-il à la Compagnie. Cette dernière répondit par un refus net et tranchant. La grève fut immédiatement déclarée et, par esprit de solidarité, tous les autres travailleurs employés soit à la fabrication des cirages soit aux forges d'Hennebont qui appartiennent à la même société, quittèrent les ateliers. Le nombre des grévistes était ainsi porté à 1,800.

Conformément à la loi, le bureau syndical demanda à ce que le conflit fut soumis à l'arbitrage du juge de paix, mais la Société des Cirages français repoussa non seulement cet arbitrage, mais refusa même d'entamer aucun pour parler avec les représentants des ouvriers pour essayer de concilier le différent. Pendant trois semaines la grève se déroula d'une façon calme et sans incidents notables, mais les mesures de police prises par l'autorité administrative pour parer aux troubles

possibles, ne tardèrent pas au contraire à les faire naître.

Des arrestations opérées au cours de différentes manifestations, notamment celle d'un délégué de la Fédération des métallurgistes, aigriront les esprits et poussèrent au paroxysme la colère des ouvriers. Les soldats chargèrent à différentes reprises et les ouvriers ripostèrent avec des pierres. De part et d'autre il y eut des blessés. Mais où le conflit menaçait de devenir aigu ce fut à Lorient, ville voisine d'Hennebont, où les ouvriers arrêtés furent conduits. Une grande effervescence se déclara chez les travailleurs; ceux de l'arsenal parlèrent de faire cause commune avec les grévistes. De violentes bagarres s'y déroulèrent; la prison fut un moment assiégée et ses portes faillirent céder sous les coups des assaillants, le tribunal lui-même fut un moment entouré et sérieusement menacé. Mais, comme toujours, la troupe eut le dernier mot et les abords du tribunal purent être dégagés.

Voyant la tournure menaçante que prenaient les événements, quelques hauts personnages, notamment le ministre de l'intérieur, s'interposèrent entre les grévistes et la Compagnie des Cirages français, et, le 8 août, le conflit prenait fin par un compromis accepté par les ouvriers, lequel stipulait qu'une augmentation de 0^{fr}25 par jour serait accordée aux grévistes.

On voit, par ce qui précède, à quels efforts sont astreints les travailleurs français pour obtenir des résultats plus que modestes.

L'histoire du développement de l'organisation ouvrière en France pendant les deux derniers siècles, la description des divers modes qu'elle dut adopter sous la pression des circonstances tant politiques qu'économiques avant d'arriver à sa forme actuelle, ne manqueraient certainement pas d'intérêt pour mes lecteurs de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique; mais la place qui m'est réservée ici ne me permet malheureusement pas de l'esquisser même à grands traits. L'actualité à déjà peine à se mouvoir dans le cadre restreint de deux ou trois colonnes du CARPENTER et ne saurait accepter de voir sa part réduite encore par un retour vers le passé. Il ne m'en faut pas moins, pour l'intelligence de ce qui va suivre, expliquer en quoi et comment le mouvement syndical français proprement dit, tel que nous le concevons aujourd'hui, est de création relativement récente.

À la fin du dix-huitième siècle, patrons et ouvriers, producteurs et consommateurs souffraient depuis longtemps du régime imposé aux corporations de métiers. Pour couper court aux abus qui en découlaient, la Révolution proclama la liberté du travail, et une des premières lois de la Convention (14-17 juin 1791) interdit formellement les associations et réunions de personnes de même profession. Cette prohibition frappait jusqu'aux sociétés destinées à procurer des secours aux malades et aux chômeurs. Cependant sur ce dernier point une certaine tolérance fut par la suite laissée aux ouvriers. Comme ils n'avaient à leur disposition que cet unique moyen pour se grouper, les travailleurs s'empressèrent d'y recourir, dans les grandes villes surtout. Sous le couvert de la mutualité, de véritables associations de résistance ne tardèrent pas à fonctionner chez les corporations les plus avancées. Mais ce ne fut guère qu'à partir de 1860 qu'ils s'hardirent à créer quelques syndicats sous la forme que nous leur connaissons de nos jours. Consacrant le fait acquis, un rapport du ministre de l'intérieur annonçait, huit ans plus tard, que les syndicats ouvriers jouiraient dorénavant de la tolérance accordée aux syndicats patronaux. Les

événements de 1870-71 marquèrent inévitablement un temps d'arrêt dans l'organisation ouvrière; mais, sous l'influence des Expositions internationales, où les délégués français prirent contact avec leurs frères étrangers, elle reprit de plus belle, et quand en 1884 le Parlement vota la loi qui régit actuellement les syndicats professionnels, on pouvait évaluer à environ 500 le nombre de ces derniers avec 60,000 adhérents. C'est à cette date qu'il faut placer la naissance du mouvement syndical actuel, qui, depuis lors, n'a cessé d'avancer à pas de géant.

Leur existence légale assurée, les syndicats ouvriers ne tardèrent pas, en effet, à se développer rapidement, bien qu'au début l'accueil réservé à la loi fut loin d'être chaleureux, certains la considérant comme policière et tout au plus bonne à ralentir la marche en avant du prolétariat. Toujours est-il qu'en 1885 le nombre des syndicats qui s'étaient soumis aux prescriptions de la loi n'était que de 221; il passa à 280 en 1886, à 501 en 1887, à 725 en 1888, à 821 en 1889 et à 1,006 en 1890. Ou 31 décembre 1901, le nombre des syndicats ouvriers s'élevait à 3,680 avec 614,204 adhérents. Comme on le voit, la progression de l'organisation ouvrière a été considérable et la loi de 1884 n'a pas été funeste à son développement ainsi qu'on le craignait lors de sa promulgation.

Il nous reste maintenant à indiquer, d'après une récente publication officielle, qu'elle était la situation des groupements professionnels au 1 janvier 1903. À cette date, le nombre des syndicats ouvriers était porté à 3,934 avec un effectif total de 643,757 adhérents, accusant encore une importante augmentation sur les chiffres de l'année précédente. La répartition des syndicats et de leurs membres par groupes professionnels donne les résultats suivants: pour l'agriculture (non compris les syndicats agricoles proprement dits au nombre de 2,433 comptant 598,834 membres), forêts, pêche et élevage on trouve 145 syndicats avec 15,592 syndiqués représentant 0.46 p. de la population ouvrière totale de cette catégorie; pour les mines, 69 syndicats, 68,900 syndiqués (44.28 p.); pour les carrières 19 syndicats, 4,590 syndiqués (8.25 p.); pour l'alimentation, 289 syndicats, 40,411 syndiqués (6.72 p.); pour les produits chimiques, 96 syndicats, 15,091 syndiqués (14.22 p.); pour les industries polygraphiques, 297 syndicats, 21,391 syndiqués (17.71 p.); pour les cuirs et peaux, 232 syndicats, 22,179 syndiqués (13.12 p.); pour les industries textiles, 285 syndicats, 59,691 syndiqués (9.36 p.); pour le travail des étoffes, 222 syndicats, 23,945 syndiqués (5.48 p.); pour les industries du bois, 261 syndicats, 19,015 syndiqués (8.45 p.); pour le travail des métaux, 427 syndicats, 87,692 syndiqués (17.84 p.); pour le travail des terres et des pierres, 100 syndicats, 12,239 syndiqués (8.40 p.); pour le bâtiment, 740 syndicats, 58,779 syndiqués (11.29 p.); pour les transports et la manutention, 584 syndicats, 176,356 syndiqués (11.40 p.); et pour les soins personnels et domestiques, 56 syndicats, 9,979 syndiqués (1.24 p.).

C'est donc chez les mineurs et dans les industries des métaux et polygraphiques que l'organisation syndicale a atteint le plus grand développement, quant au nombre tout au moins. Par contre, les travailleurs agricoles, les domestiques, les ouvriers du vêtement et de l'alimentation sont les plus en retard. Mais étant donné l'état des esprits et les efforts constants qui sont tentés pour amener les ouvriers à se grouper, il est à prévoir que, d'ici peu, de notables modifications devront être apportées à ce tableau.

Sympathie-Strikes.

Sympathie-Strikes sind dem Unternehmertum immer schon ein Dorn im Auge gewesen, und wenn diese Herren gegenwärtig so scharf dagegen in's Feld ziehen und in den Verträgen mit ihren Arbeitern eine Klausel vorsehen haben möchten, die obige verbietet, so darf uns dies nicht Wunder nehmen. Das solidarische Handeln der organisierten Arbeiter, das in einem Sympathie-Strike gipfelt, paßt den Unternehmern nicht in den Kram. Sie möchten letztere abgeschafft sehen, wohl wissend, daß ein Gewerk, wenn auf sich allein angewiesen, ihren Annahmen nicht den nötigen Widerstand entgegenzusetzen kann und den Wünschen der Ausbeuter gefügiger gemacht wird. Wir organisierte Arbeiter haben ja schon unzählige Male erklärt, daß uns Strikes überhaupt unerwünscht sind, daß wir sie, wo nur immer möglich, zu vermeiden suchen und nur, wenn alle Versuche, herrschende Differenzen auf gutlichem Wege beizulegen, gescheitert sind, als äußerstes Mittel, unsere gerechten Forderungen durchzusetzen, zum Ausstände greifen. Umso mehr suchen wir Sympathie-Strikes zu vermeiden, bei denen es sich nicht um Beschwerden über unsere eigenen Arbeitsverhältnisse, sondern um andere Gewerke berührende Fragen handelt. Und doch hieße es, alle unsere Grundzüge auf den Kopf stellen, wollten wir uns des Rechtes des Eintretens in einen Sympathie-Strike in irgend einer Weise begeben.

Eine Entäußerung dieses Rechtes hieße unserem Lösungsworte: „Einer für Alle und Alle für Einen“ den Rücken kehren. Wir müßten die längst erkannte Wahrheit, daß die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter aller Berufszweige identisch sind und diese daher solidarisch handeln müssen, verleugnen, und unser altes Axiom: „Vereinigt sind wir schwach, vereint aber stark und mächtig“, verwerfen.

Welchen Zweck würden gemischte lokale oder nationale Centralkörper überhaupt noch haben, wenn wir solidarisch handeln mit den Arbeitern anderer Gewerke entsagen und ihnen in ihren Kämpfen für bessere Arbeitsbedingungen die oftmals einzig wirkliche Hilfe, das Eintreten in einen Sympathie-Strike, verweigern würden?

Wenn die den Centralkörpern zugehörigen Gewerksorganisationen mit ihren Arbeitgebern einen Vertrag eingehen würden, welcher Sympathie-Strikes verbietet, so würden diese Körper, zu deren Aufbau wir Jahre der Mühe und Opfer verwendet haben, zu einfachen Debattir-Klubs herabsinken, oder sie müßten das Feld ihrer Thätigkeit ausschließlich auf Boycott-Verfahren oder auf politische Fragen beschränken. Letzteres wäre zwar nicht das Schlimmste, wenn die Vertreter in diesen Körperschaften von ihrem wahren Klasseninteresse beseelt und in der Beurteilung dieser Fragen von Klassenbewußtsein geleitet wären, was aber bis jetzt bekanntlich nur selten der Fall ist.

Die Gefahr, die Zugeständnisse an die Arbeitgeber in der Frage der Sympathie-Strikes für jedes einzelne Gewerk in sich bergen würden, ist besonders in die Augen springend, wenn man sich die Lage eines Gewerkes, nachdem solche Zugeständnisse gemacht worden sind, vergegenwärtigt.

Wir sind längst darüber klar, daß jedes einzelne Gewerk des Bestandes anderer Gewerke bedarf, um der eigenen Sache zum Siege verhelfen zu können; auch unsere Brüderschaft war schon häufig in der Lage, Beistand von Außen anrufen zu müssen. Wenn wir uns also unseren Arbeitgebern gegenüber verpflichten, keine Sympathie-Strikes einzugehen, so können wir selbstverständlich von anderen Gewerken den Beistand nicht erwarten, dessen Gewährung wir ihnen unsererseits verweigern.

Die Frage der Sympathie-Strikes ist eine so tiefstehende, und eine Entäußerung des Rechtes, solche anzuordnen, können von so weittragenden und schlimmen Folgen begleitet sein, daß durch sie die ganze gewerkschaft-

liche Organisation in ihren Grundfesten erschüttert wird.

Das Unternehmertum bezeichnet das Anordnen eines Sympathie-Strikes gegen einen Arbeitgeber, der seinen Arbeitern keinen Grund zur Klage giebt und die Union-Regeln beobachtet, als eine Ungerechtigkeit und Ungeheuerlichkeit. Nun, wir geben zu, daß vom Standpunkte der Unternehmer aus betrachtet, diese Auffassung eine logische ist. Doch auch wir Arbeiter haben einen Standpunkt zu vertreten, und besonders in dieser Frage dürfen wir uns von der Ausbeuterlogik nicht irre führen lassen.

Das Gesetz der Selbsterhaltung schreibt uns Arbeitern vor, daß wir unseren Brüdern anderer Gewerke in ihren Kämpfen um ein menschenwürdigeres Dasein bis zum äußersten beistehen müssen, und wenn dadurch auch Unschuldige in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden, so liegt dies an der heutigen verkehrten Gesellschaftsordnung, die wir nicht eingeführt haben, die den Arbeiter zum Paria stempelt und die ihm in seinem Streben nach günstigeren Lebensbedingungen schließlich keine andere Wahl übrig läßt, als dem Ausbeuter, dem Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel, sein einziges Besitztum, seine Arbeitskraft, zu verweigern, um Erfolg zu erzielen.

Bei dem Unternehmertum, das sich in seinem Konkurrenzkampfe gegenseitig zu zerfleischen gewohnt ist, das nur unter sich einig ist, wenn sich Gelegenheit bietet, immer noch mehr Profit aus den Arbeitern heraus zu pressen oder ihre Waarenpreise hinauf zu schrauben, findet selbstverständlich der unter den organisierten Arbeitern herrschende Geist der Brüderlichkeit, der sie zu selbstlosem Opferbringen und zu solidarischem Handeln anspornt, wie dies ein Sympathie-Strike erfordert, keine Würdigung.

Was auch immer die Arbeiter zur Wahrung ihrer Interessen unternehmen mögen, ist natürlicherweise den Interessen der Unternehmer zuwider und in deren Augen ungerecht. Wenn aber dieselben Handlungen von Arbeitgebern ausgehen, so sind sie recht und billig.

Die Unternehmer rotten sich zu Fabrikanten-Vereinigungen und Bürger-Vereinen (Citizens' Alliances) zusammen; sie bilden eine Strikekassette zur Unterstützung solcher Arbeitgeber, deren Arbeiter in den Ausstand getreten sind; sie schließen die Arbeiter ganzer Städte aus, weil sie sich ihren Bedingungen nicht unterwerfen wollen, wie in Omaha, Neb.; Norfolk, Va.; Denver, Col., und viele andere mehr. Dies sind Maßnahmen, die den Sympathie-Strikes so ähnlich sind, wie ein Ei dem anderen; sie sind aber gegen Arbeiter gerichtet und daher gerecht und in der Ordnung. Wenn die Minenbesitzer durch Lohnverkürzungen und andere Schikanen ihre Arbeiter zum Ausstände zwingen und dann, angeblich auf Grund des dadurch entstandenen Kohlenmangels, die Kohlenpreise erhöhen; wenn die Schlächter die Fleischpreise, die Zucker-Fabrikanten die Zuckerpreise erhöhen und so fort, unter denen alle Konsumenten, von denen die meisten an einem etwaigen Arbeiter-Konflikt gar keinen Antheil haben, leiden müssen, so ist dies nichts mehr und nichts weniger als ein Sympathie-Strike. Und zwar ist dies ein Sympathie-Strike auf Kosten der Arbeiter, weil sich Unternehmer durch Erhöhung ihrer eigenen Waarenpreise wieder schadlos halten können, während es auf Seiten der Arbeiter abermals harter Kämpfe bedarf, um ihre Löhne den erhöhten Preisen der Existenzmittel wieder anzupassen.

Wir haben in letzter Zeit wiederholt ausgeführt, daß gerade das vereinigte Vorgehen des Unternehmertums die Arbeiter zu festem Zusammenschließen ihrer Reihen und solidarischerem Handeln drängen werde, und wir sind auch heute noch der festen Zuversicht, daß dies geschieht, obgleich in einzelnen Fällen die Arbeiter, wie die Baugewerke in New York, bereits Verträge mit ihren Arbeitgebern eingegangen sind, welche eine Sympathie-Strikes verpönende Klausel ent-

halten. Wir befürchten keinen Augenblick, daß sich die Masse der organisierten Arbeiter, trotz Drohungen und Einschüchterungen der Unternehmer, eine so wichtige und wichtige Waffe, wie es Sympathie-Strikes sind, entreißen lassen wird.

Was übrigens die New Yorker Vorgänge betrifft, so sind diese für das Große und Ganze nicht maßgebend, weil in keinem anderen Orte dieses Landes die Baugewerksorganisationen so zerfahren, ihre Vertreter so korrupt und das gegenseitige sich in den Rücken fallen so allgemein ist, als zu jener Zeit in New York. Diese traurigen Zustände haben sich die New Yorker Bau-Unternehmer einfach zu Nutzen gemacht, und die Arbeiter waren in Folge innerer Kämpfe so geschwächt, daß sie sich den Bedingungen ihrer Arbeitgeber, wenigstens momentan, unterwerfen mußten.

Der erfreuliche Gesinnungsumschwung unter den organisierten Backsteinlegern ist unter Anderem ein Beweis, daß wir in unseren oben erwähnten Ausführungen nicht fehlgegangen sind. Die Organisation der Backsteinleger war immer als eine der konservativsten bekannt; alle ihre Verträge mit ihren Arbeitgebern enthielten gegen Sympathie-Strikes gerichtete Bestimmungen; sie hat immer jeden engeren Anschluß an andere Gewerke abgewiesen. In den seltenen Fällen, wo sie mit letzteren solidarisch handelte, ging ihr Solidaritätsgefühl, sobald es zu einem Ausstände kam, in die Brüche. Diese selbe Organisation der Backsteinleger hat kürzlich den Anschluß an die American Federation of Labor in Erwägung gezogen und ein dahingehender Antrag wurde von ihrer letzten Convention nur mit sehr geringer Majorität verworfen. Ferner waren die Backsteinleger unter den eifrigsten Befürwortern der jüngst gegründeten Federation der Baugewerke und eines ihrer Mitglieder ist deren Präsident. Wir sehen also, daß sich auch in dieser Gewerkschaft die Einsicht Bahn gebrochen hat, daß sie isoliert und ohne die Sympathie und Unterstützung anderer Gewerke dem organisierten Unternehmertum nicht mehr Schach bieten kann. Dieser Gesinnungsumschwung ist gerade jetzt um so mehr zu begrüßen, wo das Unternehmertum die wirksamste und werthvollste Sympathiebeziehung eines Gewerkes für ein anderes in Acht und Bann erklärt hat, und wir hoffen, daß das gute Beispiel der Backsteinleger auch auf andere noch isoliert stehende Gewerksorganisationen eine günstige Wirkung ausüben wird.

Was den organisierten Arbeitern gegenwärtig Noth thut ist nicht Eindämmung ihrer Sympathie, sondern Sympathie-Erweiterung. Wir wollen uns ernstlich bemühen, alle Strikes zu vermeiden, aber wir dürfen an unserer Sympathie, die sich im Nothfalle in einem Sympathie-Strike äußert, nicht rütteln lassen, und Verträge, die Bestimmungen enthalten, welche diese ausschließt, entschieden zurückweisen.

Die Downey'sche Entscheidung und die Interessen der Amalgamated Woodworkers.

In seiner Entscheidung über die zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und den Amalgamated Woodworkers herrschenden Jurisdiktionsstreitigkeiten hat Schiedsrichter Downey bekanntlich den Woodworkers über die in Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken und Bar und Cabinet-Shops beschäftigten Arbeiter Jurisdiktion zugesprochen. Das Aufstellen der in oben genannten Fabriken und Shops verfertigten Begleitungs-Gegenstände (trim work) und Bar- und Office-Einrichtungen fällt hingegen, laut der Downey'schen Entscheidung, den Carpenters zu.

Nachdem wir nun wiederholt nachgewiesen haben, daß unsere Brüderschaft in dieser Entscheidung vergewaltigt wird, weil sie unsere Gewerkschaftsinteressen untergräbt; weil sie die Holzarbeiter des Bauhauses in zwei Sek-

tionen, in inside und outside Arbeiter, theilt, die doch absolut zusammen gehören; weil sie eine Aenderung des Namens unserer Organisation involvirt u. s. w., wollen wir heute den Beweis liefern, daß auch die Interessen der Mitglieder der Amalgamated Woodworkers durch die Downey'sche Entscheidung schwer geschädigt und letzteren eine Stellung zugewiesen ist, die ihnen fast jede Aussicht auf Verbesserung ihrer Arbeitsverhältnisse raubt und sie zur Ohnmacht verdammt.

Die Geschichte der organisierten Möbelarbeiter hat uns gelehrt, daß es für die Arbeiter in Werkstätten, wo Cabinet-, Bar- und Office-Einrichtungen hergestellt werden, eine äußerst schwierige Aufgabe ist, ohne die Sympathie und thatkräftige Unterstützung der Carpenters, welche die von den Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeitern verfertigten Gegenstände in den Gebäuden aufstellen, Annahmen der Arbeitgeber mit Erfolg abzuweisen oder Forderungen für günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen durchzusetzen.

Die bei den Am. Woodworkers heute üblichen Arbeitsregeln, im Vergleich mit den in unserer Brüderschaft eingeführten, die längeren Arbeitsstunden und bedeutend niedrigeren Löhne, sind ein sprechender Beweis für die richtige Kennzeichnung der Lage der Am. Woodworkers, in die sie durch ihre Zugehörigkeit zu einer von den Carpenters abgesonderten Organisation veretzt sind.

Die organisierten Möbelarbeiter beschlossen schon auf ihrer zweiten in Baltimore im Jahre 1874 abgehaltenen Convention, den alten Gebrauch und Unfug des Liefers des großen Werkzeuges abzuschaffen; aber erst 26 Jahre später, nachdem die New Yorker Möbelarbeiter zu unserer Brüderschaft übertreten waren, konnte diesem Gebrauche in New York ein Ende bereitet werden. Die New Yorker Möbelarbeiter waren bereits im Jahre 1872 zur Erringung des Achtstundentages in den Ausstand getreten, und trotz wiederholter Versuche und fast ununterbrochener, große Opfer erheischender Kämpfe, war es ihnen nicht gelungen, das ersehnte Ziel zu erreichen. Erst nach ihrem Anschlusse an unsere Brüderschaft, und mit Hilfe der Carpenter, konnte die achtstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt werden. Ja, noch mehr—bei dem Uebertritte der ehemaligen Unions No. 7 und 38 (jetzt 309 und 476) zu unserer Brüderschaft im Jahre 1895 betrug deren Arbeitszeit 53 Stunden und der Minimallohn \$17.00 per Woche. Verbunden mit den Carpenters und unter deren Beistand ist diese Arbeitszeit seitdem auf 44 Stunden per Woche reduziert und der Minimallohn auf \$20.25 erhöht worden. In den Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken des Bronx Borough und Mt. Vernon waren vor 1901 noch neun und sogar zehn Stunden die übliche tägliche Arbeitszeit und die Löhne betrugen von \$8.00 bis \$15.00 per Woche. Die Arbeiter dieser Fabriken wurden im Laufe der Jahre 1901 und 1902 unter der Jurisdiktion unserer Brüderschaft organisiert und die 44-stündige Arbeitszeit und ein Minimallohn von \$18.00 per Woche eingeführt.

Ähnliche Erfolge haben jene Orte zu verzeichnen, in denen sich die Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter unserer Brüderschaft angeschlossen haben und sie nicht mehr von den Carpenters getrennt und in der Durchsetzung ihrer Forderungen an ihre Arbeitgeber nicht nur auf sich selbst angewiesen waren.

Nach Anführung obiger Thatfachen sollte es selbst jedem dem Holzarbeitergewerke Fernstehenden einleuchten, daß Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter, welche die Begleitungsgegenstände herstellen, und Carpenter, welche dieselben in den Gebäuden aufstellen, zusammen einer einzigen Organisation angehören müssen, wenn sie ihre Interessen verstehen und wahren wollen. Es sollte nach unseren Ausführungen ferner jedem unserem Gewerkschaftsfernstehenden klar werden, daß die Downey'sche Entscheidung die Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter einerseits und die Carpenters andererseits in zwei verschiedene Organisationen

eintheilt, aller Vernunft, allen Erfahrungen, die wir in der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung gemacht haben, zuwiderläuft, und sogar den Interessen der Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers Sohn spricht, die, soweit sie an der Herstellung von Begleitungsgegenständen beschäftigt sind, dieselben Erfahrungen gemacht haben, wie ihre Kollegen in New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis u. s. w.

Man könnte nun gegenüber unseren Ausführungen den Einwand erheben, daß die Am. Woodworkers durchaus nicht isoliert dastünden, da sie ja mit der American Federation of Labor affiliert und deren Unterstützung gewiß seien.—Nun, was die Unterstützung seitens der A. F. of L. anbetrifft, so ist es ja hinlänglich bekannt, daß letztere kaum wagen darf, über moralische Unterstützung eines bedrängten Gewerkes hinauszugreifen, und zwar aus dem einfachen Grunde, weil die mit ihr affilierten Organisationen, unsere Bruderschaft nicht ausgenommen, sich noch nicht zu ausreichendem solidarischem Handeln, das heißt zur Velaftung mit einer Strike tage im Interesse eines im Kampfe stehenden Gewerkes, herauschwingen können. Ebenso wenig hat die A. F. of L. gegenwärtig die Macht, Sympathie-Strikes anzuordnen, abgesehen davon, daß unsere Bruderschaft, die, wenn es sich um einen Sympathie-Strike im Interesse der Am. Woodworkers handeln würde, doch in erster Linie in Betracht käme, in diesem Falle nicht zu haben sein würde, nachdem die Am. Woodworkers durch an unserer Bruderschaft wiederholt geübten Ver rath sich deren Sympathie verschert haben.

Schiedsrichter Downey hat in seiner Entscheidung, sei es aus Unkenntnis der Gewerkschaftsverhältnisse oder aus anderen Motiven, die Interessen der Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers ganz und gar unberücksichtigt gelassen. Er hat, wie es die Exekutive der A. F. of L. in ihren diesbezüglichen Entscheidungen thut, nur den Namen der Am. Woodworkers einen Liebesdienst erwiesen, indem er ihnen ihre Organisation und damit Amt und Versorgung zu erhalten sucht.

Die Downey'sche Entscheidung ist nicht nur ein Eingriff in die Interessen unserer Bruderschaft, sondern auch in die Interessen der Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers. Seine Entscheidung mag wohl zeitweilig auf die weitere Entwicklung der Holzarbeiterbewegung einen störenden und hemmenden Einfluß ausüben, wird aber den natürlichen Verlauf der Entwicklung nicht aufhalten können.

Pferd und Mensch.

In der Nähe von Baltimore hat die Maryland Gesellschaft zur Verhütung von Grausamkeiten gegen Thiere ein Alters-Asyl für Pferde errichtet, dem seitens der bürgerlichen Presse großes Lob entgegengebracht wird.

Die Baltimore „Sun“ weicht diesem Thier-Asyl einen Leitartikel, in welchem es u. A. heißt: „Das ist eine vorzügliche Wohlthätigkeit, deren Nothwendigkeit jedem Menschen einleuchten wird. Zu oft kommt es vor, daß nach Jahren treuer Arbeit das Pferd an irgend eine rüchliche Loser oder ignorerante Person verkauft wird, die es aushungert und überarbeitet, bis es infolge schlechter Behandlung niedersinkt. Im besten Falle wird es erschossen, wenn es zu alt oder zu schwach ist für profitablen Dienst. . . . Der Weg, den die Gesellschaft zur Verhütung von Grausamkeiten gegen Thiere einschlägt, ist ein besserer, indem dadurch den alten Lieblingen gegen Zahlung einer mäßigen Summe durch den Eigentümer Ruhe und gute Behandlung für den Rest ihrer Tage verschafft wird.“

So weit die Ausführungen der genannten Zeitung über dieses Thier-Asyl, gegen die kein Mensch etwas einwenden kann.

Aber uns will scheinen, daß man das, was hier von den alten, abgerackerten Pferden gesagt ist, ganz gut auch auf die alten, abgerackerten Menschen anwenden könnte.

Wie bei den Pferden, so ist es auch nur zu häufig bei den Menschen der Fall, daß sie „nach Jahren treuer Dienste“ nicht einmal, wie die Pferde, an eine andere Person verkauft werden—die immerhin für das ihm übergebene Thier zu sorgen hat—sondern daß der Mensch, der Arbeiter, wenn infolge Altersschwäche seine Kraft nachläßt, einfach auf die Straße gesetzt wird, und wenn er zehnmal jahrelang treue Dienste leistete. Für die Pferde mögen sich Eigentümer finden, die eine mäßige Summe zahlen, um ihnen für ihr Alter ein Asyl zu geben. Wo aber ist der Unternehmer, der Kapitalist zu finden, der für seine Arbeiter, wenn sie lange Jahre ihm ihre Arbeitskraft geopfert haben, eine Summe aussetzt, um ihnen für ihr Alter ein Asyl zu schaffen?—

Unsere verrückten Gesellschaftszustände haben derart das Denken und Empfinden der Menschen auf den Kopf gestellt, daß Jedermann es als durchaus selbstverständlich und anerkanntes Recht betrachtet, wenn der Eigentümer eines Arbeitstieres durch entsprechende Maßnahmen dessen Alter sichert. Wollte Jemand in derselben Weise die Arbeitsmenschen behandeln, die ihm jahrelang dienen, er würde als ein Sonderling, als ein überpanneter Narr hingestellt werden. Wird doch das Verlangen der Sozialisten, daß der Staat—da die Unternehmer es nicht thun—die Altersversorgung der Arbeiter übernimmt, als etwas Unerhörtes, als eine Utopie, ja, gar als eine „Entwürdigung“ hingestellt und mit allen Mitteln bekämpft!

Dem alten Thiere den Rest seines Lebens zu garantiren, das ist Wohlthätigkeit. Dem alten Arbeiter dasselbe zu thun, das heißt Utopie; dazu fühlt der „Eigentümer der Arbeiter“, die kapitalistische Klasse, keinerlei Verpflichtung.

Ist es unrichtig, wenn wir sagen, daß die verrückten Gesellschaftszustände das Denken und Empfinden der Menschen auf den Kopf gestellt haben? Wäre es andererseits möglich, daß selbst Arbeiter sich sträuben könnten gegen Einführung von Zuständen, die ihnen ein sorgloses Leben im Alter garantiren?

New Yorker Volkszeitung.

Jurisdiktions- Streitigkeiten zwischen dem deutschen Schiffszimmerer- und dem Werftarbeiterverband.

Wie aus nachstehender, der „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ entnommenen Notiz zu ersehen ist, sind es nicht die Holzarbeiter-Organisationen allein, in denen die Jurisdiktionsfrage viel Staub aufwirbelt. Auch unter den Kollegen in Deutschland gehen die Ansichten über diese Frage noch weit auseinander. Die „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ schreibt in ihrer Ausgabe vom 4. Oktober:

„In der vorletzten Nummer des „Werftarbeiter“ finden wir einen Bericht über eine Konferenz von Vertretern des Schiffszimmerer- und des Werftarbeiterverbandes, an der auch ein Vertreter der Generalkommission theilnahm. Der Schiffszimmererverband führt beschwerde, daß der Werftarbeiterverband Schiffszimmerer aufnimmt, und umgekehrt klagt der Werftarbeiterverband, daß der Schiffszimmererverband unter den Mitgliedern des Werftarbeiterverbandes Hausagitation betreibt. Während letzterer für eine Verschmelzung beider Organisationen ist, will der Schiffszimmererverband, dessen Vorsitzender „stolz auf sein Handwerk ist“, nichts davon wissen. Wir vertreten die Ansicht, daß das Schiffszimmerergewerbe immer mehr im Eisenbahnbau verdrängt wird, aber da sie nun einmal „stolz auf ihr Handwerk“ und absolut von einer anderen Organisation nichts wissen wollen, soll man sie gewähren lassen, schon um deswegen, weil auch die sonst auf Werften in Betracht kommenden Organisationen, wie der Holz- und

Metallarbeiterverband, für sie nicht in Frage kommen können. Anders mit dem Werftarbeiterverband. Welche Berufe sind in ihm vertreten? Metallarbeiter jeder Branche, Tischler jeder Branche, Plazarbeiter, vielleicht auch einige Segelmacher. Also zum überwiegenden Theil Arbeiter, die dem Metall- oder Holzarbeiterverband sehr wohl angehören könnten; würden diese aus dem Werftarbeiterverband ausscheiden, dann wäre es mit dem Werftarbeiterverband zu Ende. Damit dies nicht geschieht, redet man sich ein, daß „die Industrieverbände nicht diejenige Form der Organisation seien, welche für die Zukunft maßgebend sein würden, sondern die Betriebsorganisation werde die Organisationsform der Zukunft sein.“—Kollege Dellrich, der so sprach, sollte doch wissen, daß die Industrieverbände alle die in diversen verwandten Berufen und in einem Betriebe beschäftigten Personen in sich vereinigen, und daß für die Werftbetriebe nur der Holz- und der Metallarbeiterverband in Frage kommen. Daß diese beiden Verbände bei Differenzen sich doch sehr leicht verständigen und vor allen Dingen einen größeren Einfluß auf die Gestaltung der Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse ausüben können, als der kleine Werftarbeiterverband als Dritter im Bunde, liegt doch wohl klar auf der Hand. Im übrigen meinen wir, es bestehen gerade Organisationsformen genug, ohne daß noch eine neue, die Betriebsorganisation, hinzukommen braucht. Wir haben immer gesagt, daß in heutiger Zeit der Centralisation das Zwitterding „Werftarbeiterverband“ gar keine Berechtigung hat. Es wäre wirklich besser, wenn recht bald darin eine Aenderung eintreten würde.

In Bezug auf die Grenzstreitigkeiten zwischen letzterem und dem Schiffszimmererverband ist eine Resolution angenommen worden, die es den Vertretern beider Verbände zur Pflicht macht, Hand in Hand zu arbeiten und ein friedliches Verhältnis auch unter den Mitgliedern der beiden Organisationen herbeizuführen. An Orten, wo ausschließlich Holzschiffbau betrieben wird, soll dem Verband der Schiffszimmerer allein die Agitation überlassen bleiben. Wo keine Organisation beider Verbände besteht, soll das Agitationsfeld für beide Organisationen frei sein.“

Ein bemerkenswerthes Urtheil über Arbeitervertreter und -Organisationen hat, wie wir der „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“ entnehmen, gelegentlich einer Rundfrage Gewerbegerichtsdirektor v. Schulz in Berlin ausgesprochen. Derselbe tritt gerade im Interesse des Friedens für die Organisation der Arbeiter ein:

„Wenn Arbeiterorganisationen dem Gewerbegericht nicht zur Hand wären, würde ein schnelles Einschreiten desselben bei Streiks nicht immer möglich sein. Als Beispiel des so herbeizuführenden eiligen Verfahrens erwähnen wir, daß mehrmals eine telephonische Unterredung mit dem Beamten des Gewerkschaftsbureaus ausreichte, um Mißverständnisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitern, welche zur Arbeitsniederlegung geführt hatten, aufzuklären. Nur wenige Stunden, und die Arbeiter setzten die unterbrochene Arbeit fort. Mit Ausnahme eines einzigen Falles waren bis heute die Gewerkschaften und ihre Führer—selbst wenn sie bei ihren Differenzen mit den Arbeitgebern in günstiger Lage sich befanden—auf Veranlassung des Gewerbegerichts stets bereit, das Einigungsamt anzurufen. Die viel angefeindeten Beamten der Gewerkschaften thun im übrigen nichts anderes, als was die Arbeitgeber von den Führern ihrer Verbände ebenso verlangen. Sie suchen, wie diese, bestmöglichst die Rechte ihrer Berufsgenossen wahrzunehmen. Fehler machen sie natürlich auch, ganz so wie die Arbeitgeber. Die Regel bildet, daß die Gewerkschaftsleiter, wie andere, in Streiks eine Kalamität erblicken und sie zu vermeiden suchen. Es ist bekannt, und dies möchte ich ganz besonders hervorheben, daß ungerechtfertigte Streiks von den Gewerkschaften nicht

unterstützt werden. Außerdem pflegen die Führer dem Gewerbegericht bei Streiks jede Hilfe zu leisten zur Beseitigung der Mißlichkeiten. Deswegen ist es uns angenehm, wenn an den Verhandlungen vor dem Einigungsamt sich Beamte der interessirten Gewerkschaften betheiligen. Freilich stoßen sie hier manchmal auf Widerstand bei der Gegenpartei, welche die Einmischung der Vertrauenspersonen der Arbeiter nicht zulassen will. Bei dieser Sachlage kann man es den Gewerkschaften nicht verübeln, wenn sie geeignetenfalls vor dem Einigungsamt auf ihre Anerkennung durch die Arbeitgeber drängen und die Zulassung ihrer Beamten zur Verhandlung fordern. Ein Gesellenausschuß mag für die Verhältnisse der Innung selbst vollkommen genügen, wie ein Arbeitsausschuß für einen einzelnen Betrieb segensbringend sein kann. Tarifverträge, welche allgemeine Verbreitung finden sollen, können jedoch nur Berufsvereine abschließen.“

Dieses Urtheil sollte man scharfmacherischen Arbeitgebern in's Gedächtniß rufen, wenn sie sich gegen Verhandlungen mit den Gewerkschaften steifen.

Ueber Frauenarbeit in Japan, oder richtiger Frauenausbeutung, schreibt das Organ der japanischen Sozialdemokraten: „In einer Spinnerei in Matsuyama arbeiten gegen 400 Arbeiterinnen, die in „Mädchenheimen“ untergebracht sind. Ihre Schlafstätten werden als schmutzige, ungesunde Böden geschildert; in einem Raume von 18x42 Fuß waren nicht weniger denn 80 Mädchen untergebracht, und zwar schlief die eine Schicht des Nachts, die andere am Tage in denselben Schlafstätten. Die Arbeitszeit der Mädchen, unter denen sich solche von unter 10 Jahren befinden, beträgt 12 Stunden pro Tag und es muß abwechselnd eine Woche Nachtschicht geleistet werden. Der Lohn beläuft sich auf 25 bis 55 Pf. pro Tag; 25 Pf. aber müssen die Mädchen pro Tag für Kost und Wohnung bezahlen. Durch ein raffiniertes Prämiensystem sucht man die Arbeitskraft der Arbeiterinnen bis auf den letzten Blutstropfen auszumergeln. Die lange Arbeitszeit, die gesundheitswidrigen Zustände, die unzureichende Nahrung, all dies bringt die Mädchen bald so herunter, daß stets ein großer Theil von ihnen gar nicht zur Arbeit kommen kann. Um ihren Eifer anzufachen, ist bestimmt, daß solche, die im Monate 26 Arbeitstage leisten, einen Tagelohn extra bekommen; wer 6 Monate ohne Unterbrechung arbeitet, erhält 12 Tagelöhne. Die Mehrzahl der Arbeiterinnen, die einen dreijährigen Kontrakt machen müssen, halten nicht aus, sondern laufen wieder davon; immer aber findet sich wieder Ersatz für sie aus den umliegenden ländlichen Gebieten.“

Für eine praktische Erfindung ist Herr Tischlermeister Dinter in Münsterberg i. Schl. der gefühlvolle Mutherschuß ertheilt worden. Es handelt sich um eine Bettstelle, bei welcher das oft recht beschwerliche Herausheben der Matratzen dadurch vermieden wird, daß die Matratze, die auf Rollen läuft, zur Seite des Bettes herausgezogen werden kann, was mit geringer Mühe ermöglicht wird. Ferner ist das Keilkissen verstellbar angebracht, so daß durch einen Zug an einem Kettchen der ruhende die gewünschte schräge Lage sich selbst reguliren kann. Unter der Matratze befindet sich übrigens noch ein Bretterboden, der das Einstauben der Matratze vermindert und zugleich auch als geheimes Schubfach benutzt werden kann. Die Rollen der Dinter'schen Reformbettstelle sollen sich nicht erheblich höher stellen, als die einer anderen modernen Bettstelle. Die Verbesserungen können auch an alten Bettstellen angebracht werden.

Verhalte Euch ruhig in den Versammlungen; redet aber, wenn Ihr zur Klärung vorliegender Fragen beitragen könnt.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Oct. 31, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
2—\$102.40		130—\$3.40		260—\$51.20	
3—73.20		131—195.80		261—8.90	
4—178.60		132—63.00		262—50.00	
5—83.80		133—18.80		263—35.90	
6—52.00		134—1050.00		264—20.60	
7—295.20		135—28.60		265—30.50	
8—305.00		136—38.20		266—34.70	
9—103.75		137—33.20		268—65.15	
10—222.40		138—42.50		269—35.20	
11—136.00		139—40.70		270—11.60	
12—85.20		140—1.80		271—11.90	
13—65.80		141—37.40		272—27.20	
14—36.40		142—170.00		273—65.70	
15—84.20		143—27.60		274—44.20	
16—45.10		144—26.20		275—15.90	
17—21.60		145—21.40		276—32.60	
18—149.20		146—67.95		277—141.00	
19—31.20		147—44.05		278—25.80	
20—34.90		148—61.40		279—10.00	
21—309.60		149—8.70		280—4.20	
22—46.80		150—11.90		281—94.60	
23—49.15		151—36.40		282—28.60	
24—46.40		152—17.60		283—16.40	
25—178.40		153—13.40		284—6.80	
26—72.80		154—20.20		285—4.40	
27—30.80		155—38.50		286—21.60	
28—365.10		156—6.40		287—31.10	
29—58.50		157—6.00		288—44.40	
30—58.80		158—9.40		289—28.40	
31—323.80		159—14.90		290—13.00	
32—22.60		160—3.40		291—39.40	
33—18.00		161—18.80		292—29.75	
34—139.40		162—11.60		293—24.60	
35—31.00		163—20.20		294—2.80	
36—18.20		164—20.00		295—9.80	
37—29.00		165—75.60		296—28.30	
38—5.20		166—25.00		297—28.40	
39—16.80		167—56.65		298—16.20	
40—23.20		168—21.80		299—56.70	
41—94.90		169—67.20		300—20.50	
42—47.60		170—9.40		301—33.80	
43—88.40		171—123.80		302—29.00	
44—33.00		172—12.20		303—45.60	
45—95.40		173—3.40		304—30.40	
46—3.00		174—16.20		305—26.15	
47—11.20		175—43.60		306—115.00	
48—136.80		176—37.80		307—10.00	
49—177.50		177—24.00		308—43.00	
50—29.75		178—17.30		309—1088.10	
51—60.85		179—8.80		310—9.00	
52—204.60		180—84.20		311—12.80	
53—27.20		181—94.20		312—6.10	
54—10.80		182—79.75		313—4.40	
55—872.00		183—6.00		314—38.90	
56—26.75		184—43.00		315—9.60	
57—14.40		185—13.80		316—42.60	
58—78.20		186—26.20		317—14.40	
59—142.40		187—115.00		318—23.06	
60—26.40		188—23.20		319—12.40	
61—96.50		189—21.40		320—7.00	
62—34.00		190—8.00		321—34.75	
63—16.80		191—21.60		322—60.40	
64—71.40		192—18.60		323—5.80	
65—7.40		193—111.60		324—24.40	
66—17.80		194—29.80		325—65.00	
67—86.20		195—73.40		326—13.80	
68—272.40		196—33.20		327—50.80	
69—11.60		197—3.20		328—31.20	
70—48.60		198—43.60		329—7.00	
71—92.80		199—52.00		330—16.00	
72—56.45		200—20.20		331—20.20	
73—45.50		201—12.30		332—92.00	
74—64.70		202—33.60		333—16.40	
75—161.60		203—40.00		334—17.40	
76—22.00		204—163.76		335—45.20	
77—21.00		205—54.40		336—11.80	
78—26.60		206—12.20		337—5.40	
79—28.85		207—16.00		338—4.80	
80—28.80		208—19.40		339—46.80	
81—154.60		209—20.20		340—220.30	
82—19.60		210—63.60		341—124.50	
83—12.80		211—15.75		342—118.20	
84—50.60		212—9.00		343—7.90	
85—29.30		213—2.00		344—13.00	
86—40.40		214—24.80		345—9.40	
87—77.40		215—30.40		346—7.80	
88—5.00		216—53.40		347—12.40	
89—19.00		217—29.30		348—67.90	
90—46.40		218—8.80		349—14.20	
91—47.80		219—104.90		350—18.40	
92—92.10		220—23.60		351—18.40	
93—99.10		221—33.05		352—16.80	
94—17.00		222—21.00		353—4.00	
95—2.15		223—28.00		354—67.70	
96—16.20		224—18.20		355—18.50	
97—103.40		225—16.80		356—13.00	
98—64.50		226—13.10		357—9.60	
99—3.20		227—18.50		358—112.40	
100—93.00		228—17.60		359—12.20	
101—8.40		229—22.40		360—78.20	
102—5.40		230—101.20		361—28.30	
103—66.30		231—29.00		362—26.00	
104—19.40		232—170.30		363—27.70	
105—67.40		233—47.60		364—9.00	
106—113.30		234—46.80		365—20.80	
107—114.75		235—2.80		366—22.80	
108—70.60		236—11.60		367—15.60	
109—41.80		237—22.00		368—12.60	
110—7.90		238—40.38		369—134.00	
111—33.90		239—48.80		370—110.50	
112—50.90		240—5.60		371—4.80	
113—9.20		241—5.00		372—8.20	
114—12.40		242—12.60		373—13.50	
115—145.80		243—21.20		374—14.80	
116—22.80		244—7.00		375—20.80	
117—29.80		245—22.40		376—70.40	
118—53.40		246—28.80		377—9.30	
119—21.00		247—11.80		378—19.20	
120—25.20		248—179.90		379—10.50	
121—4.35		249—25.00		380—43.20	
122—40.00		250—8.40		381—31.80	

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
388—\$28.00		545—\$9.80		706—\$14.80		869—\$2.00		1035—\$48.95		1209—\$11.40		1392—\$7.20		1521—\$34.50	
389—20.00		546—11.98		707—130.70		870—2.00		1036—65.60		1210—3.00		1396—4.20		1522—3.00	
390—32.60		547—9.20		708—70.50		871—16.15		1037—16.60		1211—3.20		1398—7.20		1524—5.00	
391—36.20		548—33.30		709—4.80		872—5.60		1038—5.40		1212—10.40		1399—10.25		1525—8.25	
392—55.00		549—5.80		710—13.00		873—52.60		1039—2.20		1213—3.60		1401—43.20		1526—62.00	
393—26.20		550—62.00		711—16.80		874—3.80		1040—32.70		1214—8.00		1402—5.26		1527—5.00	
394—25.80		551—20.00		712—27.00		875—5.60		1041—43.30		1215—9.20		1403—16.80		1528—2.00	
395—8.40		552—8.80		713—15.70		876—32.65		1042—5.00		1216—3.20		1405—14.90		1530—4.00	
396—49.40		553—26.80		714—12.40		877—97.60		1043—19.80		1218—4.20		1406—4.00		1531—3.40	
397—10.00		554—4.60		715—74.60		878—4.00		1044—4.40		1220—6.60		1407—8.85		1533—10.20	
398—13.00		555—13.80		716—41.80		879—13.00		1045—31.90		1222—8.80		1408—5.40		1536—5.80	
400—9.75		556—14.20		717—45.40		880—20.50		1046—5.00		1223—5.60		1410—72.40		1538—8.90	
401—20.40		557—9.20		718—10.80		882—7.40		1047—7.80		1224—15.90		1412—4.00		1539—6.00	
402—23.80		558—14.00		719—28.65		883—14.60		1050—21.80		1225—5.20		1414—8.80		1540—1.25	
403—11.40		559—6.80		720—18.40		884—42.00		1051—69.20		1226—19.20		1415—12.20		1541—6.40	
404—29.20		560—15.60		721—10.00		885—12.60		1052—16.50		1227—20.00		1416—4.30		1542—8.40	
405—10.35		562—35.80		722—38.60		886—3.00		1053—8.60		1228—9.25		1417—4.35		1543—5.60	
406—15		563—51.15		723—33.40		887—43.90		1054—2.60		1229—3.20		1418—7.70		1544—2.40	
407—30.86		564—28.20		724—3.50		888—28.60		1056—6.80		1230—14.40		1419—23.20		1545—3.20	
408—103.50		565—12.00		725—7.55		889—14.00		1058—8.20		1231—22.60		1420—9.60		1549—6.40	
409—46.10		567—63.30		726—30.40		890—13.00		1060—12.80		1232—12.40		1423—5.20		1551—9.00	
410—6.20		568—8.80		727—25.65		891—27.90		1062—32.80		1233—16.40		1426—10.00		1553—11.60	
411—4.50		569—8.20		728—11.75		892—23.60		1063—13.60		1234—8.00		1428—3.80		1554—12.85	
412—9.00		570—5.40		729—10.00		893—9.30		1064—7.20		1235—24.20		1429—5.80		1555—9.00	
413—25.60		571—27.20		730—18.00		894—14.15		1065—17.30		1236—4.00		1430—10.20		1556—7.20	
414—9.40		572—3.40		731—10.80		895—10.20		1066—2.80		1237—6.80		1431—8.70		1558—9.65	
415—4.00		573—5.60		732—12.00		896—7.00		1067—9.40		1238—8.20		1432—21.80		1559—4.60	
416—72.20		574—16.80		734—7.80		897—46.05		1069—17.20		1239—4.00		1433—7.60		1560—7.40	
417—9.20		576—12.40		735—18.80		899—21.00		1070—11.80		1240—12.20		1434—13.80		1561—7.20	
418—2.80		577—3.80		736—33.40		900—44.05		1071—5.50		1241—1.10		1435—12.20		1562—6.40	
419—62.80		578—114.60		737—3.20		901—13.80		1072—36.60		1242—19.80		1436—12.60		1563—4.00	
420—2.40		580—16.20		738—2.60		903—20.40		1073—11.10		1243—10.60		1438—8.20		1564—2.20	
421—7.50		581—14.30		739—4.40		904—14.80		1074—26.80		1244—21.70		1439—3.40		1565—10.00	
423—110.00		582—1.50		740—18.00		905—4.60		1075—16.20		1245—10.00		1440—20.00		1566—9.80	
424—10.00		583—22.40		741—4.60		906—9.60		1076—5.60		1247—8.80		1441—11.15		1568—33.85	
425—17.20		584—17.20		742—23.60		907—32.20		1077—50.30		1248—11.30		1443—21.20		1570—15.40	
426—167.20		585—52.60		743—15.50		908—4.00		1078—5.00		1249—6.05		1444—37.80		1571—9.45	
427—38.40		586—45.70		744—6.60		909—54.75		1079—33.40		1250—8.05		1445—9.80		1572—10.60	
428—32.80		587—23.60		745—12.60		910—15.60		1080—9.80		1252—10.60		1446—6.20		1573—30.10	
429—58.70		588—7.20		746—25.00		911—14.00		1081—4.00		1254—10.80		1447—10.70		1575—7.80	
430—80.30		589—0.00		747—28.20		912—8.60		1082—84.15		1255—14.40		1448—11.20		1576—6.80	
431—18.90		590—15.60		749—7.20		913—2.20		1083—15.60		1256—9.20		1449—2.00		1577—10.60	
432—24.40		591—3.30		750—53.05		914—46.60		1084—58.90		1257—6.60		1451—10.40		1579—3.20	
433—43.80		592—31.20		751—13.80		915—33.40		1085—7.70		1258—44.60		1453—22.00		1580—9.80	
434—4.60		593—72.30		754—6.20		917—13.00		1087—7.65		1260—1.20		1455—11.40		1581—7.00	
435—17.00		594—12.40		755—36.70		918—9.45		1088—3.20		1261—23.40		1456—8.30		1582—5.40	
437—20.40		595—7.75		757—11.20		919—24.80		1089—12.60		1262—6.00		1457—2.60		1583—48.00	
438—41.10		596—3.80		758—5.40		920—3.00		1090—20.00		1263—17.00		1458—6.40		1584—4.60	
439—7.80		597—10.20		759—21.00		922—10.55		1091—10.40		1265—10.80		1459—12.80		1585—4.00	
440—82.40		598—7.40		760—7.80		924—21.00		1092—7.20		1266—10.00		1460—11.20		1587—22.25	
441—50.45		599—18.00		761—16.00		926—1.16		1093—43.36		1267—7.80		1461—6.20		1588—5.35	
442—8.15		600—15.00		762—59.50		927—13.80		1094—21.20		1268—9.65		1462—6.20		1589—3.75	
443—53.80		601—62.00		763—30.70		930—9.75		1095—7.40		1269—8.40		1465—6.60		1591—7.35	
444—49.00		603—42.20		764—10.40		931—28.40		1096—18.00		1272—14.60		1466—15.25		1592—26.80	
445—6.25		604—12.50		765—3.15		932—11.70		1097—7.45		1273—18.20		1468—4.40		1593—30.95	
447—13.00		605—12.30		766—21.80		933—3.20		1098—7.20		1274—5.40		1469—7.00		1595—6.60	
448—25.60		606—25.00		767—15.00		934—4.20		1099—19.40		1276—2.25		1470—4.40		1596—151.20	
449—34.40		607—1.25		768—12.80		935—5.60		1100—76.80		1277—7.20		1471—7.10		1598—40.60	
450—14.80		608—5.90		769—41.40		936—42.30		1101—4.80		1278—14.60		1473—10.00		1599—4.00	
451—18.60		611—10.00		770—10.95		937—3.20		1102—4.00		1279—42.80		1476—13.40		1600—10.10	
453—53.80		612—19.25		771—14.20		938—14.00		1103—40.20		1280—8.40		1478—5.00		1601—12.25	
454—14.80		613—17.40		772—17.80		939—3.90		1104—12.20		1281—9.60		1480—12.80		1602—5.60	
455—10.60		614—4.72		773—35.00		940—10.60		1105—11.20		1283—2.80		1481—4.40		1603—13.40	
456—6.60		615—10.00		774—67.00		941—18.40		1106—27.00		1284—4.40		1482—4.80		1604—4.00	
457—401.80		616—12.60		775—10.40		942—14.80		1107—12.40		1286—12.80		1483—6.60		1605—6.40	
458—32.30		617—95.40		776—2.40		944—11.00		1108—33.70		1288—4.40		1484—7.60		1606—5.15	
459—45.00		619—17.40		777—8.40		945—11.00		1110—12.60		1290—4.40		1485—8.00		1608—6.00	
460—13.00		620—10.20		778—20.25		947—12.60		1111—18.00		1291—6.20		1486—7.60		1609—16.40	
461—12.90		621—44.60		779—4.40		948—43.00		1112—8.00		1292—3.60		1487—19.10		1611—8.80	
462—6.40		622—22.00		780—19.20		949—20.40		1113—3.80		1294—10.20		1488—4.00		1612—6.40	
463—54.00		623—5.80		781—19.80		950—6.80		1114—5.60		1295—7.00		1489—5.65		1614—3.40	
464—150.50		624—41.60		782—7.80		951—17.20		1115—10.80		1296—6.00		1491—11.40		1615—3.60	
465—78.00		625—180.40		783—9.40		952—13.00		1116—4.80		1297—30.70		1492—4.80		1616—29.80	
466—10.60		626—63.00		784—4.60		953—30.60		1117—10.00		1298—7.00		1493—8.40		1618—15.20	
467—20.40		627—20.60		785—6.40		954—25.60		1118—3.50		1299—4.60		1494—3.20		1619—12.85	
468—121.80		628—19.20		786—4.80		955—12.00		1119—6.20		1300—19.60		1495—2.20		1623—5.20	
469—16.20		629—85.20		787—36.00		956—7.25		1120—6.80		1301—9.80		1498—15.20		1624—5.20	
470—78.00		630—3.00		788—5.90		957—15.80		1121—10.80		1302—5.60		1499—5.00		1625—30.00	
471—47.80		631—10.80		789—7.40		958—21.60		1122—8.00		1303—3.20		1500—2.60		1626—9.50	
472—34.50		632—530.30		790—12.20		959—10.10		1123—14.70		1304—2.20		1501—4.20		1627—2.20	
473—2.00		633—31.20		791—11.40		960—11.40		1124—12.20		1306—8.80		1504—13.40		1628—3.20	
474—11.60		634—5.60		792—34.40		961—15.00		1125—25.20		1307—22.80		1505—5.40		1630—6.60	
475—3.60		635—20.60		793—18.50		962—13.90	</								

Slayton, J. W.	15.00	886 Jas. L. Lytle	339	200.00
Wheeler, F. C.	150.00	887 Mrs. E. Boyack	355	50.00
Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.		888 Geo. P. Bailly	370	200.00
Wilson, Wm., Conn.	34.88	889 Mrs. Julia A. Yokom.	374	50.00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. & Conn.	198.40	890 Lewis J. Bealafeld	430	200.00
Krentzinger, J. H., Mt. Vernon, Ind.	10.50	891 Mrs. Katie S. Miller	468	50.00
Savage, M. J., Wisconsin	222.75	892 Jas. Skinner	494	50.00
Kent, S. J., Missouri	196.00	893 Mrs. M. T. S. Goosins	509	50.00
Grimes, J. F., Texas	100.00	894 John Bartell (disability)	537	200.00
Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin	76.50	895 Mrs. Bertha Rockhill	585	50.00
Cunningham, S. G., Ind. & Ill.	205.34	896 Isaac L. Olmstead	621	50.00
Shields, W. J., New Eng. Sts.	245.05	897 Rudolph Berling	632	200.00
Lewis, I. O., Penna.	19.75	898 Geo. J. Leonhardt	632	200.00
Tipton, T. G., Rossville, Ga.	8.40	899 Geo. Colwell	661	50.00
Connolly, R. E. L., S. C.	197.50	900 Mrs. Mary E. Brigham	673	50.00
Biggins, Wm., Md. & West Va.	215.21	901 Jos. Baumgartner	678	200.00
Quinn, A. A., N. Jersey	153.47	902 Geo. Schadt	723	200.00
Vance, Jos. O., Jackson, Mich.	10.10	903 Mrs. Amelia Watson	767	50.00
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. & Pa.	100.00	904 Mrs. Mary M. Bond	822	50.00
Hogan, D. C., Ashland, Wis.	9.50	905 Geo. Grover	827	200.00
Ogletree, Jas. P., Charleston, S. C.	55.65	906 Mrs. T. O. Thompson	883	25.00
Legrand, Jas., Bonnetiere, Mo.	9.50	907 Mrs. Desdmona Lenhardt	1011	50.00
McFarlane, Wm. B., N. Y. & Mich.	213.44	908 Frank Dudley	1019	50.00
Plunkett, J. F., N. Haven, Conn.	15.00	909 Mrs. Matilda M. Walker	1089	50.00
Crume, S. J., Topeka, Kans.	10.00	910 Mrs. Ella Strubbe	1150	25.00
Matter, L. W. (Sec'y.) Washington, D. C.	42.75	911 Mrs. Bertha L. Hildreth	1184	50.00
Alney, Jos., Southbridge, Mass.	25.50	912 Walter J. Gardner	1258	100.00
Fischer, Wm., Baltimore, Md.	24.00	913 Mrs. Leevicy C. Parker	1379	25.00
Arcand, A. N., Canada	10.00	914 Daniel Doran	7	200.00
Walker, W. J., Montana & Washington	54.20	Total		\$8,109.50

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.	
Asheville, N. C.—J. B. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.	
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.	
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.	
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023 1/2 1st avenue.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.	
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.	
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.	
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.	
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.	
Charleston, S. C.—T. S. Galloway.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.	
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 54, P. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 199, J. C. Grant-ham, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bk.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1818 Walnut st. Millmen, Fred Hilbert.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.	
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.; Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.	
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cattermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.	
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.	
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.	
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 828 Broadway.	
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.	
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.	
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.	
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.	
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.	
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.	

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.	
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Wals, 247 Putnam st.	
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.	
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.	
Ilion, N. Y.—B. A. Mixer.	
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.	
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.	
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.	
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.	
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.	
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Dewese, 425 Shawnee st.	
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.	
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.	
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.	
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.	
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.	
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.	
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.	
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.	
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1820 38th st., Rock Island.	
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.	
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.	
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.	
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.	
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.	
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.	
New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 1526 Washington ave.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.; C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. P. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I. W. J. Gorman, 26 South st., West Brighton, L. I.; Ch. R. Nagel, 105 Snyder st., Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.	
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.	
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.	
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.	
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.	
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.	
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.	
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.	
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.	
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swarts, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.	
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Bledis.	
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.	
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.	
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.	
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.	
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205 1/2 Commerce st.	
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.	
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.	
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.	
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.	
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.	
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.	
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.	
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.	
Seranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.	
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.	
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.	
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1806 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1806 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Gar-rlson ave.; Jas. Tracer, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Rein-hard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1806 Olive st.	
St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. E. Leslie, 204 N. 5th.	
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.	
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.	
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.	
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.	
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1808 17th st., West Superior.	
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.	
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.	
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.	
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 508 1/2 Ohio st.	
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.	
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.	
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.	

Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warden Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 376 Ashburton avenue.

Rejection of Candidates.

Clinton Rose has made three applications for membership to Local Union 453, Auburn, N. Y., and been rejected in every case, being unqualified for membership according to Sec. 61 of our General Constitution.

Where is William A. Lewis?

We are requested to advertise for William A. Lewis, a carpenter who left Buffalo for New York in 1894. His only living brother is seriously ill in the city of Chicago and anxious to hear of him. William A. Lewis, or members or readers knowing of his present location, will kindly, and without delay, communicate with his sister, Mrs. Etta Lewis Thomas, 3016 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

\$25.00 Reward.

On September 2, 1903, a chest of carpenter tools was stolen in Carnegie, Pa., the tools bearing the stamp of L. M. McPherron and J. V. Merriman. The undersigned offers \$25.00 reward for any information leading to the arrest of the party who stole the tools.

L. M. McPHERRON.
302 Main St., Carnegie, Pa.

New York Longshoremen Adopt Anti-Liquor Clause.

The new agreement submitted to their employers by the New York City Longshoremen's Union, contains an anti-liquor clause forbidding the bringing of liquor of any kind to the docks where they are working, even the bosses being prohibited from indulging too freely in liquor.

The text of the provision is as follows: "No beer, whisky, or other intoxicating beverage shall be brought on the premises of the company and it is distinctly understood that no worker or boss shall be permitted to work while intoxicated."

In order to induce men to stay away from the saloons, two of the agreements have a third stipulation. This is to the effect that fresh iced drinking water containing oatmeal be supplied at the docks and piers during working hours.

The agreement does not prohibit longshoremen from visiting saloons when work is over. It is understood, however, that any member who is unduly given to intoxicants can not remain in the union.

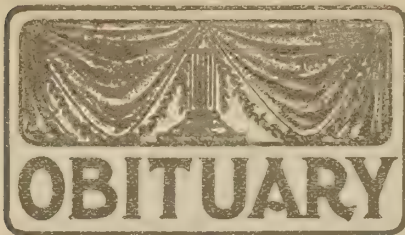
UNDER the present system the burglar seems to be about the only worker who gets the full product of his toil.

HANNA says every man can have a job if he really wants one. True enough, so he can. If he can't find any other job, he can have a job hunting a job.

THE working class never get more than a living. The standard of living of the working class may rise or fall, but the worker's share of the product of their labor never increases above the standard.

Claims Paid in October, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
846	Mrs. Mary Osenburg	4	\$ 25.00
847	Jas. Cavanaugh	8	200.00
848	Lena Wagner	9	50.00
849	John Murphy	10	200.00
850	Mrs. Emma R. Long	22	200.00
851	Herman Bredlow	22	50.00
852	Enoch F. Hanson	29	200.00
853	Chas. Klinger	37	100.00
854	Jas. Kuderna	39	200.00
855	Hy Liude (disability)	47	400.00
856	Erick Backman	58	200.00
857	Thos. Whitley	62	50.00
858	Mrs. Susanne Asgill	69	50.00
859	Jas. A. Keegan	76	50.00
860	Mrs. A. Arnevik	98	50.00
861	M. D. Fogel	104	200.00
862	John N. Dally	119	50.00
863	John P. Kelly	122	50.00
864	Mrs. Mary Pross	146	50.00
865	Mrs. Cornelia Davis	146	50.00
866	Wm. C. Hoskins	147	200.00
867	Chas. McClintock	165	200.00
868	Mrs. Catherine Perthou	167	50.00
869	Lewis Amon	171	200.00
870	Gilbert Chartraw	173	50.00
871	Ivy Cooper	174	200.00
872	Henry Wilde	188	50.00
873	Mrs. Eliza Wagner	191	25.00
874	Henry Schnabel	198	200.00
875	Michael Rabbitt	210	200.00
876	John H. Armstrong	211	200.00
877	Mrs. Elizabeth Beatty	211	50.00
878	Stephen Bra	257	200.00
879	Mrs. Harriet Duffy	275	50.00
880	Frank McClosky	288	184.50
881	John J. Altherr	309	200.00
882	Fredrick W. Groskoff	309	200.00
883	Oscar D. Peterson	309	200.00
884	Mrs. E. W. Stanton	321	50.00
885	Daniel Zieger	322	50.00



LOCAL UNION 863, Conneaut, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, William Sadler, a man of excellent qualities, be it

Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be printed in the daily papers, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. D. ANDREWS,
F. H. EVERETT,
C. E. SANDERS,
COMMITTEE.

LOCAL UNION 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom and love hath been pleased to call unto Himself our dear Brother Haskins; be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

M. E. NICHELAS,
J. F. CARLSON,
A. BERRY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Samuel Love; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Love this Union has forever lost a useful and upright member, and we deeply deplore our loss; also that his family are deprived of a kind and indulgent husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread in full on the minutes, a copy sent to THE CARPENTER, our official paper, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

F. E. NUSS,
J. M. LASLEY,
L. L. FARGO,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world and the busy cares of life, our beloved brother, E. S. Millward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to be bereaved family of our deceased brother; that a copy be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. FOX,
L. D. KINZIE,
J. W. UHL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 11, Cleveland, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Felix Montgomery, and

Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood since the year 1883, he being one of our oldest and one of our most faithful

and trustworthy members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of No. 11, feel in his death that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, and one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Union No. 11, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our record book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, and that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and that a copy, properly engrossed, be presented to his friends, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the *Cleveland Citizen* for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

MILES DODD, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1339, Morgantown, W. Va.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our Brotherhood for the third time within the first year of our history as a Union, and it has pleased the Almighty Architect to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Joseph C. Cunningham, who laid by his tools October 14, 1903; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of the Universal Architect, we deeply regret the loss to our ranks of our brother, friend and fellow-workman; that we extend to the sorrowing family our keenest and most fraternal sympathy in their hour of darkness and sad distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be entered on our minutes as a testimony of our respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. NEFF,
UNION WRINGER,
J. W. HOLLINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and brother John McLoud, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him, who departed this life this 7th day of October, 1903, be it

Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed, we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and recommend them to Him who orders all for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. B. LEATHERMAN,
A. C. BAIN,
E. E. REIJARD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler of this universe to remove from among us our esteemed and worthy brother, Eugene Parks, to the Great Beyond, where the sound of the gavel is heard no more and where we all, sooner or later, must join him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the sudden demise of our worthy brother, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of whom he was ever a kind and loving husband, and indulgent father. And be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days from this date, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union, and also that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and one to each daily paper of this city and THE CARPENTER, with a request that they be published.

V. W. WAINWRIGHT,
FRANK BULLARD,
T. O. WEBSTER,
Committee.

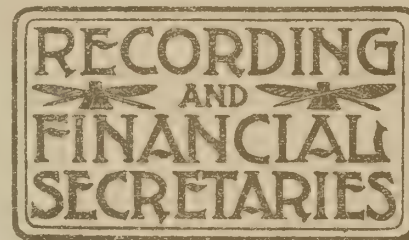
LOCAL UNION 750, Lorain, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Frank Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union; that a copy be presented to Brother Church and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN W. WARREN,
O. ECK,
COMMITTEE.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—T. H. Nunley, R. S., 2030 Noble.
E. R. Moore, F. S., 2030 Noble.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, J. M. Snellgrove, 417 N. 25th st.
75 " —J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.
E. S. Howell, F. S., Box 780.
722 " —J. L. Whaley, R. S., Gen. Del.
E. J. Knowlton, F. S., Box 597.
1010 " —(Mill) W. A. Harris, R. S., 414 S. 12th st.
J. N. Snellgrove, F. S., 417 25th st.
1510 " —C. T. Bryan, R. S., 1920 Ave. E.
B. A. Smoak, F. S., Box 676.
372 Brighton—C. L. Farley, R. S. and F. S.
1316 Demopolis—T. N. Wyatt, R. S.
(Col.) James Allen, P. S.
296 Ensley—Wm. D. Huttis, R. S., Box 176.
A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.
1120 Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363.
J. W. Gray, R. S., 418 N. Tuscaloosa.
666 Wylam—E. Turman, R. S. and F. S.
670 Blocton—C. T. Williams, R. S., 388.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
Gadsden—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.
271 " —C. E. Hood, R. S.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.
1375 " —D. N. Jinks, R. S.
L. B. Stroud, F. S.
1638 Huntsville—D. E. Swenhart, R. S., 607 Holmes st.
J. H. Duncan, F. S., Jackson st.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353 " —S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Mintos av.
C. H. Thorn, F. S., 46 Julia st.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn st.
89 " —J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale.
C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 " —F. E. Goff, R. S., 155 Lafayette st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy street.
1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.
W. L. Samuels, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.
L. F. Senegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell st.
1616 " —F. P. Seale, R. S., 648 Landerdale st.
J. Morgan Jones, F. S.
1007 Sheffield—R. R. Mayes, R. S., Box 13.
R. C. Gannoway, F. S., Box 13.
1671 Virginia City—T. A. Skelton, R. S. and F. S., R. F. D. No. 4, Bessemer, Ala.

ARIZONA

- 1631 Douglas—C. A. Boeving, R. S., Box 240.
J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box 40.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.
Frank Deary, F. S., 201 N. Alarcon.
1723 Phoenix—R. E. Sunderland, R. S., 301 E. Polk st.
R. A. Maddox, F. S., Box 221.
857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S., Box 624.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., Box 396.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—C. B. Pope, R. S., 608 N. 17th.
A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1740 Hartford—J. C. Smith, R. S., Gwynn, Ark.
W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark.
1195 Hope—C. Smith, R. S.
T. C. Crosnoe, F. S.
891 Hot Springs—W. M. Clay, R. S., Box 241.
F. Lang, F. S., 717 5th st.
1751 Hoxie—G. W. Blankenbecker, R. S., Box 92, Black Rock.
W. A. Skillen, F. S., Black Rock.
595 Jonesboro—L. A. Stone, R. S.
M. D. Williams, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.
J. T. Casey, F. S., 917 W. 7th.
1356 " —A. B. Bartlett, R. S., 208 Canav.
E. M. Henry, F. S., 2204 W. 14th.
1627 Mena—Geo. W. Dugonne, R. S., Box 132.
R. L. Gore, F. S., Box 408.
576 Pine Bluff—H. T. Peoples, R. S.
H. N. Royster, F. S., 90 Cherry st.
675 " —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff.
G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th av.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
194 Alameda—P. J. Moffett, R. S., 2253 Clinton ave.
G. Knepper, F. S., 1420 S. Charles.
1487 Chico—
1398 Clovis—R. A. Powell, R. S. and F. S.
1241 Dunsmuir—C. I. Mast, R. S.
S. O. Pierce, F. S.
815 Haywards—George Toynce, R. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—J. J. Victory, R. S., 1626 11th.
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 " —(Mill) H. K. Sovenson, R. S., 933 Addison st., W. Berkeley.
Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
1667 " —J. W. Bearsey, R. S., 1020 32d st.
B. A. Stewart, F. S., 834 Isabella st.
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 P st.
Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Stock Yards—C. D. Norwood, R. S., 1039 Folger ave., Berkeley.
C. R. Carrick, F. S., Stock Yds.
642 East Yard Richmond—O. J. Gibbon, R. S., Pt. Richmond.
W. L. Thompson, F. S., Pt. Richmond.
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 E st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—Rob't A. Walker, R. S., 1130 Q st.
T. G. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard st.
354 Gilroy—T. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97.
George W. Seay, F. S.
1043 Hanford—J. M. Dean, R. S. and F. S., 302 W. Cameron st.
710 Long Beach—H. J. Meier, R. S.
A. P. Nichols F. S., Box 443.
1641 Lodi—W. R. Phillips, B. S., R. D. No. 1.
K. Gum, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, L. B. Martin, 1013 1/2 Lincoln st.
426 " —Geo. Martin, R. S., 355 N. Breed.
C. M. Stamm, F. S., 431 Ruth ave.
392 " —A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.
T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1234 Dewey av.
1347 " —J. J. Thurman, R. S., 920 Stamford ave.
L. Frank, F. S., 232 Newell st. E. Los Angeles.
1279 " —J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.
F. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita av.
844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4.
Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 29.
1486 Marysville—C. E. Swift, F. S., 915 F st.
828 Menlo Park—Wm. H. Weeden, R. S.
Charles M. Weeden, F. S.
1451 Monterey—C. W. Day, R. S.
Harry G. Walker, F. S.
1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
668 Palo Alto—M. M. Harrie, R. S.
W. T. Hughes, F. S.
769 Pasadena—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.
Clyde Bell, F. S., 676 N. Raymond.
1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th.
E. E. Bromley, F. S.
981 Petaluma—E. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fair st.
J. W. Overton, F. S., B. Wash. st.
1343 Redlands—A. L. Parker, R. S., 63 Eureka.
J. D. Storts, F. S., Baker House.
235 Riverside—John Cross, R. S., 1001 Pine.
E. P. Clauson, F. S., 335 3d st.
586 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J street.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 O st.
1618 " —R. B. Passmore, R. S., 7-19 1/2 J. st.
F. J. Bonnet, F. S., 1019 J. st.
925 Salinas—A. J. Unappin, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S., 670 Court st.
G. W. Grigg, F. S., 157 E st.
810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 840 14th st.
E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
22 " —W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.
N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
95 " —John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S., 121 Turk st.
304 " —(Ger.) H. Schulte, 723 Tehama.
W. Jilge, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
423 " —E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th st.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan.
483 " —Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 1990 Folsom st.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
616 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.
B. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 " —(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1273 8th st., Oakland.
C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 " —B. E. DeRoin, R. S., 909 Market.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
1710 San Salito—Jos. V. Hall, R. S.
Eugene G. J. La Rose, F. S.
316 San Jose—R. O. Summers, R. S., 1019 Sherman st.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
262 " —(Mill) A. L. Argello, R. S., Box 438, Santa Clara.
D. W. James, F. S., Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.
L. Huyc, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—J. D. King, R. S., Box 2218.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
85 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., 121 Ross.
Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—J. H. Haddock, R. S., Orange, Cal.
R. F. Foss, F. S., Fullerton, Cal.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Ortega st.
829 Santa Cruz—J. B. Brazelton, R. S.
A. D. Benjamin, F. S.
1400 Santa Monica—W. W. Coffa, R. S., Box 216.
Harry Hines, F. S., Box 305.
751 Santa Rosa—F. E. Elliot, R. S., 769 Humboldt st.
Geo. Wolfe, F. S., Monroe st.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulumae—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Carter's P. O.
W. J. McGee, F. S.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Wren, B. S.
180 Vallejo—Jesse Milliken, R. S., 110 Main.
L. C. Pray, F. S.
1484 Visalia—Wm. M. Nair, R. S., 219 W. Main.
Geo. Pratt, F. S., 711 S. Church st.
771 Watsonville—Walter Payne, R. S.
R. B. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA

553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222, Waterloo, Ont., Can.
 Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
 1204 Brandon, Man.—Geo. Glover, R. S.
 P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, R. S. and F. S., Box 596.
 799 Brockville Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S. Box 404.
 E. Parclow, F. S., Box 200.
 1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
 933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex. Currie, R. S., Box 89.
 H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
 1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
 James Leak, F. S.
 1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Bueff, R. S., Box 659.
 Wesley Graham, F. S.
 1325 Edmonton Alberta—Wm. F. Tension, R. S., Box 383.
 W. B. Wilk, F. S., Box 166.
 796 Fernald, B. C.—Edw. Cusack, R. S., Box 337.
 D. M. McLennan, F. S., Box 337.
 1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
 J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
 1498 Fort William, Ont.—W. J. Huston, R. S., Box 57.
 Geo. Possinghour, F. S., Box 57.
 1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.
 H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
 727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Villon, R. S.
 D. McIsaac, F. S.
 1744 Grand Mere, Que.—A. Dampousse, R. S.
 Germain Corneau, F. S.
 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S., Box 121.
 K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
 663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Hugill, R. S., 77 London Road.
 Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
 83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flanagan, R. S., 164 Argyle st.
 Fred E. Hult, F. S., 231 Brunswick.
 18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 63 Wellington st., N.
 W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
 240 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 26 Quebec.
 W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
 817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d st.
 J. L. Baudoin, F. S., Queen st.
 71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Ldstone, R. S.
 Fred Brown, F. S., High st.
 Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Bd. Berthiaume, 137a St. Elizabeth st.
 134 "—(Fr.) Thes. Ortiguy, R. S., 586 Droie st.
 J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 "—Jos. St. Jean, R. S., 127 Droietst.
 A. J. Lessard, F. S., 222 St. Christopher st.
 1127 "—(Mill) J. P. Milot, R. S. and F. S., a702 Sanguinet st.
 1244 "—John Dick, R. S., 2671a St. Catherine st.
 John Baker, F. S., 246 Counsol.
 524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collings, R. S.
 Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.
 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
 C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 392.
 672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750.
 R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
 618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bambury, R. S., Box 198.
 Alex. Strachan, F. S., Box 198.
 1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—W. Morningstar, R. S., Humberstone.
 O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.
 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 DuRoi.
 J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
 1674 Red Deer Alberta—Jas. A. Stuart, R. S.
 B. T. Matchett, F. S.
 1301 Sarala, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
 Henry J. Simmerman, F. S., Box 665.
 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—G. McLeod, R. S., Box 547.
 Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
 1681 Sherbrooke, Ont.—Joseph Tremblay, R. S., Box 2650.
 1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., Box 367.
 761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S., Box 529.
 Adolard Levigny, F. S., Box 527.
 1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Patric Fagin, R. S.
 V. Francour, F. S.
 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193.
 C. O. Malley, F. S., Victoria st.
 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 418.
 919 St. John, N. B.—A. E. Hamilton, R. S., 33 Union st.
 W. A. Johnson, F. S., 50 High st.
 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.
 A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier st.
 560 Stratford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254.
 C. J. Cummings, F. S., Box 254.
 943 Sydney, N. S.—J. Steele, R. S., Box 185.
 A. H. Ross, F. S., 872 Townsend st.
 1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front st.
 E. G. Griggs, F. S.
 27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNell, R. S. and F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
 1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. G. Hammett, R. S., 226 Concord ave.
 A. P. McLellan, F. S., 342 Delaware ave.
 1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.
 J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
 617 Vancouver, B. C.—U. Chaplin, R. S., 261 Francis st.
 E. J. Moore, F. S., 431 Barobson st.
 1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
 Berlin, Ont.
 969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roards, R. S.
 Wm. Spencer, F. S.
 689 Windsor, Ont.—W. F. Dumouchelle, R. S., 143 Windsor ave.
 C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
 343 Winnipeg, Man.—R. Merrick, R. S., 357 William ave.
 B. Dyer, F. S., 66 Charlotte st.
 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S.
 A. Stephenson, F. S.

COLORADO

264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hillst.
 E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
 489 Canon City—A. J. Granger, R. S., 1216 Harrison st.
 E. E. McKinnan, F. S., 615 Harrison.

417 Colorado City—Martin Tower, R. S., 1717 Grant ave, W. Colo. Springs.
 B. Martin, F. S., Box 750.
 515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 115 S. 2d st.
 D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain st.
 547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallant, R. S., 128 Crystal st.
 W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.
 55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette.
 D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
 475 Florence—S. S. Lindeman, R. S., 127 E. 5th st.
 J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pikes Peak av.
 1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Wheelbee st.
 W. S. Jensen, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1396 Golden—E. W. Winger, R. S.
 P. O. Unger, F. S.
 244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365.
 F. M. Dehl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
 850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E. 10th.
 E. E. Kirchoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d st.
 1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228.
 C. O. Porter, F. S.
 681 Loveland—Jas. R. Adams, R. S., Box 182.
 Geo. Bell, F. S., Box 182.
 1633 Monte Vista—
 1640 Paoles—J. T. Palmer, R. S.
 Josiah Osborn, F. S., 183.
 362 Pueblo—E. C. Forney, R. S., 512 Main.
 A. L. Reed, F. S., 1717 Spruce st.
 832 Salida—A. Seiver, R. S., Box 52.
 O. A. Blades, F. S., Box 52.
 1257 Silverton—Phil Schupen, R. S., Box 579.
 J. W. Burger, F. S., Box 104.
 267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
 D. B. Undergraff, F. S.
 1173 Trinidad—Julian Brown, R. S., 328 S. Commercial st.
 Jno. W. Adams, F. S., Box 301.
 584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th st.
 C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

995 Branford—Albert S. Rich, R. S., Box 576.
 E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 681.
 115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.
 M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George st.
 952 Bristol—G. H. Andrews, R. S., 21 Summer st.
 C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
 927 Danbury—T. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane.
 M. L. Barber, F. S., 11 Lake ave.
 623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
 Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
 127 Derby—P. F. Dommerworth, R. S., Shelton, Conn.
 Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., F. S., 235 Main st.
 647 Fairfield—Thos. Carey, R. S., Southport, Ct., Box 259.
 Henry Williams, F. S., Box 65.
 196 Greenwich—Gus. Newman, R. S., Sackett House.
 F. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport ave.
 43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar st.
 G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
 920 Meriden—Geo. Thorrett, R. S., Baldwin ave.
 H. E. Tracy, F. S., 58 Charles st.
 1512 Middletown—D. L. Redfern, R. S., 18 Grew.
 Roderick Dixon, F. S.
 804 Naugatuck—W. H. Sharer, R. S., 238 N. Main st.
 H. W. Wells, F. S.
 97 New Britain—R. W. Dorman, R. S., 30 Florence st.
 Geo. Simons, F. S.
 1672 "—(Mill)
 79 New Haven—C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 38 Ivy.
 D. P. Early, F. S., Box 339.
 611 "—Geo. H. Nickerson, R. S., 32 Whiting st.
 Levi Mollene, F. S., 183 Chatham.
 183 New London—O. Smith, R. S., Croton, Ct.
 S. D. Leadbetter, F. S., 55 Willitts av.
 1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main.
 Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal av.
 1005 New Milford—Erskine H. Bradley, R. S., Box 386.
 E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
 137 Norwich—W. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52.
 F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central ave.
 746 Norwalk—Homer Buttery, R. S.
 Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
 818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.
 Geo. A. Youngs, F. S., 15 Centre st.
 1119 Ridgefield—Charles Bennett, R. S., West Lane.
 F. J. Walker, F. S.
 757 South Manchester—Frank C. Ingraham, R. S., 6 Welherell st.
 J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Olcott.
 210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William.
 J. F. Flynn, F. S., Hanrahan ave.
 234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S., Box 40.
 Thos. McCarri, F. S., Box 166.
 216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 135 Post ave.
 Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 280.
 1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
 Arthur Graham, F. S.
 1626 Wallingford—W. Stevens, R. S., 453 Main.
 R. Clark, F. S., 180 Center st.
 260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 955 Baldwin st.
 N. J. Engelle, F. S., 31 Meadow st.
 825 Williamette—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant.
 Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
 583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, R. and F. S., 92 Ridge.

DELAWARE

422 Dover—Isaac D. McNatt, R. S., 237 N. Bradford st.
 Oliver C. Hayes, F. S., 20 New st.
 594 "—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 17 Guy st.
 Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
 Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. F. Goodley, 1013 Kirkwood st.
 626 "—T. B. Hoovee, R. S., 1216 Heald.
 Henry Mulford, F. S., 105 E. 8th st.
 1626 "—(Mill) R. B. Davis, R. S., 71 E. 10th st.
 W. B. Wellows, F. S., 1012 Kirkwood st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. W. Matter, 409 G. st., N. E.
 190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.
 F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 Nat., S. W.
 884 "—Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
 Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.

1103 Washington—(Mill) P. L. Rogers, R. S., 228 A st., S. E.
 L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
 1651 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.
 Jas. F. Sebald, F. S., 411 Mass. ave., N. W.

FLORIDA

1746 Bradenton—R. Kretschman, R. S.
 Wm. Kellar, F. S.
 1725 Daytona—Walter Edwards, R. S., Box 249.
 H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 83.
 1741 Fernandina—M. J. Taylor, R. S.
 J. S. Belton, F. S.
 Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 "—(Col.) Geo. Lillenthal, R. S., 622 W. Union st.
 C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
 605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard.
 A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams st.
 627 "—Thos. Wigg, R. S., 105 W. 8th.
 J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
 1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle av.
 1686 "—
 655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Eaton st.
 N. P. Nelson, F. S., Williams st., extended.
 1187 "—Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
 A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
 1482 Lake City—C. A. Thompson, R. S.
 T. J. Clements, F. S.
 993 Miami—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475.
 William G. Coats, F. S., Box 141.
 1685 Palatka—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S., Box 170.
 74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
 John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
 107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
 W. H. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
 864 St. Augustine—W. L. Lapez, R. S.
 Jens. Jensen, F. S., 65 Hypellita.
 1666 "—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.
 H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
 531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
 W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) J. J. Hendry, R. S., 211 La Salle st.
 A. E. Vearance, F. S., 2008 Ray st.
 596 "—G. G. Cooper, R. S., 2407 Tampa.
 W. A. B. Kelly, F. S., Box 309.
 1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Casting, R. S., Box 143.
 Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
 819 West Palm Beach—J. O. Whitney, R. S.
 W. E. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P.
 W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington st.
 1534 "—H. L. Solomon, F. S.
 1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
 H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. W. Hestley, 409 McDaniel st.
 317 "—F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
 (Cars) G. M. McKee, F. S., 383 Cooper st.
 329 "—J. W. Barratte, R. S., 25 Rankin.
 John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum st.
 439 Atlanta—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.
 T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
 1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates, R. S., 108 1/2 S. Forsyth st.
 J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
 283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745 Walker st.
 N. J. Dowds, F. S., 1346 May ave.
 1228 "—(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733 Taylor.
 J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
 1580 "—(Mill) W. G. Culpepper, R. S., 1321 May ave.
 R. F. Lassiter, F. S., 1312 Barlett st.
 1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
 R. W. Smith, F. S.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S., 507 N. Johnson st.
 J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
 565 "—L. E. Edwards, R. S., 623 D. st.
 Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
 1622 Carrollton—S. B. Waller, R. S.
 C. H. Cox, F. S.
 1617 Cadartown—C. E. Rakestan, F. S.
 1683 Columbus—D. G. Harris, R. S., 444 Broad st., Phenix, Ala.
 S. P. McCord, F. S., Railroad st., Phenix, Ala.
 1620 Fitzgerald—W. W. Pickins, R. S.
 S. J. Smith, F. S.
 918 Griffin—S. G. Tingle, F. S.
 793 Gainesville—W. J. Wayne, R. S., Box 63.
 T. S. Shirley, F. S., Box 63.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove.
 144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross st.
 G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
 654 "—W. F. Wemcke, R. S., 511 Cotton avenue.
 W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton.
 1390 Newman—E. G. Page, R. S.
 J. C. Taylor, F. S.
 411 Rome—C. L. Trumbell, R. S.
 C. Blackstock, F. S., Calhoun av.
 1749 Rossville—W. M. Wheeler, R. S.
 T. G. Tipton, F. S., Highland Park.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 256 "—T. J. Naughtin, R. S., Box 251.
 W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
 318 "—(Col.) I. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles Lane.
 G. G. Green, F. S., 8 Manpas Lane.
 1730 "—Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.
 M. M. Smoake, 224 Montgomery st.
 1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
 1445 Titon—(Mill) J. I. Waite, R. S., Box 51.
 R. B. Evans, F. S., Gen. Delivery.
 231 Valdosta—J. B. Lyons, R. S., 519 Jackson.
 J. F. Crosby, F. S., 205 Adair.
 1339 "—(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908 Magnolia.
 J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

745 Honolulu—Fred Lackwetz, R. S., Box 611.
 S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
 IDAHO
 1031 Coeur d'Alene—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29.
 Arthur Eaton, F. S., Box 278.
 1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jenne, R. S.
 R. C. Van Blaricom, F. S., Box 84.

398 Lewiston—J. Lasker, R. S., 226 C st.
 C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
 635 Boise City—Frank H. Osgood, R. S., 1609 10th st.
 C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 Moscow—W. H. Kinkard, F. S.
 1615 Sand Point—F. W. Benjamin, R. S.
 C. W. Sines, F. S.
 220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S.
 H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
 1042 Welser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
 A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

377 Alton—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.
 Chas. E. Grace, F. S., 1114 E. 3d.
 788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
 S. F. Baves, F. S.
 1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S.
 W. A. Norcross, F. S.
 916 Aurora—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield avenue.
 Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—D. F. Morter, R. S., 223 Park.
 W. H. Akerman, F. S., 104 Della st.
 741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
 Frank Niles, F. S.
 433 Belleville—Jacob L. Tribout, R. S., 706 Centerville ave.
 Adolph Stander, F. S., 738 Union av.
 975 Benton—R. L. Moore, R. S.
 A. S. Tedro, F. S.
 63 Bloomington—Chas. E. Rowley, R. S., 514 S. Lee st.
 J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
 894 Cairo—J. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.
 A. L. Sandersen, F. S., 2405 Com. ave. and Elm sts.
 1530 "—(Col.) Alexander Payne, R. S.
 C. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—C. T. Luthy, R. S.
 H. Huffmaster, F. S.
 293 Canton—S. B. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.
 J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
 841 Carbondale—F. E. Cline, R. S.
 W. A. Forsythe, F. S., 265 S. Marion.
 737 Carlinville—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331.
 Jos. Bonte, F. S., Box 331.
 1081 Carlyle—J. H. Vonker, R. S.
 H. E. Graham, F. S.
 588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
 R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 Centralia—B. H. Pitts, R. S.
 J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
 J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
 518 Charleston—Elmer Ranch, R. S., 320 A st.
 F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State ave.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 "—H. A. Fowler, R. S., 1290 S. Trumbull ave.
 W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bldg.
 10 "—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Pl.
 J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3856 S. State st.
 13 "—Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.
 Frank Pieters, F. S., 1191 W. 12th st.
 21 "—(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arthington Place.
 P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) V. Hurt, R. S., 336 W. 18th.
 James Zitek, 1301 S. 41st ave.
 58 "—Albert Drach, R. S., 394 Sedgwick.
 Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
 62 "—G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th.
 A. Wistram, F. S., 6159 Aberdeen.
 70 "—Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th.
 P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—S. Gaylord, R. S., 614 N. Central ave., Austin.
 Henry Bowman, F. S., 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 "—Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
 I. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—P. Korsgaard, R. S., 211 N. Humboldt st.
 Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian av.
 199 "—W. W. McGary, R. S., 8161 Cornell av.
 J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.
 Herman Voell, F. S., 5114 Paulina.
 416 "—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th.
 C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
 419 "—(Ger.) Chas. Butler, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.
 Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 "—(Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
 J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
 504 "—(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
 S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
 521 "—(Stairs) Henry Goerck, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
 Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.
 1597 "—H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.
 A. B. Cline, F. S., 7515 Goldsmith ave.
 272 Chicago Heights—C. K. Helfrich, R. S., 1429 Vincennes ave.
 W. E. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chillicothe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
 W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1411 Christopher—Guy Kelley, R. S.
 J. W. Walker, F. S.
 1418 Clinton—S. Grimsley, R. S., Box 184.
 H. O. Bogardus, F. S., E. Adams st.
 1544 Coal City—Oliver Palmer, R. S.
 Andrew De Van, R. S.
 204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
 W. H. Snyder, F. S.
 295 Collinsville—O. S. Johnson, R. S., Box 14.
 M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
 1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas, R. S.
 Elmer Garvin, F. S.
 269 Danville—L. A. Kraul, R. S., 822 Bowman ave.
 C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
 742 Decatur—C. S. Price, R. S., 430 E. Marietta st.
 C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
 John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—E. B. Williams, R. S.
 L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
 J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
 R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—H. C. Thornberry, R. S.
 A. L. Gothard, F. S.

- 1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
I. D. Emple, F. S.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A.
Marr, 135½ Clare ave.
169 " —Gro. Schosser, R. S., 1715 Fred-
erick ave.
697 " —W. P. Kirkpatrick, F. S., 722 N. 14th.
—(Stairs and Mill) F. Popp, R. S.,
1612 Hall st.
903 " —H. J. Shredliff, F. S., 614 Josephine av.
—C. Bunge, R. S., 1514 Belmont av.
Jos. Winterman, F. S., 613 Jose-
phine ave.
378 Edwardville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451.
F. Z. Diets, F. S., Box 138.
363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
1507 Elmhurst—August Lange, F. S.
480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, K. S.
Otto Rickert, F. S.
719 Freeport—E. M. Lutz, R. S., Lincoln Bld.
H. H. Hinelein, F. S., Douglas ave.
1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box
237, Eldorado, Ill.
1087 Galena—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93.
F. G. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High st.
360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609
N. Broad st.
Ed. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
1290 Geneseo—L. Colman, R. S.
Oscar Boom, F. S.
1234 Girard—C. E. Boston, R. S.
F. J. Hoover, F. S.
1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thomlinson, F. S.
1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S.
669 Harrisburg—A. C. Hallock, R. S.
Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
805 Havana—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492.
James Johnson, F. S., Box 492.
581 Herrin—W. H. Burges, R. S.
A. E. Spence, F. S.
461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
1466 Hoopston—C. N. Yarbrough, F. S., Box 595.
N. Stokes, F. S.
904 Jacksonville—H. F. Reeves, R. S., 603 E. State
Geo. James, F. S., 736 North st.
174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 607 Ridge-
wood ave.
A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—E. W. Stille, R. S., Lake Creek
Ben Perrine, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Har-
rison ave.
B. C. Hutton, F. S., Box 157.
154 Kewanee—C. A. Caplinger, R. S., 415 S.
Grove st.
F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
1066 Klamundy—T. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
W. B. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
1585 Lebanon—E. G. Becherer, F. S., Box 63.
568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Wil-
liard ave.
P. Dalzell, F. S., 329 Sagamon st.
505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illi-
nois ave.
Geo. C. Felner, F. S., 813 N. State st.
1688 Lowder—Geo. Jones, R. S.
Lee Nichols, F. S.
1561 Macomb—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W.
Chare st.
Frank Moon, F. S., 731 S. Johnson.
1623 McCormick—Cole Graves, R. S.
Grove Jenkins, F. S.
633 Madison—S. McFarland, R. S., Box 172,
Granite, Ill.
J. L. Coleman, F. S., Venice, Ill., Box 174.
1684 Makanda—
508 Marion—A. J. Nussy, R. S.
J. L. D. Hartwell, F. S.
789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
A. F. Jensen, F. S.
1037 Marselles—B. A. Blake, R. S.
B. B. Covell, F. S.
765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43.
Edm'd Hoerdt, F. S., Box 43.
347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S.
W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
1296 Mendota—E. G. Boslough, R. S.
J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
803 Metropolis—W. O. Tunc, R. S., Box 272.
B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
241 Moline—L. L. Berry, R. S., 1846 12th av.
Chas. Lundquist, F. S., 1409½ 7th av.
1265 Monmouth—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322
W. 4th ave.
A. A. Laurie, F. S., 718 S. 6th st.
1161 Morris—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S.
N. J. Mosher, F. S.
1188 Mt. Carmel—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.
280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
K. Beyer, F. S.
999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., Box 202.
Geo. Perkins, F. S., 1022 Conger ave.
604 Murphyboro—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Mur-
phy st.
J. Weingardt, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
1559 New Athens—Henry Geiger, R. S., Box 184.
Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F.
S., Box 53.
582 Odin—C. Vandercook, R. S.
C. B. Vandercook, F. S.
1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
Robert Pryde, F. S.
1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
661 Ottawa—H. W. Thacker, R. S., 413 W.
Jefferson.
J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.
John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
648 Pana—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory.
W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
1334 Paris—E. T. Baticran, R. S., 620 Vance
avenue.
Ed. Weiger, F. S., 515 E. Union st.
644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 1208
Broadway.
F. P. Heffenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bes-
tor st.
H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
733 Percy—W. K. Likiss, R. S.
W. C. Fisk, F. S.
195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
Gustav Schmidt, F. S., Box 317.
1056 Plackneyville—G. G. Etenne, R. S.
J. Funk, F. S.
728 Pontiac—W. L. Bickett, R. S.
L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
1525 Princeton—J. Thompson, R. S., Ladd, Ill.
J. A. Reed, F. S., 24 N. 4th st.
189 Quincy—Nick Hoffner, R. S., 467 S. 4th.
F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—H. C. Fettengill, R. S., Box 92.
A. J. Nyberg, F. S., 602 6th.
166 Rock Island—H. G. Glenn, R. S., 2733 6th
avenue.
A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
798 Salem—W. U. Huff, R. S.
S. M. Frats, F. S., Box 302.
1564 Savanna—W. R. Billings, R. S.
H. O. Atkins, F. S.
1299 Seatonville—V. H. Wedeburger, R. S. and
F. S., Ladd, Ill.
1574 Shawneetown—Karl Asplund, R. S.
Peter Roy, F. S.
1755 Sorento—J. M. Enloe, R. S.
J. F. Mathis, F. S.
1083 St. Charles—R. H. Cutler, R. S., Box 191.
Karl Asplund, F. S., Box 191.
479 Sparta—Thos. Dahne, R. S., Box 427.
H. C. Pillars, F. S., Box 326.
16 Springfield—John McGee, R. S., 124 E.
Washing st.
John Zaring, F. S., 200 E. N. Grand av.
631 Spring Valley—O. T. Dudley, R. S., Box 567.
D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box
458.
Chas. F. Krause, F. S.
695 Sterilizing—Wm. Kennedy, R. S.
Thos. Singer, F. S.
495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S.
Bloomington st.
Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
826 Sycamore—S. Bellingdorf, R. S., Bx 1028.
W. S. Loomis, F. S., Box 1028.
1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 15.
R. D. Eaton, F. S., Box 15.
748 Taylorville—E. Davis, R. S.
P. N. Johnson, F. S.
1515 Thebes—J. P. Watson, R. S.
C. H. David, F. S.
1715 Thompsonville—J. K. Johnson, R. S.,
Akin, Ill.
J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
1026 Urbana—A. E. Gable, R. S., 507 E.
Illinois st.
F. C. Wardall, F. S., 1011 W. Illinois.
1338 Utica—Harlow Werts, R. S.
Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
1163 Virden—H. H. Padfield, R. S.
Fred G. Becker, F. S.
448 Wanegas—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Cen-
ter st.
G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
1527 Wheaton—Will Laier, R. S., Glen Ellyn.
E. Taylor, N. Railroad st.
1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45.
Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.
- INDIANA**
477 Alexandria—K. E. Thomas, R. S., 209
Walnut st.
Clarence Noble, F. S.
352 Anderson—S. Russell, R. S., 415 Ruddle av.
W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
1380 Bedford—H. W. Green, R. S., 1911 W. 12th.
J. W. Boyce, F. S., 911 14th.
1712 Bicknell—G. B. Fleming, R. S., Box 11.
Scott Cleveland, F. S., Box 132.
1308 Bluffton—Amos Christ, R. S., 320 N.
Marion st.
J. N. Schiebert, F. S., 1021 F st.
694 Boonville—J. M. Beeler, R. S.
Alf. Abshire, F. S.
431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
H. Hays, F. S., 603 1st st.
488 Clinton—Chas. Kehoe, R. S., Box 139.
Edward Oxford, F. S.
1682 Coalmont—C. B. Cushman, R. S., Jason-
ville.
Elmer Gadbery, F. S., Jasonville.
1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
A. B. Moretor, F. S., E. Columbus.
1355 Crawfordsville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612
Milligan st.
A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
1454 Danville—O. E. Nichols, R. S., Box 243.
Jack McCoun, F. S., Box 341.
946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25.
Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
565 Elkhart—D. A. Erwin, R. S., 222 Middle-
burg st.
I. F. Ebersole, F. S.
1734 " —P. E. Eber, R. S., 125 Fremont st.
Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
652 Elwood—W. E. Byresdorfer, R. S., 2303
S. A. st.
S. T. J. Wray, F. S., Erie House.
90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611
W. Franklin st.
S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
1465 Frankfort—Ellis Anderson, R. S., 51 S. 1st.
Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
1402 Franklin—G. C. Niccum, R. S., 382 Yande
J. F. Jones, F. S., 437 W. King st.
232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrang, R. S., 444
Buchanan st.
L. Delegrange, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
1350 Garrett—I. O. Swan, R. S.
Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
160 Gas City—James Sholtz, R. S.
I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.
M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E.
Worth st.
James Douglas, F. S.
Hammond—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
599 " —Geo. P. Pearson, R. S.
H. B. Easter, F. S., 488 Towle.
1110 East Chicago—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Bx 70.
Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 70.
1317 Indiana Harbor—Isaac Harman, R. S., Box
244.
J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 244.
213 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
1429 Huntington—J. E. Chamberlin, R. S., 55
High st.
J. W. Satterthwait, F. S., 86 Salmonia
avenue.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
60 " —(Ger.) T. J. Schlegel, R. S., 663
Sanders st.
H. Schilling, F. S., 1110 Harlan.
281 " —James Jordan, R. S., 424 E. Mar-
ket street.
J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
549 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824
N. Missouri st.
W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
1003 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
1460 " —(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317
Mass. ave.
Frank Zigler, F. S., 1647 Fennerman st.
909 Jassonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.
- 533 Jeffersonville—C. W. Quinlan, R. S., 427
E. Market st.
Louis Miller, F. S.
1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
S. E. Carter.
734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
C. A. James, F. S., Box 514.
215 Lafayette—Wm. Mumzer, R. S., 1404 S.
S. 24th st.
Fred Hilt, F. S., 1529 N. 15th.
1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East
st., South.
E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
1557 Lewis—Charles Boston, R. S.
D. F. Woods, F. S.
487 Linton—Frank McCain, R. S., Box 310.
E. L. Merrill, F. S., Box 310.
808 Legansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
1602 Loogootee—Louis J. Walker, R. S.
J. E. Grannan, F. S.
365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3726 S.
Callatin st.
I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
1221 Matthews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S.
1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
A. Jones, F. S., 1403 Franklin st.
1200 Midland—Chas. Glover, R. S.
L. H. Dixon, F. S.
1470 Mishawaka—L. W. Weidler, R. S., 302 W.
2d street.
John Casey, 302 W. 2d st.
1753 Mt. Vernon—Gus Daniels, R. S., 7th st.
Elvis Hughs, F. S., 4th st.
592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., Box 474.
D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Gharkey st.
436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W.
Spring st.
G. W. Lemon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
1196 Oakland City—George Christmas, R. S.
F. J. Bacon, F. S.
932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash. st.
John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
1367 " —(Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202
W. 7th st.
1676 Petersburg—L. B. Woolsey, R. S.
Erastus Johnson, F. S.
935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart.
J. T. Davison, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
912 Richmond—Harry Lostmeyer, R. S., 607
S. 6th st.
Fred Price, F. S., 605 S. 6th.
806 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 653 Sher-
man ave.
W. Wolung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter
C. H. Moritz, F. S., 405 E. 5th.
1435 Shelbyville—J. C. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West
Oliver Buell, F. S., Colascott st.
1106 Shelburne—Otho L. Hill, R. S.
John McClure, F. S.
413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vis-
tula ave.
W. H. Stahly, F. S., 649 Cushing.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 327.
706 Sullivan—John Hout, R. S.
W. D. Martin, F. S.
205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1420
Grand ave.
A. E. Saltsman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
358 Tipton—Linn Cole, R. S.
Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 In-
stitute.
D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.
1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
658 Vincennes—W. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer.
Ned Jenkan, F. S., 6th and Main.
812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1112 N. 1st
T. J. Herast, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
Wabash—Secretary of District Council, H.
A. Coppock, 40 High st.
598 " —O. W. Smith, R. S., Ross Heights,
Wabash, Ind.
Frank Clements, F. S., Ross Heights,
Wabash, Ind.
1581 " —H. A. Coppock, R. S., 40 High st.
Geo. Lockman, F. S., 98 Blsmark.
1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S.,
Lafe Gilley, F. S.
1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52.
B. Gladdish, F. S.
1626 Whiting—Lou Eddy, R. S.
Stillman Meek, F. S.
- INDIAN TERRITORY**
1752 Ada—H. M. Archy, R. S., Box 165.
M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
1028 Ardmore—D. N. Ferguson, R. S., Box 16.
A. Z. Harris, F. S., Box 16.
1659 Bartlesville—W. F. Kendall, R. S.
W. McGregor, F. S.
1359 Beckett—C. C. Abernathy, R. S., Bx 97.
T. J. Baker, F. S., Box 97.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S., 210 Iowa
avenue.
B. W. Biggerstaff, F. S., Box 234.
1590 Coalgate—E. L. Bush, R. S.
E. J. Gilpin, F. S.
1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 731.
1092 Halleyville—C. W. Lester, R. S., and F. S.,
Box 94.
1483 Hartshorne—M. Raines, R. S., Box 292.
T. R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
896 Holdenville—J. E. Bigger, R. S., Box 63.
J. B. Weist, F. S., Box 63.
1417 Hugo—Gates Cargan, R. S., Box 121.
C. P. Johnson, F. S., Box 121.
1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256.
W. F. Taylor, F. S.
1524 McCurtain—J. M. Holbert, R. S.
J. F. Calwert, F. S.
1072 Muskogee—S. C. Stewart, R. S.
L. P. Stine, F. S.
1680 Quinton—G. G. Hardy, R. S.
W. C. Bozeman, F. S.
1293 Sapulpa—H. G. Reeves, R. S.
C. W. Sargent, F. S.
986 South McAlester—R. O. Hamilton, R. S.,
Box 621.
H. J. Rodgers, F. S., Box 64.
1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, R. S.
John Huff, F. S.
1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S.
H. C. Wesbrooks, F. S.
1575 Wagoner—E. F. Bradshaw, R. S.
D. W. Polly, F. S.
1276 Wilburton—Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box
212.
- IOWA**
815 Boone—John Nystrom, R. S., 202 Monona
Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Geo. H. Stull, R. S.
Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1311 N. Oak.
308 Cedar Rapids—H. J. Smith, R. S., 201 S.
1st st.
C. E. Brewer, F. S., 1416 S. 2d ave., W.
- 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.
G. W. Jones, F. S., Box 87.
1523 Chariton—G. H. Poucher, R. S.
W. R. Stafford, F. S.
772 Clinton—G. W. Olney, R. S., 212 Grand av
M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
1142 Celfax—J. W. Birdie, R. S.
S. S. Hopkins, F. S.
364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714
Porin ave.
F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm.
J. C. Whipple, F. S., W. Adair st.
Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas.
Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S. 428
Oncida st.
Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
1272 " —W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W.
16th st.
W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
106 Des Moines—S. C. Blair, R. S., 506 7th st.
E. J. Jones, F. S., 3306 N. W. 2d st.
425 " —(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S. 31st and
Easton Road.
E. H. Daniels, F. S., 212 E. 15th st.
678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhone-
burg ave.
M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
1579 Eldora—W. F. Pool, R. S.
Geo. Houghton, F. S.
284 Fort Dodge—S. A. Roberts, R. S.
Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th
Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
514 Hiteaman—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210 N.
Linn st.
Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S.
M. M. Monroe, F. S.
1621 Lehigh—
1171 Maries—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—J. H. Kinsey, R. S., 501 S.
3rd ave.
F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson av.
1613 Milton—E. B. Gaston, R. S.
C. Beatty, F. S.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Keckler, R. S., 914 E. 6th
R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.
1213 Mystic—J. W. Hilderbrand, R. S., Box 525.
B. P. Taylor, F. S., Box 597.
1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
W. Sparks, F. S.
1508 Osceola City—A. M. Boreland R. S., Box
371.
N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., Box 371.
1034 Oskaloosa—J. G. Slemons, R. S.
J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D. st.
767 Ottumwa—F. A. Kendall, R. S.
L. L. Lightner, F. S., 603 Findley av.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S. 1207
8th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
615 Washington—A. B. Ritchey, R. S., Rook-
ery Bldg.
552 Waterloo—W. D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust.
W. C. Bickelberg, F. S., Cor.
Water and 5th sts.
- KANSAS**
1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
J. C. Asper, F. S.
253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 347.
1724 Arkansas City—J. A. Turner, R. S., R. R.
No. 1.
O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
1205 Chanute—J. S. Kieffer, R. S., 20 W. 4th.
John Weber, F. S., 114 S. Santa Fe av.
1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha.
Robert Wooldridge, F. S., B. 6th.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315
Maple st.
E. S. Harper, F. S., 509 B. 4th.
1224 Emporia—E. B. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Com-
mercial st.
J. F. Keen, F. S., 802 Sylvan st.
942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222
Scott ave.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
876 Frontenac—H. J. Snell, R. S. and F. S.
285 Humboldt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.
Philo Lyons, F. S.
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th
1198 Independence—Martin Biorn, R. S.
J. J. Konz, F. S.
123 Iola—J. L. Harris, R. S., 1019 East st.
J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 313 South.
1509 " —H. D. Hanna, R. S., 209 W. 1st.
C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S.
C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—Lee Menew, R. S., 610 S. 6th
J. Pollock, F. S.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
Chas. Mendenhall, F. S., 357 Locust.
499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stricker, R. S., 516
Lynn st.
G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th.
1730 Madesha—J. Davis, R. S.
O. W. Donnelly, F. S.
1556 Ottawa—J. B. Long, R. S., 719 S. Mul-
berry st.
C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust st.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont
avenue.
H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
561 Pittsburg—Will Woody, R. S., 303 E. Park
Asa. Mesenger, F. S., 301 E. Park.
1571 Salina—Oliver O. Richardson, F. S., 9th.
1001 Scammon—A. B. Lewis, R. S.
B. F. Lewis, F. S.
158 Topeka—W. G. Stewart, R. S., Oakland,
Kans.
E. B. Dunn, F. S., Station B.
1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1240 " —A. M. Rogers, R. S., 1726 Phil-
more st.
E. T. Hooker, F. S., 2049 Buchanan st.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413
S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—J. J. Boles, R. S., Box 881.
W. B. Youngmeyer, F. S., 911 S.
Emporia ave.
1611 " —W. A. Prothero, R. S., 568 W.
Douglas st.
J. B. Cline, F. S., 517 W. Douglas.
1183 Winfield—J. F. Richardson, R. S.
A. L. Hicks, F. S., Box 44.

KENTUCKY

- 472 Ashland—C. L. Herren, R. S., S. Point, O. W. R. Pelphry, F. S.
 684 Bardwell—W. C. Hareless, R. S. and F. S.
 725 Bowling Green—C. A. Campbell, R. S., Park st.
 Thos. F. Hinton, F. S., 1216 College
 1542 Catlettsburg—L. C. Crawford, R. S.
 B. F. Bowen, F. S.
 641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 65.
 L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box J.
 1589 Corbin—F. H. Leick, R. S.
 J. Bagle, F. S.
 712 Covington—J. H. McDonald, R. S., 1102 Banklick st.
 C. Glatting, F. S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
 —J. F. Muething, R. S., 138 Trevor.
 785 " —J. F. Muething, R. S., 138 Trevor.
 851 Henderson—W. G. Bell, R. S., 813 Clay.
 G. W. Coomer, F. S., 429 N. Ingram.
 442 Hopkinsville—E. N. Miller, R. S., Box 71.
 E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th.
 1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
 Robert Gore, F. S.
 1650 Lexington—J. F. Llewellyn, R. S., 626 Chestnut st.
 Albert Miller, F. S.
 1218 Ludlow—J. F. Morgan, R. S.
 James T. Guleser, F. S.
 Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
 L. H. Cash, 1407½ W. Madison.
 103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bayless ave.
 H. S. Huffman, R. S., 2201 Standard ave.
 214 " (Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., Shelby and Mason sts.
 Jacob Schneider, F. S., 915 East Chestnut st.
 1369 " —Chas. Lang, R. S., 710 Ohio st.
 T. F. Matthews, F. S., 1428 Hull.
 1506 Madisonville—J. W. Settle, R. S., Box 278.
 W. L. Adams, F. S., Box 281.
 1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
 Sam. Hurst, F. S.
 698 Newport—W. E. Wing, R. S., 122 E. Ist.
 J. Sexton, F. S., 9th and Patterson.
 809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
 W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
 559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1938 Clark st.
 Wm. H. Hester, F. S., 1303 Timble.
 1352 Princeton—R. H. Harris, R. S.
 John A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
 1017 Stargis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
 R. B. Williams, F. S.
 1742 Winchester—Walter Boone, R. S., Bx 661.
 Wm. Jones, F. S., Box 206.

LOUISIANA

- 1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, R. S. and F. S., Box 30.
 973 Alexandria—M. J. Baulch, R. S., 104 16th.
 R. H. William, F. S., 1405 Parke ave.
 1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205 Duncan st.
 J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
 1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
 W. T. Reeks, F. S., 308 Americast.
 1495 Breaux Bridge—J. D. Dupins, R. S.
 Alph. Mouchet, F. S.
 874 Jennings—B. Miller, R. S.
 T. J. Woodworth, F. S.
 1718 Jeanerette—Robert Barbin, R. S.
 M. Valentine, F. S.
 1057 Lake Charles—M. W. Crabtree, R. S., 312 Iris st.
 B. P. East, F. S.
 868 Monroe—J. W. Thompson, R. S., 219 S. 6th.
 E. W. Anderson, F. S., Box 154.
 758 " —(Col.) Wm. Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.
 Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
 1494 Natchitoches—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.
 E. J. Harkins, F. S.
 1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
 Charles Shaffer, F. S.
 76 New Orleans—C. A. McCohn, R. S., 623 Scott st.
 F. Duhrkap, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
 Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 " —Joseph Dudenhofer, R. S., Box 261.
 James Cannon, F. S., Box 261.
 764 " —W. R. Sapp, R. S., 338, Laurel.
 E. E. King, F. S., 1669 South av.

MAINE

- 91 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., Box 198.
 John F. Spaulding, F. S., Box 198.
 1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont st.
 W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
 621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st., Brewer, Me.
 W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
 459 Bar Harbor—George Guphill, R. S., Mt. Derat st.
 N. Chaney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
 1669 Chisholm—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope.
 G. A. Jaquith, F. S., 76 Sprague.
 407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
 C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—F. L. Foote, R. S., 268 B st.
 A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
 1474 " —(Mill) Wm. E. Laury, R. S., 401 Cumberland st.
 H. B. Carr, F. S.
 1031 Madison—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.
 Geo. Lane, F. S.
 1707 Millinocket—G. McKenney, R. S., Box 56.
 E. B. Wyman, F. S.
 1189 Rumford Falls—J. C. Curtis, R. S. Bx 1202.
 L. R. Neahl, F. S., Box 704.
 787 Skowhegan—C. W. Grovin, R. S.
 M. S. Adams, F. S.
 348 Waterville—J. Frank Partridge, R. S. and F. S., 9 Western ave.

MARYLAND

- 1126 Annapolis—W. H. Smith, R. S., 116 King George st.
 Gust. King, Jr., F. S., 190 West st.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 990 " —C. R. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond.
 G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Bden.
 29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith.
 Wm. Keenan, F. S., 728 Aisquith.
 44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gay st.
 H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford avenue.
 1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weldner, R. S., 1411 N. Mount st.
 Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
 1358 " —Wm. A. Parr, R. S., 1307 E. Townsend st.
 H. Ripple, F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
 1598 " —G. H. Korb, F. S., 1909 Edmundson ave.
 Julius Moeller, R. S., 806 Wash. st.

- 1722 Baltimore—(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.
 W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyle ave.
 1024 Cumberland—Wm. Loudermilk, R. S., 389 N. Centre st.
 J. D. Rauck, F. S., 13 Cecelia st.
 1702 Frederick—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
 1661 Frostburg—Clifton Geis, R. S.
 Wm. Preston, F. S.
 1378 Hagerstown—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 166 W. Franklin st.
 Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
 1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.
 1363 Salisbury—John J. Redden, R. S., 303 Naylor st.
 G. J. Meyers, F. S., 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

- 395 Adams—Victor King, R. S., Box 1213.
 Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Summer.
 1298 Andover—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm st.
 Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut street.
 1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A.
 L. Bowen, F. S., 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—A. B. Longworth, R. S., Thacher st.
 Robt. Forbes, F. S., 41 Orange.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 172 High st., Brookline.
 33 " —R. D. Rigby, R. S., 27 Warren av.
 D. H. Deegon, F. S., 77 Romey st., Dorchester.
 954 " —D. Goldman, R. S., 23 Willard st.
 J. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
 1096 " —(Floor Layers) I. T. Baker, R. S., 2 Moreland st., Roxbury, Mass.
 A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 " —W. K. Smith, R. S., 22 Cedar st., Roxbury.
 Ira W. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
 1573 " —Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard av., Cambridge, Mass.
 67 Roxbury—Wm. D. McIntosh, R. S., 120 Dacia st.
 J. McLaughlin, F. S., 35 Valentine.
 218 East Boston—C. McDonald, R. S., 76 Paris.
 C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
 386 Dorchester—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy.
 J. Lent, F. S., Field's Bldg., Field's Corner.
 438 Brookline—L. J. Smith, R. S., 176 High.
 James Keefe, F. S., 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—R. D. Sullivan, R. S., 386 Walker st.
 A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st.
 443 Chelsea—A. B. Prowse, R. S., 33 Cook av.
 P. S. Mulligan, F. S., 20 Poplar.
 625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., Box 70.
 P. A. Leslie, F. S., Box 70.
 629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
 W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st.
 780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 326 Mountain ave., Revers.
 W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard av.
 821 Winthrop—Albert O. Wright, R. S., Thornton st.
 G. Livenstone, F. S., 311½ Hermon.
 846 Revere—John P. Portras, R. S., Box 2.
 Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
 889 Allston—G. W. Clark, R. S., 15 Everett.
 A. Labeau, F. S., 28 Allston st.
 938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundel st.
 M. B. Bryant, F. S., 4368 Washington.
 959 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
 J. J. Orman, F. S., E. Mattapan.
 1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus.
 Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chelsea st.
 S. V. McNeil, F. S., 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
 1550 Braintree—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree.
 W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
 1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.
 E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
 624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner.
 Jos. J. Sheehy, F. S., 69 Florence.
 858 Clinton—J. Purrier, R. S., 157 Mechanic.
 G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
 1123 Cohasset—Dav. McNeill, R. S., Nantasket, Mass.
 Frank F. Antolac, F. S.
 1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
 1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, R. S. and F. S., East st.
 223 Fall River—E. L. Johnson, R. S., 55 Dyer.
 A. Sampson, F. S., 203 Horton st.
 1305 " —(Fr.) J. A. Andotte, R. S., 886 Chern st.
 Geo. Bergeron, F. S., 196 S. Main.
 778 Fitchburg—J. D. O'Keefe, R. S., Monroest.
 C. Patterson, F. S., 25 East st.
 860 Framingham—W. F. Drake, R. S., Mountwait, Mass.
 E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 1335 Franklin—F. L. McDonald, R. S., Winter street.
 Wm. E. Barnes, F. S., 17 Garfield.
 570 Gardner—J. H. Lynch, R. S., 96 Greenwood st.
 Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centennial ave.
 J. C. Tuttle, F. S., Box 254.
 1045 Great Barrington—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.
 C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F. S., Elm st.
 1292 Hamilton—Jos. Hulbert, R. S., Wendham Depot.
 T. H. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot, Mass.
 82 Haverhill—C. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren.
 Otis A. Hunt, F. S.
 424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hingham Center.
 H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
 Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Marsh, 217 Hamden st.
 390 " —J. R. Poullot, R. S., 45 Front st.
 D. Laplant, F. S., 529 Summer.
 656 " —Fred B. Donahue, R. S., 139 Chestnut st.
 M. Couture, F. S., Merrick Lumber Co.
 400 Hudson—A. Glasson, R. S.
 Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., Box 125.
 1645 Hull—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., 101 Broadway, Methuen.
 J. Labelle, F. S., 451 Broadway.

- 551 Lawrence—(Fr.) Theodore Biladeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.
 Frank Provencal, F. S., 142 Arlington st.
 1566 " —(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park.
 1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
 370 Lenox—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139.
 John Johnson, F. S., Box 139.
 794 Leominster—D. W. Shallen, R. S., 68 Church st.
 F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
 49 Lowell—Peter A. Golden, R. S., 198 Charles st.
 Jos. A. Pion, F. S., 309 W. 6th st.
 1610 " —(Fr.) Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
 688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar st., W. Lynn.
 G. Blood, F. S., 20 Emery st., Saugus.
 1041 " —J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill avenue.
 M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st.
 1654 Mansfield—A. H. Deane, R. S., Box 289.
 E. C. Coddling, F. S.
 962 Marblehead—Fred A. Bruce, R. S., 29 Lincoln ave.
 R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., Newton street.
 Wilfred Bonin, F. S., Church st.
 Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett street, Stoneham.
 C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 777 Medford—A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave.
 A. A. Perrin, F. S., 67 Neharkam st.
 831 Arlington—Wesley Burwell, R. S., Laurel Pl., Arlington Heights.
 S. Clow, F. S., Box 290, Lexington.
 885 Woburn—S. J. Beanson, R. S., Hart Place.
 Geo. H. Peppard, F. S., 14 Court st.
 991 Winchester—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.
 L. Taylor, F. S., 48 Cutting st.
 762 Quincy—C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave., Wallacetown.
 George Gauthier, F. S.
 1675 " —
 1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
 862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefane, R. S., Auburn st., Reading.
 W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 Milford—H. C. Warfield, R. S. and F. S., 40 Green st.
 847 Natick—Nelson Carter, R. S., 4 Concord.
 F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 Needham—P. N. Smith, R. S.
 Elias W. Adams, F. S.
 1021 New Bedford—Byron A. Briggs, R. S., 37 Campbell st.
 J. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17½ Boardman st.
 G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. District Council, Thos. J. King, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 275 " —Thos. Williams, R. S., 24 Emerald.
 Henry Jonah, F. S., 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 1600 " —(Mill) Alex. G. Nicholson, F. S., 250 California st.
 680 Newton Centre—W. S. McPherson, R. S., 99 Craft St. N. Ville.
 James Vachon, F. S., 16 Alford.
 708 West Newton—H. R. Robblee, R. S., 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale.
 D. M. Chandler, F. S., 25 Danstan st.
 Norfolk County—Sec'y of District Council, John W. McAfee.
 892 Dedham—Wm. Greenwood, R. S.
 R. Carleton, F. S., 22 Church.
 802 Hyde Park—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.
 J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Pk av.
 193 North Adams—J. A. Agan, R. S. and F. S., 243 River st.
 1653 North Cambridge—W. B. Bryant, R. S., 139 Hamilton.
 C. A. White, F. S., 36 Reed st.
 351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm.
 J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Henry Holmes, R. S. and F. S.
 North Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, J. E. Reed, 19 Lawrence st., Danvers, Mass.
 South Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st., Quincy, Mass.
 878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale st.
 A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—C. A. Peterson, R. S., 4 Oak st.
 G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham.
 924 Manchester—Geo. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510.
 Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 483.
 888 Salem—Thos. Kane, F. S., 260 Essex st.
 J. H. Reed, F. S., Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
 866 Norwood—J. W. Falcins, R. S., Nahaten st.
 F. M. Prescott, F. S., Islington.
 444 Pittsfield—J. J. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlburt.
 Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's Place.
 1167 Schuette—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65.
 C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
 861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.
 Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
 Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.
 N. E. Maurice, F. S., 27 Hubbard ave.
 177 " —Wm. Foster, R. S., 13 Quincy st.
 W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
 1105 " —(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.
 E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
 685 Chicopee—Geo. P. Dion, R. S., 425 Front.
 Frank Blanchard, F. S., 238 School.
 1063 Stoughton—W. M. Hitchcock, R. S., Box 1042.
 F. E. Nowell, F. S., Box 329.
 1035 Taunton—T. B. Barber, R. S., 6 Hearn av.
 Felix Grise, F. S., 30 Russell st.
 1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 Waltham—S. Starratt, R. S., 98 Alder st.
 A. Leger, F. S., Lowell Grove.
 1227 " —Jos. J. McCarty, R. S., 4 Gibbs Court.
 S. A. Mathews, F. S., 101 Crescent.
 1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, F. S., 30 Prospect st.
 823 Webster—L. D. Barre, R. S.
 Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
 A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
 979 Williamstown—Jas. Hasfield, R. S., Arelta street.
 Harrison White, F. S., Water st.
 1018 Whitman—Fred L. Gill, R. S.
 B. A. Vaughan, F. S.

- Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury.
 23 " —Edw. F. Brady, R. S., 23 Austin.
 408 " —J. Cheatham, F. S., 88 Providence.
 —(Fr.) A. Fontaine, R. S., 16 Portland street.
 F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington st.
 720 " —(Swedish) Chas. R. Meyer, R. S., 7 Ferry st.
 Nels Erickson, F. S., 151 Vernon.
 877 " —(Mill) H. T. Sears, R. S., 34 Crystal st.
 R. H. Coates, F. S., 292 Pleasant

MICHIGAN

- 984 Adrian—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton.
 W. F. Mooney, F. S., 8 Tabor st.
 512 Ann Arbor—W. Olney, R. S., 503 Fountain st.
 Walter Keadle, F. S., 54 Detroit st.
 871 Battle Creek—Newman A. Buck, R. S., F. D. No. 3.
 Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—Thomas Tooley, R. S., Rural Route No. 2.
 B. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney st.
 898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.
 Harry Graft, F. S.
 1695 Big Rapids—(Mill) J. H. Wample, R. S.
 E. C. Ely, F. S.
 1344 Boyne—A. R. Hill, R. S.
 Loren Stackus, F. S.
 535 Cadillac—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar.
 Fred Edgell, F. S., 119 E. Pine st.
 797 Charlevoix—R. C. Jones, R. S.
 Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
 1540 Charlotte—Al. Moore, R. S., 311 W. Shaw.
 Fred Wygrants, F. S., 315 Warren ave.
 1095 Cheboygan—Albert Jewell, R. S.
 Eugene Wansora, F. S.
 1020 Delray—Chas. Schonfeld, R. S., Woodmere P. O.
 John A. Bellisle, F. S.
 Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
 19 " —Francis Fildew, R. S., 319 Harrison st.
 J. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait av.
 303 " —John Dreyer, R. S., 930 Willis av. E.
 O. Friedland, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
 1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
 Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
 1572 " —(Car Builders) Wm. Horner, R. S., 99 20th st.
 Jos. Lucier, F. S., 825 Baldwin ave.
 1371 Dowagiac—W. A. Purkey, R. S., 301 1st av.
 H. W. East, F. S., 204 Main st.
 1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
 1194 Escanaba—Bernard Weiler, R. S., 222 S. Charlotte st.
 Charles Franzen, F. S., 1022 4th.
 643 Flint—R. W. Bassett, R. S., Saginaw st.
 R. H. Porter, F. S., 116 5th ave., W.
 1637 Gladwin—Charles Deye, R. S.
 Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
 335 Grand Rapids—Fred Hess, R. S., Box 24, Station F.
 J. F. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
 1330 " —(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.
 S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 " —Otto Simon, R. S., 82 N. Lane av.
 A. Kuenzel, F. S., 274 W. Bridge st.
 1493 " —(Mil) Abel N. Kinzenger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette st.
 T. W. Gilman, F. S., 255 Highland ave.
 1696 " —John Vas, R. S., 60 Sycamore st.
 Edward Krem, F. S., Broadway.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
 1254 Harbor Springs—M. Woodruff, R. S.
 Joseph Coulter, F. S.
 1412 Holland—Add Johnson, R. S., 85 W. 26th.
 John Bowman, F. S., 197 W. 17th.
 1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
 J. W. Disney, F. S.
 1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
 B. E. Westfall, F. S.
 1655 Ishpeming—August Hyttsten, R. S., National Mine P. O.
 John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge st.
 651 Jackson—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
 C. W. Davis, F. S., 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—Wm. Bonfoy, R. S., 433 East Frank st.
 H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
 1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S.
 Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
 958 Marquette—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.
 John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—Alb. Klenner, R. S., Box 861.
 Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
 1164 Midland—W. L. Hutchinson, R. S.
 G. P. Keil, F. S.
 674 Mt. Clemens—G. W. Ayer, R. S., 71 Welts.
 Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
 173 Munising—James Duffey, R. S.
 A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—Geo. Danay, R. S., 58 Allen st.
 O. B. Taylor, F. S., 15 Bourdon.
 1077 Owosso—George Bonnell, R. S.
 W. A. Kent, F. S.
 791 Petoskey—R. H. Chase, R. S., 808 Petoskey st.
 J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan ave.
 1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choats, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.
 B. J. Klumph, F. S., Oakland and Wisner sts.
 585 Port Huron—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1228 Short st.
 C. B. Seebach, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan ave.
 J. B. Sauve, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
 334 " —James Anderson, R. S., 321 N. Porter st.
 A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th, E. S.
 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. W. Sims, R. S., 900 Young st.
 A. Stowell, F. S., 227 Magazine st.
 1080 South Haven—F. M. Weed, R. S., 214 Van Buren st.
 H. Leetson, F. S., 1007 Cook av.
 1551 Three Rivers—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French.
 W. H. Snyder, F. S., 720 8th st.
 226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
 B. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
 1008 West Lansing—E. C. Hanson, F. S., 903 E. Franklin st.
 814 Wyandotte—O. F. Plotter, R. S., Centre st.
 Chas. H. Renner, F. S., 80 Plum st.
 1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.
 R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross st.

MINNESOTA

- 1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 248 Charles st.
L. H. Hassing, F. S.
951 Brainard—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak
John Fulkner, F. S., 1813 Oak st., S. E.
1634 Crookston—Chas. Johnson, R. S.
John Hair, F. S.
Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council,
E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st.,
Duluth, Minn.
861 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E.
5th street.
S. T. Skrove, F. S., 1608 E. 5th st.
1328 Hibbing—Henry Little, R. S., Box 128.
F. W. Meharry, F. S.
1679 Little Falls—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.
992 Mankato—W. S. Nichols, R. S., 814 Charles.
C. Keth, F. S., 235 Lock st.
1665 " —Edw. Welch, R. S. and F. S., 110
Cass st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council,
L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
7 " —E. Klingelsmith, R. S., 333 E.
16th st.
J. Fransen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
548 " —(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S.,
1011 E. 19th st.
Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 415 W. 26th
1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs.) C. G. Lauritzen, R. S.,
2609 7th st.
H. A. Einhorn, F. S., 1807 4th st., N.
980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., 101 W.
Division st.
Frank Taylor, F. S.
930 St. Cloud—F. A. Albrecht, R. S., 1407 4th
st., N.
H. P. Steckling, F. S., 709 17½ ave.,
S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—J. T. Hudson, R. S., 716 W.
Oak street.
John Zengerle, F. S., 607 S. 4th st.
87 St. Paul—John Frieson, R. S., 223 W. 7th
J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
1536 Two Harbors—John Olson, R. S.
R. T. Tubman, F. S., Box 229.
1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, R. S.
Hans A. Sandven, F. S.
307 Winona—J. T. Barthen, R. S., 406 E. 7th
E. Rohweder, F. S., 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

- 1348 Brook Haven—W. S. Rutter, R. S.
J. C. Wex, F. S.
1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
S. O. Sumrial, F. S.
1397 Hattiesburg—W. H. H. Davis, R. S. and
F. S., Box 1387.
824 Jackson—R. C. McCleave, R. S., 215 Earl
avenue.
E. C. Moses, F. S., Box 333.
848 McComb City—Geo. R. Gibson, R. S.
J. A. Simmons, F. S.
446 Meridian—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12
H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding & 46th av
1366 " —(Col.) J. V. Coleman, R. S.
L. W. Barron, F. S., 1113 30th av.
619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homi-
chitta st.
1606 " —Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor st.
Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St.
Catherine st.
1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.
E. B. Jordan, F. S.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S.,
Box 198.
T. B. King, F. S., Box 198.
1047 " —Martin Haller, R. S., Box 71.
Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
1697 Water Valley—D. W. Ballard, R. S.
C. M. Forrest, F. S.
1706 Yazoo City—A. Davis, R. S.
S. Atkinson, F. S.
1721 " —(Col.)

MISSOURI

- 1280 Bevier—C. Baker, R. S.
W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
1349 Bonnetterre—R. J. Brooker, R. S., Box 14.
W. P. Voder, F. S., Box 14.
1303 California—J. E. Spruce, R. S., Box 5.
P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 5.
566 Charleston—D. B. McCray, R. S., Box 333.
Geo. F. Moore, F. S., Box 333.
1278 Columbia—J. H. Barnette, R. S.
B. S. Baker, F. S., 109 S. 9th st.
1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401
Alexandria ave.
T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun.
1660 De Soto—C. E. Hopson, R. S.
A. W. Neck, F. S.
1337 Doe Run—Frank Sample, F. S.
Arthur Allen, F. S.
922 Farmington—G. P. Ware, R. S., Box 209.
S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 209.
1285 Green City—H. Wald, R. S.
T. B. Wood, F. S.
607 Hannibal—H. Foster, R. S., 308 N. 3d st.
M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Centre.
1326 Jackson—Sim Penzel, R. S.
George Pedigo, F. S.
945 Jefferson City—R. H. Davis, R. S., 600 Lo-
cust st.
L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Cenere st.
311 Joplin—F. N. Ford, R. S., 2216 Byers av.
C. S. Albright, F. S., 2012 Pearl st.
4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442
Bellevue ave.
J. E. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—J. A. Barris, R. S.
B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkswood—Fred Howell, R. S.
Peter C. Bopp, F. S., Box 153.
1177 Marceline—J. W. Porter, R. S., Box 84.
W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
934 Marshall—A. D. Hightshoe, R. S., 460 W.
Marion st.
Clay Lemon, F. S., 766 S. Lafayette
avenue.
1643 Mendenhall—M. J. Walter, F. S.
1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W.
Hunter st.
J. C. Cohenour, F. S., 920 W. Arch st.
1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
Richard Phelon, F. S.
740 Norwinger—T. E. Wiggins, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 185.
1049 Poplar Bluff—Wm. C. Bush, R. S.
I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
445 Rich Hill—H. B. Hutton, R. S.
M. E. Hutton, F. S.
875 Sloans Point—C. E. Otto, R. S.
L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
978 Springfield—B. F. Bohon, R. S.
T. P. Mann, F. S., Box 116.
1701 St. Francis—Thos. Hill, R. S., Deslog, Mo.
G. A. Zaner, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, A. F.
Coder, Box 422, S. St. Joseph

- 110 " —R. C. Light, R. S., 2717 Patee st
Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th
1591 South St. Joseph—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box
422.
A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph,
Sta. "D."
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C.
Newman, 1306 Olive st.
5 " —(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S.,
3707 Iowa ave.
Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257
N. 21st st.
H. Rosenbaum, F. S., 1801 Warren.
47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Gruenwald, R. S.,
2821 Wyoming st.
Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway
78 " —Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N.
Newstead st.
G. J. Swank, F. S., 1306 Olive st.
257 " —Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4036 Bas-
ton ave.
G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand
avenue.
578 " —J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster
avenue.
D. T. Curli, F. S., 4031 Finney av.
1100 " —John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Min-
nesota ave.
Adolph Rick, F. S., 2218 Galne st.
1011 " —Thos. Walsh, R. S., 212 E. Mar-
ceau st.
Theo. Mesmer, F. S., 6117 S. 10th.
1596 " —(Mill) B. Blauert, R. S., 1106 S.
4th st.
H. Mueller, F. S., 4130 N. Kings H'way
1206 Trenton—R. S. Southers, R. S., 1305 Elm.
M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shanklin av.

MONTANA

- 88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
112 Butte City—Wm. H. Pierce, R. S., 708 S.
Main st.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
1102 Glendive—J. C. Ward, R. S.
David Rivers, F. S.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Emmertson, R. S., 1120
7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
928 Havre—Charles Olson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—Frank Lambert, R. S., 548
3rd st.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—G. L. Brown, R. S., Box 65.
C. L. Fox, F. S., Box 65.
1302 Lewiston—F. M. Partridge, R. S.
C. B. Noble, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Chas. Tubbs, R. S.
T. Brown, F. S., 124 G. st.
816 Lethrop—C. A. Polier, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. A. Bailey, R. S., Box 288.
J. E. Dunn, F. S., 238 E. Front
967 Whitefish—L. G. Comstock, R. S.
J. D. Letton, F. S.
744 Red Lodge—G. H. Grune, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

- 1286 Beatrice—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E.
Market st.
Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairburg—R. J. Kennedy, R. S.
John I. Frissey, F. S.
1395 Fremont—E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N.
K. st.
1386 Grand Island—S. K. Conners, R. S., 121
E. 10th st.
Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A. st.
1306 " —J. A. Chambers, R. S., 2119 P. st.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 " —(Mill) G. R. McCormick, R. S.,
Box 396.
C. F. Scott, F. S., 846 N. 21st.
960 Nebraska City—John Chase, R. S., 9th av.,
bet. 6th and 7th sts.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 1024 S. 40th
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—J. A. Custer, R. S.
C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—John Bjork, R. S., 328 N.
25th st.
A. Buckley, F. S., 25th & P.
1703 " —G. F. Hehl, R. S., 3116
Av. B, Council Bluffs, Ia.
John Larsen, F. S., 276 S. 20th st.

NEVADA

- 971 Reno—K. M. Bicker, R. S., 517 Center st
M. L. Ferris, F. S., 312 3d st.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Clare-
mont, N. H.
Alba Town, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 6 Prince-
ton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 66 6th st.
J. D. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
1222 Franklin—E. D. Drake, R. S., Central st.
Napoleon Carberneau, F. S.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High st.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 567 West st.
931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Mer-
rimack st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wbird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY

- 1002 Arlington—S. R. Hopkins, R. S., 76 Ben-
nett av.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S.
Main st.
Jos. M. Bassett, F. S., Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—E. S. Bonham, R. S., 7 N.
Florida ave.
J. Neill, F. S., 130 S. Tennessee av.
1619 " —(Mill Workers) W. J. Black, R. S.,
2518 Atlantic av.
P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Atlantic av.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S.,
Box 208.
M. Southall, F. S., Leonard, N. J.
1067 Belleville—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—Willis Bloodgrass, R. S., Box 161.
Samuel Hendrick, F. S.
880 Bernardsville—L. L. Reeves, R. S.
Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East av.

- 1489 Burlington—W. H. Kerr, R. S.
John M. Shull, F. S., 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—G. R. Richman, R. S., 222 State.
G. F. Doland, F. S., 143 Boyer Place.
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
1443 Englewood—Theo. A. Dubois, R. S., West st
Gilbert A. Faurot, F. S., Jones st.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189
West st.
A. Durrle, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106
Boiling Spring ave.
K. J. Jorgensen, F. S., Madison
st., Carlstadt, N. J.
1253 Gladstone—Smith Kagan, R. S., Glad-
stone, N. J.
Theo. Stevens, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
1277 Glassboro—Frank Summerman, R. S.,
Box 180.
John C. Kirchner, F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Wood-
bury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—John Schwenker, R. S., 554
Main st.
C. A. Kans, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—James Walsch, R. S., 81 Cum-
ming ave.
J. Harvey Waslean, F. S., 97
Orange ave.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S.,
Hamilton st.
Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam
st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606
Fallside ave.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave.,
Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815
Monastery st.
Fred Herman, F. S., 503 Central av.
Hudson County—Sec'y Dist. Council, Geo.
Devine, 124 St. Pauls av., Jersey City
139 " —R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck av.
G. R. Bdsall, F. S., 311 Communi-
paw avenue.
118 " —(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S.,
551 Grand st.
F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., F. S., 549
Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 " —C. Steingraber, R. S., 15 Giles
ave., Marion, Jersey City.
Wm. Haferman, F. S., 6 North st.,
Jersey City Heights.
482 " —Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 124 St.
Pauls ave.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247
Hancock av., Jersey City H'gts.
157 " —(Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153
St. Pauls ave.
W. Mildenberg, F. S., 224 Sher-
man ave.
1453 " —S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls
ave.
M. DeVaney, F. S., 223 St. Pauls
ave.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dincersten, F. S., 87 W. 51st.
486 " —W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
151 Long Branch—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th st.
Chas. E. Brown, F. S., Sta. "B."
1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Green-
wood ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 26 Main st.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
Montclair—Sec'y District Council, Morris
Lunger, 38 N. 6th, Newark
429 " —Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.
H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Pl.
638 Morristown—J. C. Vandyke, R. S., 5 Speed-
well Place.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 " —Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton.
Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39
Sussex av.
Newark—Secretary of District Council,
M. Ambielle, 91 Vincent st.
119 " —E. W. Hobbie, R. S., 171 Somerset.
S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 55
Magazine st.
Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184
Hamburg Pl.
148 " —H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield
avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly
avenue.
306 " —W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Wal-
nut st.
W. H. Davis, 767 Hunderton st.
723 " —(Ger.) John Schrade, R. S., 372
15th ave.
G. Arendt, F. S., 21 Lawrence st.
1209 " —(Mill) R. S. Sloane, R. S., Schuy-
ler av., Arlington.
J. Koll, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294
Snyham st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—M. L. Howell, R. S., 41 Water.
G. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic.
M. Morlock, F. S., 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blew-
ert, 334 11th av.
825 " —Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192
Hamburg ave.
S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton av.
1036 " —Fred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa av.
Chas. Blewett, F. S., 334 11th av.
345 " —(Mill) Daniel Young, R. S., 20
N. 4th st.
J. Barbour, F. S., 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral
Spring ave.
J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
1157 " —Joseph Gersenberg, R. S., 183
Parker ave.
Paul Markewitz, F. S., 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas. G. Donahue, R. S., 156
Gorden st.
W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183
Lewis st.
L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.
Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W.
Pt. Pleasant, N. J.
A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alex-
andria st.
A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau st.

- 1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71
White st.
Geo. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—A. Storms, R. S.
John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
455 Somerville—J. E. Lewis, R. S., 117 High st.
E. Opdyke, F. S., 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—John W. Conover, R. S.,
George st.
F. Baldt, F. S., South River, N. J.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S.
W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler
street.
J. B. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
602 " —(Mill) Wm. Clawson, R. S., Old
Toll House, W. State st.
Geo. Wood, F. S., 30 West End av.
Union County—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, Charles B. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—J. F. Cosgrave, R. S., 531
Franklin st.
Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Pl.
687 " —(Ger.) Chas. Kaufmann, R. S.,
615 1st av.
John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323
Faltout ave.
W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave.,
Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S.,
147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—Alvin V. Gaskill, R. S., Central
ave.
F. C. Hulbert, F. S., 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—Jos. Crozzart, R. S., 47 Wil-
low st.
M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S.,
102 S. Bulevar st.
J. E. Burgess, F. S., 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

- 1159 Alamogordo—J. W. Lovelady, R. S., Box 43.
T. D. Anderson, F. S., Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 616
S. Edith st.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 N. 2d.
645 Las Vegas—George B. Moulton, R. S., S.
W. cor. Valencia st. and Lopez ave.
F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
1362 Portales—A. L. Mullenx, R. S., Box 75.
W. J. Martin, F. S., Box 75.
1700 Raton—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425.
Frank Cole, F. S., Box 425.
511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 42.
J. D. Sheets, F. S., Box 793.

NEW YORK

- 1054 Addison—E. L. Alber, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 316.
274 Albany—Chas. Marshall, R. S., 22 Jean-
ette st.
L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 357 Cen-
tral ave.
J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman
1446 " —Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van
Wort av.
Geo. Fry, F. S., 10 Judson st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S.,
Box 5.
6 Amsterdam—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Mina-
ville st.
A. L. Broeffie, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—E. K. Atwater, R. S., 52 Fulton.
M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin av.
614 Baldwinville—C. J. Lonergan, R. S.
Joseph McCarthy, F. S.
1321 Ballston Spa—Chas. H. Baker, R. S.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—Geo. Helebin, R. S., Box 94.
Gebhardt Wassing, F. S.
233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S.,
Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.
1052 Blasdell—John Maynard, R. S., 265
Hamburg st., Buffalo.
Otto Bush, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hop-
kins, 148 Chester st.
9 " —H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.
R. D. Harry, F. S., 203 Front av.
132 " —(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105
Rose st.
Adolph Killian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
355 " —(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40
Boetzer ave.
M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Pongeron st.
374 " —J. H. Rochl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.
E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Fergu-
son ave.
440 " —Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 148 Chester.
Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 North-
land ave.
1345 " —C. Molloy, R. S., 324 Myrtle av.
O. E. Dobbins, F. S., 181 Sage ave.
1377 " —J. G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson.
A. Falk, F. S., 567 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—H. L. Pierce, R. S., 77
Chapin st.
Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—E. B. Barbor, R. S.
H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 804.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F.
S., Box 274.
1578 Chautauque—John Mattock, R. S., Box
465.
W. R. Brickman, F. S., Box 465.
368 Clayton—Edward Page, R. S.
J. A. Perry, F. S.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, R. S., and F. S.,
302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—Geo. Lara, R. S., Box 254.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 254.
491 Corinth—Chas. B. Pridge, R. S.
Jesse P. Belden, F. S.
700 Corning—C. F. Doud, R. S., 326 E. 2d st.
Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—S. Clark, R. S., 123 Gorton av.
A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton av.
503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617,
Lancaster, N. Y.
A. Rupperecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster.
649 Debs Ferry—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.
Wm. Lynt, F. S., Ashford ave.
466 Dunkirk—T. B. Kennedy, R. S., 99 Doug-
las st., Fredonia, N. Y.
F. E. Nichols, F. S., Fredonia, N. Y.
532 Elmira—Ed. Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor.
E. B. Tencycke, F. S., Cleveland ave.
1614 Fine View—Geo. Shumaker, R. S.
G. E. Frazier, F. S.
223 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.
John F. O'Brien, F. S.
673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S., 1
Washington st., Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.

754 Fulton—A. B. Church, R. S., 214 Uticast.
E. Schenck, F. S., 12 N. W. 1st.
187 Geneva—W. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps, New
York.
M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—C. Doney, R. S.
Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, R. S. and
F. S., 21 Chester st.
1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and
F. S., 63 Walnut st.
1107 Gloversville—J. H. Webster, R. S., 66
Temple st.
E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
1030 Gouverneur—N. W. Wood, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.
1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
380 Herkimer—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bel-
linger st.
B. L. Austin, 321 S. Main st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—John Lauck, R. S.
D. Kenschler, F. S., Westbury.
1075 Hudson—C. B. Macy, R. S., 111 Warren.
F. S. DeLaMater, F. S., 340 Warren.
1747 Huntington, L. I.—John Philier, R. S.
H. Wright, F. S., Cold Spring, L. I.
1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, R. S., Frankfort, N.
Y., Box 800.
Geo. Carlisle, F. S., Box 467.
149 Irvington—Alex H. Smith, R. S., Box 187.
J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 97
Orsange st.
357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105,
Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S., 108 Auburn st.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., Box 345.
66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W.
10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—Davis Martin, R. S., 46 S.
Perry st.
H. Davenport, F. S., 13 E. Madison
avenue.
251 Kingston—J. Tubby, R. S., Chester st.
A. Van Steenburg, F. S., 282 Al-
bany ave.
1560 "—(Mill) W. P. Roosa, R. S., 160
Chumford st.
Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 160
Ten Broeck ave.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, R. S. and F.
S., Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. Miller, R. S., 4 Snell Blk.
A. E. Covill, F. S., 16 High st.
289 Lockport—T. J. Farley, R. S., 403 Pine st.
Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—F. W. Gentie, R. S. and F. S., 17
E. Covington.
543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
Thos. Russell, F. S.
1438 Massena—J. M. Loan, R. S.
W. G. McClymont, F. S.
1576 Mechanicsville—N. J. Baker, R. S., Box 676.
F. B. Lane, F. S., Box 628.
574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52
Prospect st.
Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—H. R. Beebe, R. S.
Hiram S. Tripp, F. R.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S.
Walter Sellick, F. S.
1729 Moravia—P. F. Murphy, R. S.
Smith Collier, F. S.
646 Newark—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vin-
cennes st.
John T. Leggett, F. S., 6 Mason st.
301 Newburg—F. W. Smith, R. S., 128 Miller.
J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick st.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council,
J. B. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 "—Alex Fraser, R. S., 61 Ave. E.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.
718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Frank-
lin avenue.
Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North.
New York City—Sec. Greater New York
District Council, D. F. Feather-
stone, 240 E. 80th st.
12 "—Otto Ziebig, R. S., 332 Knicker-
bocker ave. Brooklyn Boro.
T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st.
Brooklyn Boro.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Braun, R. S.
S. Madison ave., near Myrtle.
Brooklyn Boro.
Gus Anderson, F. S., 168 Bleeker.
Brooklyn Boro.
94 "—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st.
Long Island City, N. Y.
John Engel, F. S., 141 Newton
Road, Long Island City, L. I.
40 "—Jas. J. Lynam, R. S., Jerome ave.
and 169th st., N. Y.
B. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman.
Kings Bridge, N. Y.
51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W.
142d st.
K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison av.
Manhattan Boro.
56 "—(Floor Layers) Wm. Phiel, R. S.,
783 Courtland ave.
A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d.
Manhattan Boro.
64 "—A. A. White, R. S., 809 Wash-
ington st.
E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st.,
Bayonne, New Jersey.
81 "—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151,
Lawrence, Mass.
Harry Jones, R. S., Inwood, L. I.,
N. Y. Par Rockaway, L. I.
109 "—L. F. McCormick, R. S., 70 Doug-
las st., Brooklyn Boro.
E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck av.
Brooklyn Boro.
126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Green-
point ave. Brooklyn Boro.
H. Sargent, F. S., 187 King-
land ave. Brooklyn Boro.
128 "—Oscar Hertel, R. S., Whitstone,
L. I.
Henry Hey, F. S., Whitestone, L. I.
147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad
avenue.
Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome.
Brooklyn Boro.
172 "—J. B. Pettit, F. S., Elliott ave.,
Throgs Neck, Westchester, N. Y.
175 "—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto.
Brooklyn Boro.
R. F. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe.
Brooklyn Boro.
200 "—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 69
E. 99th st.
J. Goldstein, F. S., 66 E. 100th st.
Manhattan Boro.
212 "—J. H. Riches, R. S., 122 S. Ter-
race ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
N. Stockler, F. S., Hugobon ave.,
Walden, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

240 New York—J. H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th
T. Forrestal, F. S., 1494 Lexington
avenue. Manhattan Boro.
247 "—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van
Brunt ave. Brooklyn Boro.
W. Schweikert, F. S., 516 Car-
lton avenue. Brooklyn Boro.
258 "—John Tonies, R. S., 372½ Pu-
laski st. Brooklyn Boro.
M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st.
Brooklyn Boro.
291 "—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60
Morgan av. Brooklyn Boro.
Heinrich Knobloch, F. S., 357
Linden st. Brooklyn Boro.
309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) O. Carl, R. S.,
526 E. 83d st.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st.
Manhattan Boro.
324 "—Robert Ryman, R. S., 144 9d ave.,
Astoria, L. I.
Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372.
Woodside, L. I.
340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave.
and 162d st.
H. B. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st.
Manhattan Boro.
375 "—(Ger.) F. Spreter, R. S., 62 East
End ave.
Hy Orland, F. S., 50 E. End av.
Manhattan Boro.
381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic
ave. Brooklyn Boro.
T. Kirkwood, F. S., 33 Buffalo
ave. Brooklyn Boro.
382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th.
E. B. Hirtle, F. S., 61 W. 98th.
Manhattan Boro.
387 "—Dan Connolly, R. S., 166 E. 127th
st., Manhattan Boro.
S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d
avenue. Bronx Boro.
451 "—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S.
Elliot Place, Brooklyn Boro.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Clason av.
Brooklyn Boro.
457 "—(Scan) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 50
B. 100th st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st.
Manhattan Boro.
464 "—(Ger.) L. Hanfman, R. S., 801 E.
148th st.
Geo. Fieser, F. S., 963 Wash-
ington ave. Bronx Boro.
468 "—Geo. Slatter, R. S., 432 E. 58th.
W. J. Doyle, F. S., 183 E. 7th st.
Manhattan Boro.
471 "—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st.
Brooklyn Boro.
Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st.
Brooklyn Boro.
473 "—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nich-
olas ave. Manhattan Boro.
J. W. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage
st., Jersey City, N. J.
476 "—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th.
James T. Kelly, F. S., 2 Marshall
st., Metropolitan, L. I. Man-
hattan Boro.
478 "—H. G. Lambert, R. S., 279 9th av.
C. R. Nagel, F. S., 668 Courtlandt
ave. Bronx Boro.
493 "—W. B. Ringrove, R. S., De Mill
ave., Wakefield, N. Y.
F. J. Lannsbury, F. S., 26 S. 13th
ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
497 "—(Ger.) Bernhard Greger, R. S.,
50 E. 81st st.
L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st.
Manhattan Boro.
507 "—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Fiolt.
Corona, Queens Boro.
P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13.
Corona, Queens Boro.
509 "—Thos. Smith, R. S., 1500 Lexing-
ton avenue.
T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 8d ave.
Manhattan Boro.
513 "—(Ger.) Wm. Lenchen, R. S., 516 E.
165th st.
Wm. Moesner, F. S., 1515 Ave. A.
Manhattan Boro.
567 "—A. B. Willis, R. S., 135 Tomp-
kins st., Stapleton. Rich-
mond Boro.
P. J. Klee, F. S., 156 Targee st.
Stapleton. Richmond Boro.
573 "—(Stair) M. F. W. Davis, R. S., 818
Forest ave.
H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave.
New York City.
593 "—C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th street.
Williamsbridge. Bronx Boro.
601 "—John P. Smith, R. S., Box 90,
Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
C. Schultz, F. S., Box 90. Rock-
away Beach, N. Y.
606 "—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 West-
erverts ave., New Brighton, S.
I., N. Y.
Wm. Houseman, F. S., 68 Columbia
st., West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
613 "—John P. Shultz, R. S., Box 46.
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46. Ja-
macia, L. I.
639 "—V. Harrington, R. S., 736 57th.
Brooklyn Boro.
August Sohns, F. S., 166 53d st.
Brooklyn Boro.
649 "—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., College
Point, N. Y.
P. Carter, Jr., F. S., 52 1st.
College Point, L. I.
707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, R. S.,
201 E. 85th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E.
138th st. Manhattan Boro.
714 "—John R. Reilly, R. S., 76 W. Amity.
F. S. Field, F. S., 154 New Lo-
cust st. Flushing, L. I.
715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar
st., Westchester, N. Y.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst
avenue.
724 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d av.
J. H. Browne, F. S., 44 E. 10th
Manhattan Boro.
774 "—Wm. J. Farrell, R. S., 899 E. 135th.
Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S.,
506 18th st. Brooklyn Boro.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st.
Brooklyn Boro.
901 "—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., Wood-
haven, L. I.
Thos. Tuttil, F. S., 65 Oakley ave.,
Ozone Park, L. I.
906 "—A. E. Hague, R. S., Par Rock-
away, N. Y.
John Oliver, F. S., Box 142. Ce-
dardhurst, L. I.

907 New York—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 33. Great Neck, L. I.
983 "—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I.
H. E. Van Wicklen, F. S., Free-
port, L. I.
1388 "—J. I. Becker, R. S., Huguenot, Rich-
mond Boro, N. Y.
W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills,
Richmond Boro.
1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave.
near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's
Flats, Coney Island. Brook-
lyn Boro.
Niagara Falls—Sec. Dist. Council, W. J.
Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
322 "—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney
avenue.
J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
1555 "—F. Thomas, R. S., 758 Garden st.
F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon av.
869 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S.,
381 Miller st.
W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
1377 No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232
Thompson st.
J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.
310 Norwich—B. F. McLagan, R. S., 33 Gold.
Ira Robb, F. S., 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—Jerom Hasbrock, R. S.
R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
1354 Ogdensburg—W. H. LeClaire, R. S., 104
Ford ave.
C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 5 Sand st.
C. W. Burnsides, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—E. E. Wescott, R. S., Box 32.
Geo. Bemis, F. S., Box 32.
1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 41 Main.
J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
447 Ossining—E. Waburn, R. S., Everett av.
Alfred Seilberger, F. S., Doll ave.
747 Oswego—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W.
Onedia st.
Elmer B. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
163 Peekskill—T. P. Gallagher, R. S., 116 S.
Broad st.
John Worthington, F. S., 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.
E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
1407 Perry—Anthony Schwirod, R. S., Box
396.
Eugene Stanton, F. S., Box 309.
1115 Pleasantville—F. D. Bailey, R. S.
Fred Wild, F. S.
77 Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Bx 605.
E. Howard, F. S., 128 Eldridge.
1135 Port Jefferson—Isaac E. Jones, R. S.
J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
1145 Port Jervis—F. B. Raymond, R. S., 40
Franklin st.
J. P. Cisco, F. S., 13 Culvert.
203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winnikee
avenue.
F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
Rochester—Secretary of District Council,
Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
72 "—Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Ave. A.
B. F. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
179 "—(Ger.) Anton Kehrle, R. S., 21
Carl street.
T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
281 "—Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Eiffel.
Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—G. E. Drabar, R. S., 200 E.
Thomas st.
C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense st.
573 Rye—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397.
J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48
River st.
E. La Pau, F. S., 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—Sidney Gale, R. S.
L. W. Divine, F. S.
1015 Saratoga Springs—H. W. Rhodes, R. S., 9
James st.
N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple.
412 Sayville, L. I.—Frank Griffin, R. S., Bx 274.
E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
145 Schenectady—F. J. Perry, R. S., Gilmore
House.
Chas. S. Doyle, F. S., 307 State.
963 "—(Mill) T. J. Costello, R. S., 528
Liberty st.
B. H. Wagar, F. S., 98 Broadway.
835 Seneca Falls—Wm. W. Matherson, R. S.,
32 Haugh st.
A. M. Kline, F. S., 190 Fall st.
853 Silver Creek—Frank Bratz, R. S.
Charles Dissenback, F. S.
Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A.
Nhare, 206 Bellevue av.
15 "—(Ger.) Chas. Brutcher, R. S., 113
Briggs st.
H. Werner, F. S., 201 Rowland.
26 "—P. B. McSwiney, R. S., 333 Fitch
E. B. Battey, F. S., 517 E. Genesee.
192 "—C. B. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.
Chas. Silvernall, F. S., 626 Vine.
1162 Suffern—J. E. Hunter, R. S., 393.
J. J. Everson, F. S.
895 North Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S.,
Lawrence ave.
Maurice Powers, F. S., Pocantico st.
1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.
Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.
78 Troy—T. McClellan, R. S., 29 Ingalls ave.
James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
636 "—(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511
25th st., Waterlet, N. Y.
A. Butz, F. S., 10 Lark st., Co-
hoes, N. Y.
389 Tuxedo—Frank Conklin, R. S., Box 26,
Sloatsburg.
Fred Slawson, F. S., Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—L. F. Vogel, R. S., 23 Cleveland av.
G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.
M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
278 Watertown—G. B. Feethamel, R. S.,
Lynde st.
A. B. Wager, F. S., 308 Flower av. E.
1693 Waterford—(Mill) Geo. R. Alexander, R.
S. and F. S., Box 20.
1324 Westfield—G. H. Bryant, R. S.
J. W. Backman, F. S.
337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S.,
Box 42.
John H. Owens, F. S., Box 119.
53 White Plains—F. J. Braley, R. S., 59 Brook-
field street.
W. B. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fel-
lows, Box 175.
273 "—H. Batchelor, R. S., 461 Bellevue
avenue.
E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
E. Haughtaling, R. S., 169 Elm.
726 "—Fred. Saarp, F. S., 124 Waverly.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—Geo. Underwood, R. S., 291
College st.
W. T. Ledbetter, F. S., 41 N.
Main st.
1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S.
W. M. Bradley, F. S.
558 Charlotte—M. Lang, R. S.
J. P. McNight, F. S.
1554 Concord—Wat. Barringer, F. S., Carbon st.
1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton
avenue.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 567.
1743 Fayetteville—W. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box
601.
C. D. Borgt, F. S., Box 601.
1528 Gastonia—Edgar Frichte, F. S., Pine st.
1379 Goldsboro—A. A. Grantham, R. S., Elm st.
M. B. Hinson, F. S., 607 E. Elm st.
1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. R. av.
S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Barton.
1455 Kinston—L. Turner, R. S., Box 306.
W. B. Lewis, F. S., Box 306.
1422 Morganton—C. L. Shuping, R. S.
W. A. Setser, F. S.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S.,
15 George st., James City.
W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
1462 "—G. A. Atkinson, R. S.
C. Arnold, F. S.
630 Raleigh—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West.
L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 Swain.
1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.
J. W. Jones, F. S., Box 311.
1714 Salisbury—M. E. Earnhardt, R. S.
C. A. Shuman, F. S., 311 E. Franklin
1210 Southport—H. E. Phelps, R. S.
George F. Drew, F. S.
Wilmington—Sec. D. C., R. C. McWilliams,
813½ Campbell st.
899 "—D. Rountree, R. S.
G. F. Quinn, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
915 "—Thos. Devane, R. S., Orange st.
C. H. Merrick, F. S., 814 S. 5th
1692 "—E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.
J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
1361 Wilson—J. N. Pearce, R. S., Tarboro st.
C. R. Bagerton, F. S., 405 Lee.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—H. P. Holverson, R. S., 419 3d st.
North.
C. J. Bengston, F. S., 415 N. 11th.

OHIO

84 Akron—A. E. Mills, R. S., 638 Schiller av.
J. D. Hinkle, F. S., 6 Weber ave.
1139 Alliance—F. D. Scofield, R. S. and F. S.,
S. Arch.
1556 Ashland—Jess. W. King, F. S.,
539 Ashtabula—E. E. Moses, R. S., Rural Del.
No. 2.
C. D. Troop, F. S., Rural Del. No. 1.
1720 Athens—Joe L. Weaver, R. S., 69 Lan-
caster st.
J. D. Radcliff, F. S.
569 Barberton—G. W. Conn, R. S., 422 N. 2d.
S. E. Mast, F. S., Peffer st.
1533 Barnesville—E. J. Patterson, R. S., Box
503.
Theo. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
17 Belleaire—Grant McCabe, R. S.
G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison st.
1383 Bowling Green—
170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242.
B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 221
N. 3d st.
L. H. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Lendercker, R. S., 601
3d street.
A. Miller, F. S., 129 8th st.
143 Canton—Hy. Anstine, R. S., 835 N. Cherry
C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N.
Watt st.
S. S. Duffee, F. S., 607 E. 2d st.
1255 "—John Wilhelm, R. S., 448 Mill st.
J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groll, 2626 Jefferson av.
2 "—Tom Johnson, R. S., 131 Mul-
berry st.
C. A. Quick, F. S., Glenway ave.,
Price Hill.
209 "—(Ger.) A. Weisgerber, R. S., 2529
Jefferson ave.
Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
327 "—(Mill) B. H. Bornell, R. S., 5165
Eastern ave.
B. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beres-
ford avenue.
628 "—Wm. Roemhild, R. S., 3032 Col-
crain ave.
L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 3551 Cole-
rain ave.
664 "—(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2706
Vine st.
Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pen-
dleton st.
567 "—J. C. Randall, R. S., 4905 Main
ave., Station H.
W. R. Stineman, F. S., 441 Everett.
676 "—F. Bollinger, R. S., Ada st.
O. B. Stenle, F. S., 175 Warner.
692 "—Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring
Grove ave.
J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom.
1582 "—C. S. Kenman, R. S., 321 E. 5th.
Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta av.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 "—Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler
avenue.
Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.
14 "—Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman
G. Ostermeyer, F. S., 116 Lewiston.
39 "—(Boh.) Chas. W. Cadek, R. S., 73
Magnet st.
J. Soukup, F. S., 70 Hillman av.
393 "—(Ger.) Carl Shimmelman, R. S.,
119 Hoyt ave.
T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
449 "—(Ger.) Otto Polark, R. S., 255
Biroh st.
Fred Behrens, F. S., 228 Burton.
1108 "—J. F. Mann, R. S., Scranton Place.
Wm. Lipscomb, F. S., 2025 Lo-
raine st.
1231 "—F. O. Smith, R. S., 77 Sendees st.
F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 477 Prospect.
1242 "—(Parquet Floor Layers) Ed Cum-
mings, R. S., 18 Beaver st.
F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pen-
nington st.
1258 "—W. Musteller, R. S., 59 Bryne st.
Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamil-
ton ave.

- 1346 Cleveland—(Mill) J. A. Pearce, R. S., 104 Astor ave.
John Lawless, F. S., 34 Myrtle.
- 739 College Hill—T. A. Bullock, R. S., Sta. R. A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
- 1089 Collinwood—H. B. Gould, R. S.
J. E. Tiffin, F. S.
- 61 Columbus—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th avenue.
Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak.
- 494 " —J. H. Slane, 1073 Atkinson st., Station A.
F. Redding, F. S., 1013 Michigan avenue.
- 525 Coshocton—J. McCann, R. S., 2d st.
M. S. Edwards, F. S., 311 N. 10th st.
- 863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, F. S., Bx 353.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council, A. C. Cattermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
- 104 " —J. H. Miley, R. S., 245 High st.
F. H. Davis, F. S., 318 Edgewood avenue.
- 346 " —(Ger.) Theo. Math, R. S., 9 Sherman st.
J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Pimmore st.
- 1132 " —(Mill) O. W. McFarland, R. S., 14 Brabham st.
J. W. Becker, F. S., 1214 So. Wayne ave.
- 1628 " —(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.
John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer
- 1442 Defiance—L. R. Sperrgeon, R. S., 740 Perry st.
John Lower, F. S., 218 Union.
- 1516 Delaware—C. B. Tibbotts, F. S.
- 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O. F. Hautman, F. S.
- 828 East Liverpool—W. S. Pillinger, R. S.
A. P. Cope, F. S.
- 294 East Palestine—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S.
- 1426 Elyria—M. D. Kirsh, R. S., Box 67.
F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
- 822 Findlay—R. S. Todd, R. S., 122 Summit st.
J. B. Alapach, F. S., 1221 Summit street.
- 1166 Fremont—Fred Gerding, R. S., Napoleon.
J. M. Buckman, F. S., 509 S. Arch
- 1237 Galien—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.
- J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
- 1541 Gallipolis—L. M. Duvall, R. S.
M. F. Gills, F. S.
- 1754 Greenfield—S. R. Evans, R. S., Box 647.
O. Dalrymple, F. S., Box 628, Baltimore ave.
- 637 Hamilton—C. E. Davis, R. S., Mehrum Blk.
A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
- 1111 Ironton—Samuel Arusperger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.
Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
- 1687 Jackson—David P. Brown, R. S.
J. W. Pierce, F. S.
- 1499 Kent—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583.
Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
- 840 Kenton—Wm. Totlow, R. S., 215 S. Market street.
T. Bridge, F. S., N. Leighton st.
- 86 Lancaster—C. K. Steward, R. S., 345 E. King st.
J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison ave.
- 182 Lima—D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d st.
Rich. Joseph, F. S., 1200 S. Broadway av
- 1423 " —B. H. Kepner, R. S., 540 S. Scott.
H. Metzger, F. S., 353 E. Market.
- 1288 Lisbon—W. J. Fennick, R. S., Box 541.
John Morrow, F. S.
- 703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 316 Shepard ave., Sta. R.
L. T. Simpson, F. S., 631 Stewart ave.
- 705 Lorain—F. C. Kellogg, R. S., 527 W. Erie avenue.
John G. Whitby, F. S., 200 5th st.
- 854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.
Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center & Wallburg
- 735 Mansfield—L. A. Fankhauser, R. S., 153 Harker st.
J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche.
- 1149 Marion—W. K. Snyder, R. S., 539 Main.
Ray Smith, F. S., 676 N. Main.
- 356 Marletta—K. H. Wagner, R. S., 124 Wood.
Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery st.
- 1467 Martin's Ferry—John C. Moore, R. S., Box 467.
Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
- 881 Massillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.
Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
- 1586 Middleport—J. Bralcy, R. S.
R. L. Beach, F. S.
- 1668 Mineral City—Alfred Watta, R. S.
F. J. Caswell, F. S.
- 749 Mount Vernon—Mike Shedy, R. S., 304 Coshocton ave.
F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
- 1735 Nelsonville—Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726.
Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
- 136 Newark—B. A. Jones, R. S., 13 N. 5th st.
S. R. Frisoe, F. S., 59 William.
- 1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsely, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.
Ira E. Wolf, F. S., 567 S. Broadway.
- 1514 Niles—C. C. Haefling, R. S., 524 W. 3d.
W. P. Rook, F. S., 952 Warren ave.
- 837 Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, R. S., 71 Woodlawn ave.
C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Whitney av.
- 404 Painesville—C. H. Tunis, R. S.
F. C. Tucker, F. S.
- 650 Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81.
E. Dill, F. S.
- 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S., and F. S., Box 26.
Geo. W. Seith, R. S., Robson avenue.
- W. H. Karsess, F. S., 808 Harvard Pl.
- 1229 Ravenna—E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery street.
- 1282 Salem—H. P. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wisdom.
W. B. Stratton, F. S., 88 W. Main.
- 940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore.
Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
- 1267 " —(Mill) W. J. Schlaffer, R. S., 910 Fulton st.
Oscar Wargowsky, F. S., 524 Tiffin ave.
- 1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, R. S.
F. M. Gunderbak, F. S.
- 1437 Smithfield—John A. Work, R. S., Box 168.
J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
- 660 Springfield—W. A. Crable, R. S., 220½ W. North st.
D. W. Jacoby, F. S., 111 S. Western.
- 186 Steubenville—Louis Whittaker, R. S., 520 Garrett ave.
Harry Maud, F. S., 415 N. 6th.
- 1518 Struthers—E. M. Weber, R. S.
A. E. Mellinger, F. S.
- 243 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56 W. Market.
J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
- Toledo—Secretary of District Council, Hiram E. Holloper, 236 Missouri st.
- 25 " —Geo. W. Nichols, R. S., 710 Stickney avenue.
W. B. VanDusen, E. S., 410 Indiana ave.
- 168 " —(Ger.) M. Kirsch, R. S., 1225 Peck st.
Ghas. Moeller, R. S., 806 Missouri.
- 557 " —H. O. Shewell, R. S., 1024 Madeline st.
M. H. Sturdevant, F. S., Detroit and Cherry sts.
- 1311 Ulrichsville—P. H. Westhafer, R. S., Box 591.
J. M. Lickey, F. S., Box 591.
- 1711 Van Wert—T. E. Whiteman, R. S., 117 E. Keplar st.
F. S. Blake, F. S.
- 1235 Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. R. F. D. No. 1.
O. A. Kistler, F. S., 412½ High.
- 1300 Wellston—W. S. Radcliff, R. S.
D. D. McCann, F. S.
- 405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625.
H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
- 1174 Willoughby—F. C. Waite, R. S.
W. A. Bates, F. S.
- 1239 Wooster—M. Himmelreich, N. Western ave.
F. W. Shop, F. S., 94 Noid ave.
- 1608 Xenia—Geo. McNeff, R. S., Detroit st.
T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trumbell st.
- 171 Youngstown—Wilson Bradrick, R. S., 155 Rayen ave.
H. C. Miley, F. S., 820 W. Woodland avenue.
- 716 Zanesville—F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.
F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th.

OKLAHOMA

- 1603 Anadarko—P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245.
J. Gentry, F. S., Box 22.
- 117 Chandler—H. E. Neighbor, R. S., Box 582.
J. M. Bradbury, F. S., Box 195.
- 1431 El Reno—J. S. Gilliam, R. S., Box 485.
J. L. Stoneberger, F. S., Box 485.
- 763 Enid—J. K. Milligan, R. S.
F. H. Kerr, F. S.
- 1624 Guthrie—Wm. Keller, R. S., 19½ S. 2d.
Henry Gotohown, F. S., Box 125.
- 985 Hobart—J. A. John, R. S., Box 646.
H. E. Johnston, F. S., Box 273.
- 902 Lawton—H. Gay, R. S.
C. Weaver, F. S.
- 1472 Mangum—
J. L. Stinson, F. S., Box 131.
- 276 Oklahoma City—B. H. Thurber, R. S., Box 131.
J. L. Stinson, F. S., Box 131.
- 292 Shawnee—W. H. Campbell, R. S., Box 248.
F. D. Holmes, F. S., Box 248.
- 1733 Sparks—W. A. Wilson, R. S.
E. E. Gawthorpe, F. S.

OREGON

- 1133 Albany—Kasper Krupp, R. S.
J. K. Davis, F. S.
- 917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.
- 536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S.
W. L. Finch, F. S., 2815 Baker st.
- 1148 Grant's Pass—D. A. Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 414.
M. C. Day, F. S., Box 413.
- 872 La Grande—D. E. Cox, R. S.
T. J. Hughey, F. S.
- 1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 1313 Pendleton—T. M. Lowe, R. S., Box 156.
Geo. Wright, F. S., Box 155.
- 50 Portland—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 272 Mill st.
J. E. Lewton, F. S., Mt. Taber sta.
- 1450 " —(Mill)—J. T. Garnett, R. S. and F. S., 229½ 2d st.
- 1065 Salem—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.
L. J. Vibbert, F. S., Salem, Ore.
- 1185 Sumpter—H. B. Wolking, R. S.
S. H. Summers, F. S.
- 1219 The Dalles—G. S. Brown, R. S., Box 811.
J. S. Hadley, F. S.

PENNSYLVANIA

- 1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.
Fred Leverenz, F. S.
- 465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore.
S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford.
- 211 Allegheny City—J. J. Watkins, R. S., 219 Hemlock st.
M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson.
- 237 " —(Ger.) George Walter, R. S., 41 Straub's Lane.
Edward Knobel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
- 135 Allentown—C. W. Meusinger, R. S., 331 N. 16th st.
O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
- 900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.
D. F. Ritchey, F. S., 2635 Union av.
- 105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.
W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
- 1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.
Warren Reigle, F. S.
- 1190 Bellefonte—Jas. Lowry, R. S., Box 233.
C. Wetzel, F. S., Box 233.
- 1252 Beltschover—Jos. Spinnenvever, R. S., Carrick, Pa.
C. Kaufman, F. S., Mt. Oliver.
- Berwick—T. E. Swepenhiser, R. S., Walnut st.
- 263 " —H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
- 406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N. Main st.
Levi H. Surfoss, F. S.
- 773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., Locust st., N. Braddock.
Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.
- 124 Bradford—J. G. Campbell, R. S., 7 Hobson Pl.
N. A. Walker, F. S., Maplewood av.
- 500 Butler—H. F. Waldemeyer, R. S., 611 N. Castle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
- 813 Carbondale—L. V. Arnold, R. S., 33 Canon.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
- 1708 Carlisle—A. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.
Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.

- 1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., W. High st.
D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water.
- 1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.
Fred Hill, F. S.
- 571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., Box 1123.
John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
- 207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.
V. Montgomery, F. S., 7th & Kerlin.
- 1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13.
Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
- 1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.
J. A. Reinhardt, F. S., Mendelssohn, Pa.
- 1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.
J. A. Single, F. S.
- 1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey.
W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
- 845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S.
- 587 Coatesville—Lovell Patton, R. S., Parkersburg, Pa.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
- 882 Columbia—John A. Weigel, R. S., 3d and Walnut sts.
Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston.
- 321 Conneville—U. G. Whipkey, R. S., 614 Murphy ave.
S. W. Strawn, F. S., 415 S. Pitts.
- 1595 Conshohocken—C. B. Fleck, R. S., 806 Fayette st.
C. W. Allen, F. S., 311 Hector.
- 1273 Cornapolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S.
L. B. Moore, F. S., Box 288.
- 1136 Donora—Thos. Pyle, R. S., Box 579.
Chas. Alexander, F. S., Box 579.
- 768 Dorrancetown—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.
E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
- 1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.
P. Smedley, F. S., E. Down'gt'n.
- 580 DuBois—E. W. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper st.
J. H. Smith, F. S., 148 W. Long av.
- 1441 Duquesne—Martin Bahr, R. S., Box 1533.
Martin R. Holder, F. S., Box 1478.
- 239 Easton—B. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight st.
Frank P. Morn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
- 501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.
P. Labar, F. S.
- 1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7.
E. A. Clark, F. S., Leedsdale, Pa.
- 421 Elwood City—F. H. Nagle, R. S., Box 606.
S. L. Davis, F. S., Box 606.
- 409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash st.
C. K. Christenson, F. S., 547 E. 4th.
- 185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
B. H. Whitehill, F. S.
- 682 Franklin—Walter Milden, R. S., 1207 Eagle st.
T. A. Nickles, F. S., Third ward.
- 905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
- 1387 Girardville—John H. Daubert, R. S.
Daniel Baumberger, F. S.
- 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
- 1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109 Columbia avenue.
Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
- 298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.
- 287 Harrisburg—H. A. Kuhn, R. S., 533 Woodbine st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N. Front.
- 129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
- 890 Hazelwood—Chas. J. Shane, R. S., Norfolk st., Pittsburg.
Jas. A. Watkins, F. S., 5504 Sunnyside st., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Roce ave., Wilkensburg.
- E. Rowe, Jr., F. S., 110 W. 10th av.
- 1689 Huntingdon—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Mifflin st.
C. L. Horton, F. S., 1222 Wash. st.
- 1504 Jeannette—John Huss, R. S., 7th st., Box 537.
Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
- 1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Felling, R. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- 795 Johnsbury—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
- 1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 212 Dibert st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
- 545 Kane—Albert Peterson, R. S., 304 Dawson st.
J. W. Mentzer, F. S.
- 1381 Kennett Square—Henry Tatum, R. S.
Luther Yeatman, F. S.
- 1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S., Westkill, Pa.
J. P. Shaffer, O. S., Box 191.
- 1662 Knoxville—W. J. Bolls, R. S. and F. S.
Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince st.
- 208 " —E. H. Groff, R. S., 841 Columbia av.
H. C. Grove, F. S., 241 W. Chestnut.
- 1364 " —J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon W. Auser, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut
- 1511 " —(Mill) Chas. F. Draper, F. S., 326 E. New st.
Wm. N. Bailey, F. S., 530 N. Mary st.
- 677 Lebanon—C. Light, R. S., 136 B. st.
Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shafterstown road
- 1713 Lewistown—J. N. Lloyd, R. S., 22 Pennybaker ave.
C. M. Berle, F. S., 20 Pennybaker ave.
- 1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302 Bellefonte ave.
W. J. Straub, F. S.
- 1094 Mahanoy City—Dan. Becker, R. S., 1113 W. Mahanoy ave.
R. C. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
- 255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 55 Highland ave., Norwood Place.
- C. McElhatten, F. S., Box 947.
- 827 McKeesport—F. P. Boyd, R. S., 2101 Sylvan ave.
J. W. Ross, F. S., 808 Soles st.
- 1048 " —G. W. Kincard, R. S., 922 Locust st.
W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave.
- 556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kretter, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
- 456 Media—Alfred Plouders, R. S.
J. W. Worrlow, F. S., 331 W. 4th st.
- 752 Minersville—Michael Daley, R. S.
Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad Mt'n.
- 1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
N. D. Hall, F. S.
- 974 Monessen—V. Bollig, R. S.
Wm. S. Allen, F. S., Box 565.
- 1731 Monongahela—A. D. Allen, R. S., 521 Coal.
C. E. Young, F. S.
- 711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S., 14 S. Market.
- 415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 414 Nanticoke—Jos. F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
- 246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832 Grove ave.
A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
- 206 New Castle—W. H. Aubel, R. S., 4 Smithfield st.
Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson av.
- 333 New Kensington—D. B. Skillen, R. S., Parnassus, Pa.
J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
- 897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 633 Corson st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
- 1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.
James Beam, F. S.
- 830 Oil City—Dan Geary, R. S., 304 Spruce st.
C. H. Wessner, F. S., 203 W. 6th.
- 1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432.
A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
- 8 " —W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418 S. 19th.
- 122 " —Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
—(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R. S., 50 Meehan ave.
- 227 " —J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
—(Kensington) John Watson, R. S., 2618 Jasper st., Station K.
- 238 " —W. Neill, F. S., 2575 Memphis st.
—(Ger.) Fred Angle, R. S., 2947 N. 7th st.
- 277 " —Jos. E. Oyen, F. S., 814 N. 4th st.
—James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
- 359 " —Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630 S. 8th st.
- Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101 Monmouth st.
- 463 " —(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S., 4350 Hull st.
John A. Cunningham, F. S., 1345 Sellers st.
- 736 " —Jas. P. Collins, R. S., 4309 Westminster ave.
J. Hayter, F. S., 1429 S. 20th st.
- 843 " —(Jenkintown) J. Frankfield, R. S., Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
- 964 " —Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.
Chas. Crowsers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
- 972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
- 1013 " —(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latona st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
- 1051 " —(German Cabinetmakers) Frans Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
- 1073 " —(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619 Federal st.
B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
- 1090 " —M. J. Trautman, R. S., 6143 Vine.
C. F. Gill, F. S., 5018 Race st.
- 1592 " —Charles Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar.
G. W. Richards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
- 1625 " —Michael Yannoc, R. S., 711 Fulton st.
Cesare Pinocchi, F. S., Earpst.
- Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
- 142 " —W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto Allegheny City.
- 164 " —(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S., 5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
- 165 " —Walter Donaldson, R. S., Box 24, Station A.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., Hastings and Reynold sts., E. E.
- 202 " —R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
- 230 " —Wm. J. Wilcock, R. S., 119 Beaumont st.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
- 254 " —F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid.
G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin.
- 385 " —Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence st.
- 402 " —(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Lyman P. O.
R. Linnert, F. S., 131½ 12th st., S. S.
- 1186 " —Otto F. Frey, R. S., 6662 Rowan avenue, E. E.
W. L. McKisson, F. S., 7103 Mt. Vernon st., E. E.
- 401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.
W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
- 150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Bevenport st.
Wm. Deitz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
- 366 Port Allegheny—Claude Johnson, R. S., Box 235.
Herbert Spencer, F. S., Box 343.
- 997 Pottstown—C. McFarland, R. F. D. No. 1.
H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
- 228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
- 1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154.
Wm. Harl, F. S.
- 492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor.
F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
- 834 Reynoldsdale—W. S. Kerr, R. S.
W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
- 947 Ridgway—W. G. Reining, R. S.
J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
- 1114 Rockledge—H. A. Hisler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave., Phila.
- 145 Sayre—E. B. Van Ripen, R. S., 313 W. Lockhart st.
A. J. Green, F. S., 102 Stedman
- 937 Scottdale—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d av.
V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
- 563 Scranton—J. F. Lavery, R. S., 222 Railroad avenue.
P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack av.
- 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.
Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
- 690 Sewickley—G. W. Rastley, R. S., 607 Broad st.
W. H. Bratt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
- 37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.
W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.

- 268 Sharon—J. M. Andrews, R. S., Hazel st.
W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison ave.
1382 Sharpsburg—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713
Evergreen ave., Millvale
Station, Allegheny, Pa.
W. C. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
709 Shenandoah—John Fitzgerald, R. S., 215
W. Mayberry alley
W. H. Wetenhall, F. S.
1480 Smethport—W. H. Wetenhall, R. S.
1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
Theo. H. Latsch, F. S.
982 St. Mary's—Chas. Weis, R. S., Market st.
J. Kronewoetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—G. F. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chest-
nut st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 Tarentum—A. W. Hazlett, R. S., 543 E.
9th ave.
Mertin Persun, F. S., 111 5th ave.
1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N.
Drake.
Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22
Jefferson st.
J. R. Mitchell, F. S.
852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S.
H. W. Byster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
987 Waynesburg—I. B. McCormick, R. S.
S. A. Kettler, F. S.
1014 Warren—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d st.
L. E. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent.
541 Washington—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130
Murray ave.
J. M. McGill, F. S., 132 W. Chest-
nut st.
248 Weissport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
A. W. Lentz, F. S., 5 E. Mauch Chunk, Pa.
1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17
S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E.
Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 Wilkesbarre—R. F. Stout, R. S., 254 S.
Washington st.
Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead
102 " —S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
665 " —(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52
Chester st.
George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E.
Northampton st.
430 Wilkesburg—O. Berkey, R. S., LaBelle av.
W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
691 Williamsport—John Knauff, R. S.
W. H. Irwin, F. S., 716 3d ave.
936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Royal
st., Broaddock, Pa.
H. C. Gettig, F. S., Box 165, Pitcairn.
1699 Windber—G. C. Walford, R. S.
J. H. Eakin, F. S., Graham ave.
191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 539 Girard.
S. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East
Spring Garden st.

RHODE ISLAND

- 977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S.
Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—Henry Guilbert, R. S., 122
Sylvan st.
H. A. Gaboriult, F. S., 148 Sylvan.
176 Newport—D. W. Maher, R. S., 22 Connec-
tion st.
C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 1st st.
1245 " —Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18
Barney st.
Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 538
Cottage st.
Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Weedon st.
1719 " —J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson.
J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway
Providence—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, J. K. Hunter, 594 Prairie ave.
94 " —J. H. Cook, R. S., 298 Lockwood.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
632 " —B. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield
st., Olneyville.
Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.
859 " —Peter Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.
Francis Hamelin, F. S., 49 Corliss.
1233 " —Gennaro Rissilo, R. S. and F. S.,
13 Falls place.
1520 " —(Mill) Fabian Randall, F. S., 9
Richardson st.
1264 Valley Falls—Damose Pettit, R. S., Box 108.
J. P. Letourneau, F. S., cor.
Perry and Philip sts., C. F.
1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.
William E. Molloy, F. S.
217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37
Beach st.
F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Phillippi Poulin, R. S., 185
Brook st.
Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 388 Diamond
Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 1745 Aiken—J. M. Hair, R. S., Box 187.
W. B. Hudgens, F. S., Box 37.
1488 Anderson—W. O. Telford, R. S., 236 D
pot st.
J. A. Langston, F. S.
1497 " (Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
1492 Bennettsville—Alonzo Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.
929 Brookland—J. N. Richardson, R. S.
E. L. Scott, F. S.
1318 Camden—L. N. McKain, R. S.
J. W. Thompson, F. S.
1428 " —(Col.) John S. Myers, R. S.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 449.
Charleston—Secretary of District Council,
J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
52 " —(Col.) C. Smalls, R. S., 72 Van-
derhorst st.
J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
159 " —T. S. Galloway, Box 39.
J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
Columbia—Secretary of District Council,
A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
69 " —(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S.
and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
949 " —J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.
T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber
1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Ervin, F. S.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., F. S.
1558 Gaffney—L. W. Duncan, R. S.
N. S. Thackston, F. S.
1399 Greenville—W. T. Cobb, R. S., 502 An-
derson st.
A. M. Gallamore, F. S., 510 Wash. st.
1406 " —(Col.) I. H. Satterfield, R. S., 219
Mens st.
B. Jackson, F. S., 733 McBean ave.
1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193.
L. W. Nance, F. S.

- 1368 Laurens—T. C. Leak, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.
913 " —A. P. Bramlet, R. S.
W. J. Minn, F. S.
1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
1481 Newberry—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.
A. J. Chappel, F. S.
1699 Orangeburg—Walter Linsey, R. S.
James A. Brown, F. S.
1456 Spartanburg—S. J. Heatherly, R. S., Allen
street.
J. T. Burgess, F. S.
1547 " —Sam Parker, R. S., Box 183.
B. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box 183.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1440 Lead—W. E. Scroggan, R. S.
R. B. Stuart, F. S.
662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.
783 Sioux Falls—H. Mills, R. S., 1023 Dakota
ave., N.
J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave.
1639 Westington Springs—W. B. Dailey, R. S.,
Box 147.
L. F. Dowling, F. S., Box 147.

TENNESSEE

- 759 Chattanooga—A. A. Bates, R. S., 435 Mar-
ket st.
E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511
Montgomery ave.
968 Sherman Heights—M. L. Clark, F. S., East
Chattanooga.
779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.
S. R. Moody, F. S.
259 Jackson—Sam Singly, R. S., Main and
Hay sts.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.
1517 Johnson City—J. P. Hagaman, R. S.
W. H. Hyder, F. S.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chen-
oweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 " —E. F. Vaughn, R. S., Old Fair Gr'ds.
P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Cres-
cent boulevard.
1178 " —A. A. Laren, R. S., Ruthledge Pike.
M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kend-
rick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 " —(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38
Exchange ave.
219 " —R. L. Craddock, F. S., 66 Goslee.
—R. C. Mulkey, R. S., 795 Bruns-
wick ave.
Thos. M. Edmonds, F. S., 124
Robeson st.
394 " —F. L. McKnight, R. S., 73 Market
J. E. Wright, F. S., 159 Marr st.
1208 " —(Mill) D. M. Kidd, R. S., 371
Laclede ave.
W. S. Alexander, F. S., 114 St.
Paul st.
1294 " —L. L. Laming, R. S., 85 Gohlstrom.
I. E. Baldwin, F. S., 843 Rayner av.
1326 " —(Millwrights) O. J. Quillman, R. S.
E. B. Reynolds, F. S., Bullington
st., Memphis, Mill Co.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council,
L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
350 " —John H. Adams, R. S., 1705
Hendershott st.
R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
1444 " —T. S. Regan, R. S., 4900 S. Spruce.
T. J. Slinkhard, F. S., 712 W. Gavock.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and
F. S., Box 74.

TEXAS

- 1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
Z. T. Peak, F. S.
770 Amarillo—B. O. Hoover, R. S.
T. W. Barnes, F. S.
300 Austin—T. B. Dunn, R. S., Box 182.
J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
1505 Barstow—S. H. Parker, R. S.
F. P. Ingerson, F. S.
732 Bay City—C. K. Norcross, R. S. and F. S.
392 Beaumont—A. W. Clark, R. S., Box 306.
C. F. Key, F. S., Box 306.
528 Bonham—W. S. Moad, F. S.
1569 Bryan—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson, R. S. and F. S.
1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 91.
731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 9th and
20th sts.
P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th.
886 Dalhart—J. I. Green, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 91.
198 Dallas—R. M. Means, R. S., 602 Flora.
D. J. Tydings, F. S., Box 299.
371 Denison—M. P. Woods, R. S., 1002 W.
Owing.
H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodard av.
1448 Denton—T. D. Wynn, R. S.
H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
1151 Eagle Lake—H. Pulman, R. S.
Geo. V. Cesinger, F. S.
544 El Paso—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391.
S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
738 Ennis—H. C. Henry, R. S.
T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201
Allen ave.
J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
506 Gainesville—R. H. Turnage, R. S., North
Cunningham st.
J. I. Siddall, F. S., 506 Taylor st.
526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.
C. Schumacher, F. S., 2821 Ave. 0½.
572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S.
R. E. Watts, F. S., Box 129.
856 Greenville—J. L. McClamroch, R. S.
J. B. French, F. S., Box 14.
Houston—Secretary of District Council,
J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
114 " —H. S. Smith, R. S., 1613 Hutch-
ins st.
G. E. Reynolds, F. S., 2007 Ful-
ton st.
J. E. Proctor, F. S., Box 46.
953 " —J. W. Ogo, R. S., Sampson and
Engelke sts.
A. DeLamos, F. S., Union Hall.
30 Hubbard City—J. A. Mal, R. S.
J. A. Hill, F. S., Box 82.
1464 Kaufman—W. H. Hamill, R. S., Box 33.
A. B. Cox, F. S., Box 33.
140 Lampasas—J. Swearingen, R. S.
L. R. Scott, F. S.
1097 Longview—Arthur Bowers, R. S., Box 182.
W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.
855 Marshall—A. Morgan, R. S., 701 E.
Bowie st.
L. O. Carson, F. S., 704 Elysianfield av.
1203 Mart—E. G. Hunt, R. S., Box 185.
S. M. Hopkins, R. S., Box 161.
1128 Nederland—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.
R. C. Gentry, F. S.
1023 Orange—J. M. Allen, R. S. and F. S.

- 873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cot-
tage ave.
A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
520 Paris—L. D. Harrison, R. S.
W. Miller, F. S., 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—J. S. Crowley, Box 141, R. S.,
H. F. Hightower, F. S.
704 Quannah—J. F. Steward, R. S.
C. A. Stephenson, F. S.
1179 Roston—C. B. Minor, R. S., Box 38.
W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—D. Paul, R. S.
J. W. Witt, F. S., Box 391.
San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Bevers-
dorff, 723 Camden st.
460 " —(Ger.) G. Mueller, R. S., 311 No-
lan street.
T. Jeaurig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce
717 " —F. S. Hoyt, R. S., 909 N. Fine.
A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Centrest.
1539 San Marcos—K. D. Biggs, R. S.
O. M. Arey, F. S.
197 Sherman—W. A. Brown, R. S., 449 S.
Montgomery st.
W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
1704 Sour Lake—J. C. Robertson, R. S., Box 55.
R. L. D. Austin, F. S., Box 55.
596 Taylor—W. B. Palmer, R. S., Box 985.
J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.
555 Temple—J. C. Lussler, R. S.
J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
379 Texarkana—F. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th.
J. L. Grant, F. S., 1512 Hazle.
1452 Troupe—C. M. Hancock, R. S.
Walter Harris, F. S.
1104 Tyler—R. H. Downlug, R. S.
W. C. Rosenstein, F. S.
622 Waco—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170.
W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—R. B. Nail, R. S., Box 355.
W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
608 Weatherford—W. Winston, R. S.
T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH

- 450 Ogden—C. M. Felling, R. S., 1329 25th
John H. Draper, F. S., 950 Wash-
ington avenue.
184 Salt Lake City—J. B. Robinson, R. S., Box
296.
M. Desmond, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT

- 481 Barre—S. R. Doty, R. S., 1 Hill st.
O. E. Philbrick, F. S., 15 Orange.
839 Bellows Falls—W. S. Chaffee, R. S., 92
Saxton River st.
L. C. Towle, F. S., 2 Laurel Court st.
383 Burlington—W. E. Prirr, R. S., Coleches-
ter ave.
H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
1476 Essex Junction—Geo. L. Patneand, R. S.
Charles Yandow, F. S.
1737 Hardwick—Elmer E. Ford, R. S.
Edw. Hilgarien, F. S.
1284 Middlebury—C. La Mader, R. S.
W. L. Cady, F. S.
679 Montpelier—Chas. Cony, R. S., 26 Pros-
pect st.
J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
1705 Newport—Fred Jervah, R. S.
H. H. Goding, F. S.
1469 Northfield—O. T. Winch, R. S.
S. M. Porter, F. S.
590 Rutland—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.
F. J. Perkins, F. S., 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S., 16
Newton st.
F. E. Freer, F. S., 7 Hoyt st.
1549 Vergennes—Charles F. Fisher, F. S.
1500 Waterbury—J. H. Johnson, R. S., Box 83.
A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 83.
1647 Williamston—Henry Poole, R. S.
John A. Perry, F. S.

VIRGINIA

- 967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon, R. S. and
F. S.
1409 Chase City—L. A. Mallette, R. S.
John L. Devine, F. S.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.
M. L. Latham, F. S.
887 Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208.
A. A. Patrick, F. S., Box 208.
994 Hot Springs—H. M. Looing, R. S.
J. P. Crist, F. S.
403 Lynchburg—W. G. Hudnall, R. S., 611
13th st.
C. B. Waltham, F. S., 918 Pierce.
396 " —F. N. Graham, R. S., 1239 22d.
S. W. Rineheart, F. S., 1148 24th.
831 Norfolk—W. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W.
Highland ave.
C. E. Good, F. S., 211 Gibbs ave.
1413 Petersburg—Harry T. Falsen, R. S., 233
Old st.
Harvey L. Lee, F. S., 181 Old st.
1635 Portsmouth—J. M. Ring, R. S., Box 127.
W. H. Donthart, F. S.
888 Richmond—Jas. H. Pond, R. S., 1 E. Clay
E. Woodwards, F. S., 118 W. Cary st.
1180 " —G. W. Phillips, R. S.
E. S. Paterson, F. S., 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. D. Schennate, R. S., 713
Louden ave.
G. G. Kirkwood, F. S., Campbell ave. East.
1070 Staunton—F. L. Yount, R. S., 309 W.
Main st.
B. H. Corbin, F. S., 12 Arginbright.

WASHINGTON

- 883 Aberdeen—R. N. Moody, R. S., 32 C st.
M. M. Briggs, F. S., 32 C st.
1577 Ballard—Perry Brayer, F. S.
1598 Centralia—J. A. Wallace, R. S. and F. S.
1658 Columbia—J. W. Hillhouse, R. S.
James Stocks, F. S.
1004 Ellensburg—W. J. Moore, R. S., Box 77.
John A. Weeks, F. S., Box 77.
1652 Elma—J. G. Reinhart, R. S., Box 287.
A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.
562 Everett—I. N. McKown, R. S.
C. Slaughter, F. S., 2925 Runkee ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—A. H. Devine, R. S.
E. M. Bishop, F. S.
1503 Kent—L. T. Barnes, F. S.
1717 Marysville—A. Hollenbeck, R. S. & F. S.
1607 Mt. Vernon—P. H. Meyer, R. S.
C. F. Brown, F. S.
1657 Montesano—J. J. Whitney, R. S.
G. W. Elliott, F. S.
756 Whatcom—H. P. Herman, K. S., 1312 C st.
F. M. Johnson, F. S., Box 327.
1552 N. Yakima—C. F. Chalfan, F. S., 614 S.
2d st.
956 Olympia—Dan Biner, R. S., Box 416.
W. R. B. II, F. S.
313 Pullman—D. R. Hubbard, R. S., Box 284.
D. T. Dixon, F. S.
1061 Ritzville—A. B. Pettijohn, R. S., Box 114.
J. M. Bevard, F. S., Box 453.

- 131 Seattle—S. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th av.
M. T. Maloney, F. S., 1520 4th av.
338 " —(Mill) J. E. Kline, R. S., 520 W.
Roy st.
W. F. Neale, F. S., 702 E. Dennyway.
1642 Snohomish—C. Y. Hewett, R. S.
W. T. Davis, F. S.
Spokane—Secretary of District Council,
W. G. Carlisle, 1128 Maxwell ave.
98 " —J. C. Donaldson, R. S., 1218 2d av.
J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardiner av.
1060 " —(Mill) G. Prodan, R. S., 13 W.
Nora st.
W. J. M. y. F. S., 1914 Bridge ave.
1612 Sprague—J. O. Kirkpatrick, R. S.
E. H. Burton, F. S.
470 Tacoma—P. W. Dowler, R. S., S. Yakima
ave.
G. L. McMurphy, F. S., 1112 S. N st.
1502 Wenatchee—C. H. White, R. S., Box 82.
L. Vancleave, F. S.
1214 Walla Walla—R. E. Ewing, F. S.

WEST VIRGINIA

- 1646 Acme—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37.
J. A. Cotrell, F. S., Box 37.
976 Bluefield—Rufus B. Bird, R. S., 111 Reece.
S. J. Gibson, F. S.
178 Cameron—Elias Hartwell, R. S.
I. B. Tracy, F. S.
1207 Charleston—J. W. Dudding, R. S., Box 404.
W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.
435 Chester—Claude Martin, R. S., Box 3.
H. A. Stewart, F. S., Box 3.
236 Clarksburg—W. H. Chensvont, R. S.,
371 Wilson st.
J. W. Stealey, F. S., 996 W. Pike.
1601 Elkins—W. J. Curtis, R. S.
T. W. Stalnaker, F. S.
428 Fairmont—W. F. Parker, R. S., 503 Lo-
cust ave.
W. R. Hickman, F. S., 610 Fairmount ave.
702 Grafton—C. F. Burk, R. S., 214 Front st.
C. L. Wells, F. S., 110 Walnut st.
1726 Hinton—D. J. Shelton, R. S. and F. S.
302 Huntington—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105
3d av.
A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.
1604 McMeen—T. R. McCormick, F. S.
1471 Keyser—D. B. Biser, F. S.
J. R. Rinker, F. S.
1339 Morgantown—Geo. Shaefer, R. S., Snyder st.
B. F. Hogsett, F. S., 130 Bumbo Lane.
1353 Moundsville—Jos. C. Chambers, R. S., 224
Birch ave.
F. Caruthers, F. S., 1207 Lafayette ave.
800 Parkersburg—A. J. Deem, R. S., 602 Cam-
den st.
J. W. Robinson, F. S., 1213 Swan
1181 Piedmont—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91.
W. R. Neville, F. S., Box 91.
1609 Sistersville—Jay Allen, R. S., Box 215.
O. B. Tracy, F. S.
893 Wellsburg—Robert Beard, R. S., Box 183.
T. W. Swaney, F. S., Box 597.
3 Wheeling—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 2306
Main st.
A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.
1089 Williamson—J. F. Riley, R. S.
W. J. Hockson, F. S.

WISCONSIN

- 955 Appleton—M. J. Gehin, R. S., 1101 Alvin.
J. S. Meidam, F. S., 1107 Morrison.
1709 Ashland—N. E. Pero, R. S., 310 Prentiss
avenue.
James Moe, F. S., 514 11th ave., W.
926 Beloit—A. B. Stormont, R. S., Box 667.
Aug. Maurer, F. S., Box 667.
1570 Chippewa Falls—Wm. J. Lunney, F. S., 305
N. Grove st.
1074 Eau Claire—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 464
Summit ave.
J. Fiegmiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—Fred Herbert, R. S., General
Delivery.
J. E. Johnson, F. S., 6 Wagon st.
1146 Green Bay—Lewis J. Gennisse, R. S., 720
S. 10th st.
F. Cross, F. S., 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia.
Fred Connors, F. S., 303 S. Franklin
161 Kenosha—C. B. Matthews, R. S., 425
Howland ave.
C. Landane, F. S., 706 Crate st.
1143 La Crosse—C. P. Grunlin, R. S., 1616
Fashion st.
Geo. Otto, F. S., 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Wm. Marzolf, R. S., Box 290.
Ed. Rowland, F. S., Box 58.
314 Madison—L. Lochner, R. S., 935 Chandler
W. Albrecht, F. S., 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowoc—Matt Meyer, 1402 S. 9th st.
H. Stechmesher, F. S., 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marinette—Paul Anderson, R. S., 1703
Stephenson ave., Menomi-
nee, Mich.
Peder Sears, F. S., 918 Thomas
ave., Menominee, Mich.
68 Menomonie—John Roen, R. S., Box 215.
Herman Valaske, F. S.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, Jas. Henrikson, 669 9th ave.
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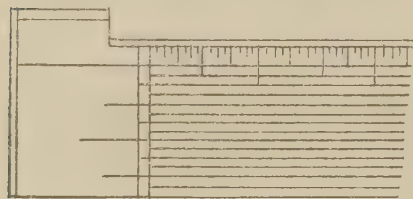


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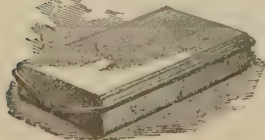
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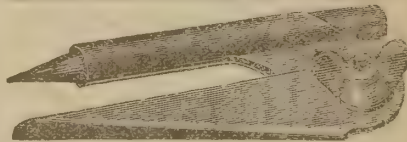


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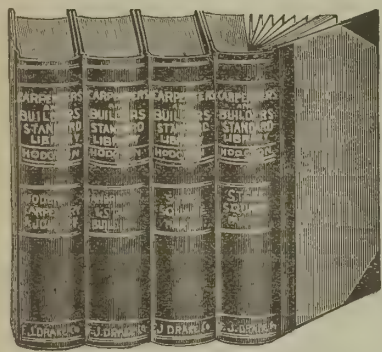
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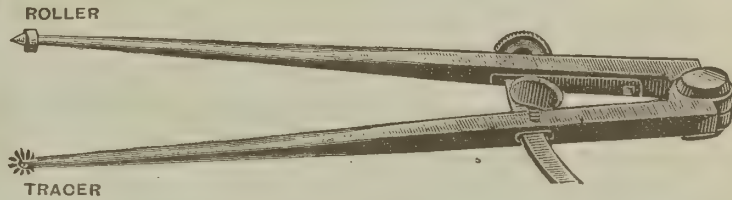
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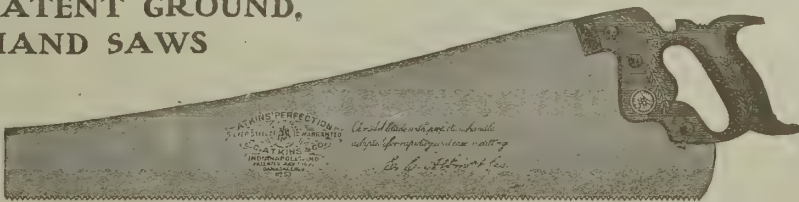
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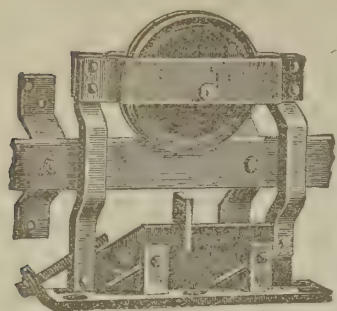
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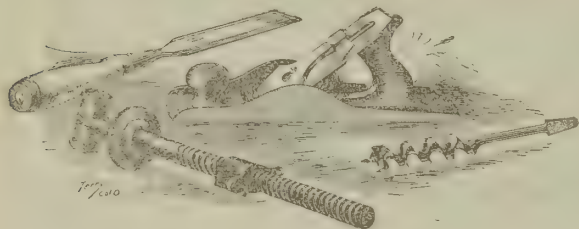
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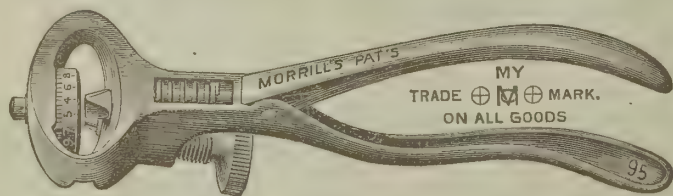
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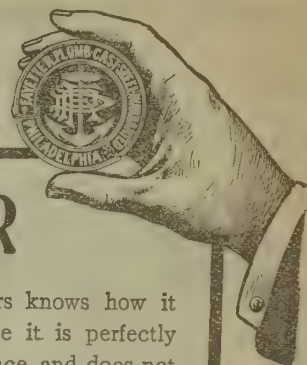
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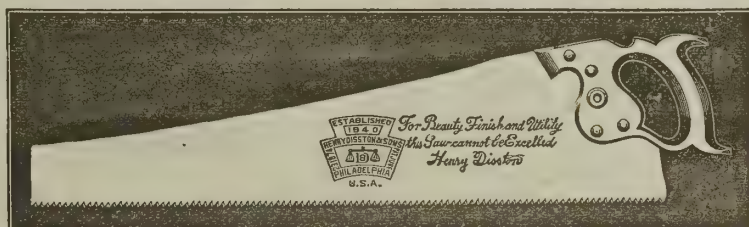
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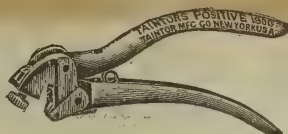
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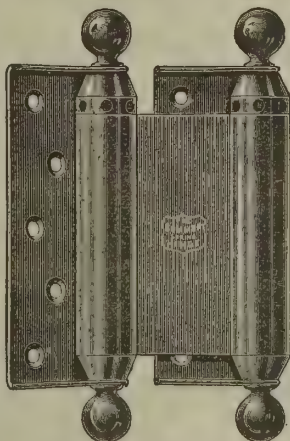
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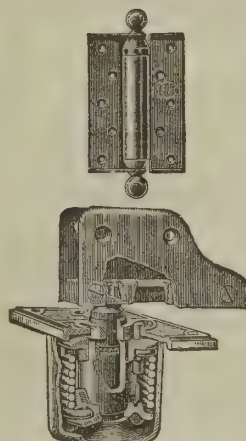


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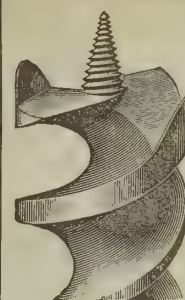
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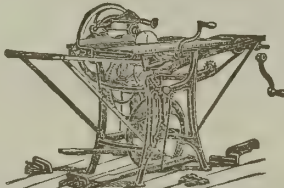
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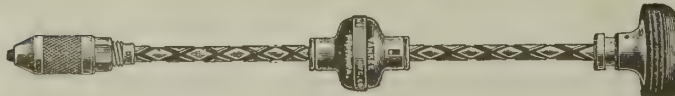
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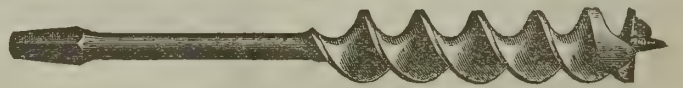
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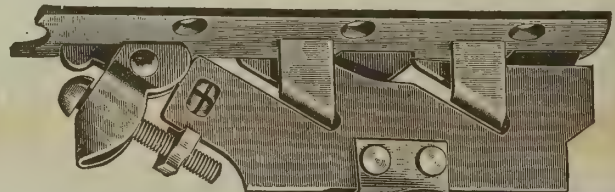
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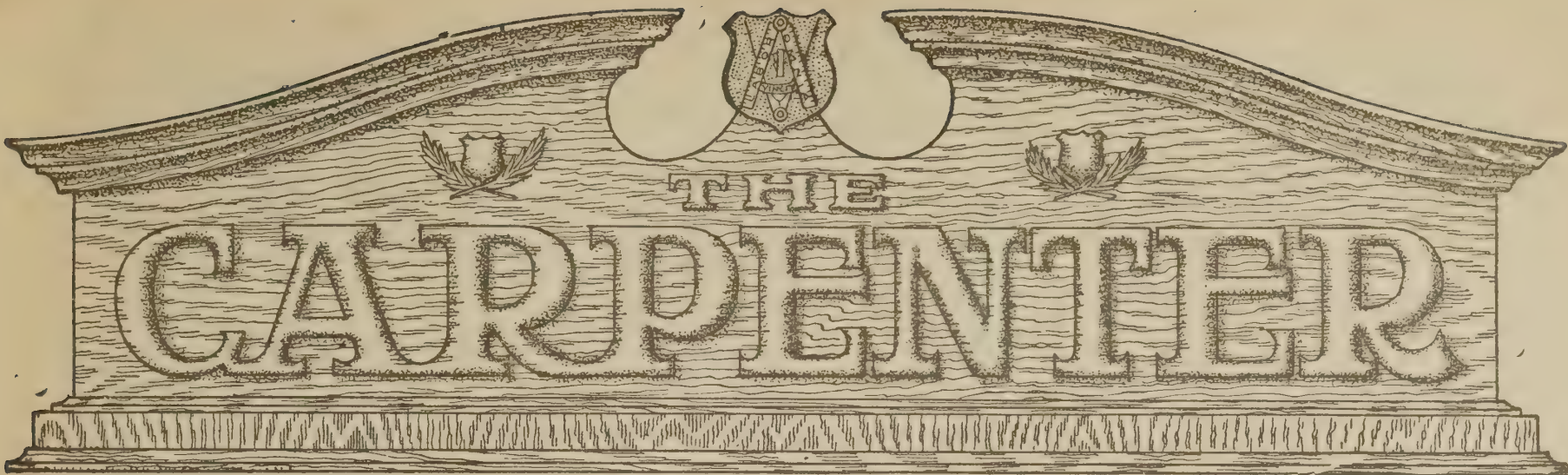
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Established in 1881

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HAILEVILLE, I. T.—There is not one job under construction here at present and no prospects for any for some time. Most all of our members have left to secure work in other towns on account of the scarcity of work here. Stay away from Haileville and avoid disappointment.

BEVERLY, MASS.—Because of very unsatisfactory conditions existing in this city L. U. 878 would request all carpenters to remain away until further notice. The majority of our contractors have broken their agreement entered into on April 1, and are refusing to pay the rate of wages agreed upon, and some of the outside contractors are working their men nine hours per day, while our trade rules provide for eight hours. Give Beverly, Mass., a wide berth.

IOLA, KAN.—We are still working nine hours at a minimum rate of \$2.50 per day. Most of the boys, however, receive \$3 and we shall undoubtedly secure the eight-hour day next year. We are not jumping very much at a time and not very often, but are progressing steadily. Among the many large buildings being erected here this moment there is a \$15,000 schoolhouse; hence a great portion of our members are working eight hours anyway.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—For a couple of weeks in August indications pointed to a general tie-up in the building industry. The building laborers walked out and the bricklayers struck in sympathy, thus tying up about 50 per cent. of the brick work for about two weeks. The contractors threatened to lock out all the building trades and refused to meet committees endeavoring to adjust the differences. Finally, through the good offices of Mr. Gubbins, the G. P. of the bricklayers, an understanding was reached and the bricklayers and building laborers returned to work on September 8th. There is considerable work going on here but still a number of carpenters are out of work. In fact we have more carpenters here than required to do the work of a busy season.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Business is very dull here. In the spring the outlook was very encouraging, but a combination of circumstances has nearly killed business. Please place Portsmouth on the dull list and advise carpenters to stay away.

COATESVILLE, PA.—We again desire to call the attention of all carpenters to trade still being very dull in this place. The town is overflowed with carpenters and we have more men than the trade can stand. Keep away from Coatesville, Pa.

LEWISTON, MONT.—The building trades of this city have ceased all work on the T. J. Tubbs buildings. Tubbs is an unfair contractor employing scab carpenters. All carpenters and stonemasons are requested to keep away from Lewiston until the trouble is settled.

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y.—Local Union 1093 held its second parade and picnic on Labor Day, September 7, 1903, which, same as the one held the previous year, proved a success and added money to our treasury. We now have a membership of 205 in good standing, and more new members are coming in. Glen Cove has been quite a busy place this season; a good many carpenters from various localities have come here to work.

STOCKTON, CAL.—Owing to the reputation of California as a land of promise many carpenters come to this state in search of employment. While it is true that in some cities on this coast there is at times a demand for carpenters, there are more than enough of them in Stockton at the present time to handle all the work and some of our members are idle. We would advise carpenters not to come to this city with the expectation of doing better.

OKLAHOMA CITY.—A few months ago the brothers in this city were feeling mighty blue over prevailing conditions. At present we can say that through the efficiency and aid extended to us by Gen. Organizer Sidney J. Kent we are on the upward trend once more. The spirits of our members are higher and we are in better condition than at any time since the incipency of our trouble in March of last year. The members of L. U. 276 all join in a vote of thanks and good will to Bro. Sidney J. Kent and wish him all the success that is due his untiring efforts wherever he may go. We hope to entirely regain our old-time strength and prestige in the near future.

GRANDE MÈRE, QUEBEC, CAN.—We would caution traveling brothers against exaggerated statements and reports appearing in the daily papers, pretending that work is plentiful in this locality. The fact is that work is very scarce and many of the resident carpenters are out of employment. Grande Mère is a good place for carpenters and joiners to avoid.

DENISON, TEX.—Our Labor Day celebration surpassed any before attempted by the labor organizations of this city. It was a success in every way and we are all proud of it. The parade was over a mile long and nearly every union was represented. At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon a large audience assembled under the big tent in Forest Park to listen to speeches made by Mayor Kennedy, W. E. Farmer, Rev. J. W. Hill and the Hon. A. W. Folsom of Sherman, while the contest program was carried out on another part of the grounds. The celebration has done much to advance the cause of labor and increase the esteem of the people in general for labor unions. We are increasing our membership and will have a number of new members to report on the 30th inst.

GALENA, ILL.—The outlook for work is good, our members are all employed, and the non-union men are coming our way. As soon as time and circumstances are opportune we shall make a demand for a shorter workday. At our last meeting it was decided to hold a picnic on Labor Day and enjoy the occasion in the company of our families and friends. Our last year's picnic at Camp 19, on the Mississippi river, impressed the boys so favorably, and they had such a splendid time, that they concluded not to let the occasion slip by this year, but try it again. At our last Labor Day picnic the atmosphere was fine, red and white stripes and blue label cigars were in abundance, and the bowling alley and foot-racing contests were highly interesting.

BELLEfonte, PA.—Labor Day was a red letter day for this city, as it was the first time in its history that an attempt was made to celebrate the day by a turnout. We may fairly be proud of the success which was demonstrated by the large number of participants in the parade, the large number of people having flocked to the city and the interest shown by the various unions. Our Local Union 1190, the Painters, Clerks and Molders turned out in all their glory, and were joined in the parade by the firemen and

Knights of the Golden Eagle. In view of the fact that our local union is scarcely a year old we feel that our first appearance in a parade and the fine showing we have made is highly commendable, and our membership is elated over it. We are progressing nicely.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—Owing to existing troubles in this locality union carpenters and union men in general are requested to remain away until the difficulties are properly adjusted.

MOSCOW, IDAHO.—Local Union 1605 is in a very good condition, taking into consideration that it has but recently been organized and that our union is the only labor organization in town. Part of the work in the building industry is now being done on the nine-hour basis. We have gained that point since we were organized and our hopes are that the good work may continue.

MONROE, LA.—This year's celebration of Labor Day was the second observance of the holiday dedicated to labor. Banks and exchanges were closed and Sunday hours were observed in the postoffice and in the Western Union Telegraph office. The men in the V. S. & P. shops were given a holiday and none of the big saw and planing mills were running. When the parade reached Athletic Park a large audience was awaiting it. Bro. W. C. Rivers was the presiding officer on the platform, from which several speakers, among whom were Bro. J. F. Grimes, General Organizer, addressed their hearers. The addresses were followed by a barbecue and the day's exercises were concluded by a game of ball between a team from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and one from the Painters and Decorators, Mr. J. M. Stephenson acting as umpire. The whole affair was a complete success.

QUINCY, ILL.—With ideal weather Quincy celebrated Labor Day Monday on a grander scale than ever before. The immense parade at 10 A. M., in which 2,500 men took part, was the finest ever held in this city. Most of the unions turned out in appropriate and attractive uniforms. There were some unions which did not take part in the parade. Most stores, factories and other places closed down at noon, which afforded from 1,200 to 1,500 persons an opportunity to take in the festivities of Baldwin's in the afternoon and evening. Rival attractions at Highland park and Sportsmen park and

two river excursions in the morning diverted a small share of the pleasure-seekers, the majority of the people showed their warm friendship toward union labor. The afternoon was spent in dancing, sport and discussing refreshments, and it is safe to say that everyone at Baldwin park had a most satisfactory time.

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EDMONTON ALBERTA, CAN.—We are not yet a year old but believe this to be one of the strongest local unions of our age. We have just got through our first Labor Day celebration, probably the only one held so far north of Edmonton, as we are holding the proud distinction of being located furthest north of any local union on the American continent. One year ago there was not a union man in town; now there is not a non-union bricklayer, and but very few carpenters or painters. The plasterers, lathers, tanners and plumbers are coming up fast and cigarmakers and printers have also organized, which shows that this is now a strong union town, although but 5,000 inhabitants. We do not like to say to carpenters to stay away, but they would better not come here at present because lumber is scarce, the mills can not turn it out fast enough for us, and as a consequence we are suffering much loss of time waiting for material.

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ST. CATHERINE, ONT., CAN.—In spite of the prevailing atmospheric conditions our this year's Labor Day celebration was a grand success in every particular. The parade was the finest Labor Day turnout ever witnessed in this city, twenty-seven different trades participating. After the procession had reached the place of rendezvous, the Athletic Lacrosse grounds, appropriate addresses were delivered by President Walsh of the Trades and Labor Council, Rev. J. A. Harvey, E. A. Lancaster, M. P.; Dr. Jessop, ex-Mayors W. McIntyre and M. J. Keating, J. W. Carto, Geo. Patey, Chas. A. Wilson and Theo. Sweet. At the close of the speech making the two ex-mayors, on behalf of their fellow-judges, congratulated the unions on the splendid demonstration, and announced that their prize for the best appearance had been awarded to the carpenters, and L. U. 38 was presented with a beautiful silk Union Jack valued at \$42. Our membership naturally feels proud of the splendid showing made on the occasion and the distinction gained by it.

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Who Can Locate W. F. Baldwin?

W. F. Baldwin, a carpenter who joined L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., in September, 1901, has absconded, leaving a wife and child in destitute circumstances and anxious to ascertain his present whereabouts. He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 185 pounds, is of very fair complexion, has gray hair and is partly bald. He is of fine appearance and a polite and sleek talker on any subject. Members or readers in a position to give any information leading to the location of W. F. Baldwin will confer a special favor on L. U. 169 by communicating with their Financial Secretary.

W. P. KIRKPATRICK.

722 S. 14th St., East St. Louis, Ill

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Wanted!

A General Agent in every State in the U.S. for a Carpenter's Tool. Sample, \$1.

HENRY DEHNE,
117 E. 8th St., Marion, Ind.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Detroit, Mich.	Sioux City, Ia.
Asheville, N. C.	Defiance, O.
Norwalk, Conn.	Telluride, Col.
Salina, Kans.	Alameda Co., Cal.
Morristown, N. J.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Portsmouth, N. H.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	

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Keep Away from Columbus, Ohio

Some of our contractors being adverse to paying union wages and trying to cause an influx of carpenters to this city by advertising for help in outside towns, we would ask our brother carpenters everywhere to stay away from Columbus, O. We have more carpenters than needed and winter drawing near will make conditions still more unfavorable,

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Stay Away from New York City

Owing to the upset conditions of the building industry in New York City and the suspension of work on a number of large buildings under course of erection, carpenters and all woodworkers are urgently requested to keep away. There are hundreds of our brothers walking the streetside, and there is no show whatever for newcomers.

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Don't Purchase the "Madole" Hammer

The David Madole Hammer Co., of Norwich, N. Y., refusing to grant the 9-hour day and an advance in wages demanded by the Hammer-makers' Union, the latter has declared a strike against the said firm. The Madole hammer has been placed on the unfair list by the Norwich Trades Assembly, trusting that no union man will purchase or use it. The firm has about sixty scabs in its employ at present, a number which is scarcely sufficient to keep their machinery running, and are advertising for more help in local papers. We call on all brothers to assist the Hammer-makers' Union in their struggle with this antagonistic concern by trying to offset their advertisements wherever possible and by discriminating against their product, the Madole hammer.

LOCAL UNION 810, B. OF C. AND J.
Norwich, N. Y.

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Where is William A. Lewis?

We are requested to advertise for William A. Lewis, a carpenter who left Buffalo for New York in 1894. His only living brother is seriously ill in the city of Chicago and anxious to hear of him. William A. Lewis, or members or readers knowing of his present location, will kindly, and without delay, communicate with his sister, Mrs. Etta Lewis Thomas, 316 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Successful Trade Movement

ST. FRANCIS, MO.—Trade organization, until recently, has been seriously lacking in this locality, and as a consequence our working hours were ten hours per day. In July last our local union was organized and we concluded to demand a reduction of one hour per day at prevailing rate of wages. Our demand has been granted in full and the nine-hour system went into effect on September 1st, 1903.

Who Can Locate Wm. McCandlish?

Wm. McCandlish, a member of L. U. 175, Brooklyn, N. Y., is missing from his home since August 29, and all efforts to trace him have proved futile. He is 52 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 190 pounds; has gray eyes and brown hair and mustache. He wore blue serge suit and brown fedora when last seen. Members or readers knowing of the present whereabouts of Bro. Wm. McCandlish will greatly oblige his family as well as Local Union 175 by communicating with the General office.

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Should Be Thoroughly Advertised

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the August number of THE CARPENTER we notice an article in regard to J. F. Page, of Iola, Kan. J. F. Page has been seen in Kansas City during the last thirty days, but we can assure you that he is not working as a member of L. U. 4. To give the popular brother (?) further notoriety, I am instructed by this local union to give you the following extract from our minutes of January 7th, 1902:

"Bro. E. E. Denny notified the local union that Bro. J. F. Page had taken away or disposed of his (Denny's) carpenter tools which had been mortgaged to J. F. Page on a cash loan. Bro. Denny cannot find either Page or the tools, and asks the local union to help him in looking the matter up."

Fraternally yours,

F. M. GLASGOW, R. S.
Kansas City Mo. Local Union 4.

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Bent on Mischief

Last spring the local unions of Manchester, Beverly, Salem, Danvers and Marblehead, Mass., comprising the North Shore district, had some difficulty with the contractors in the above-named towns and cities, the Manchester contractors excepted. After several meetings held between the District Council and the Master Builders' Association of Essex county, an agreement was reached and signed by a majority of the employers. Lately we have learned that some of the contractors of Beverly, Salem and Danvers are advertising for carpenters in some of the Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island papers, and this in spite of the fact that work is slack, and even first-class mechanics looking for work. There is no doubt these contractors are bent on mischief. They are trying to overstock the market with men with the object in view to reduce our wages at an early opportunity. We trust that all carpenters will take heed of our warning and pay no attention to these advertisements. We still have some jobs here where they are working nine hours at the rate of \$1.75 per day, while our agreement calls for eight hours and \$2.75 minimum pay. Brothers, give us a chance to bring these jobs in line and stay away from the North Shore district until further notice.

GEO. J. NARIE, R. S.
Manchester Mass. Local Union 924.

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REJECTIONS OF CANDIDATES

J. B. McDonald has been rejected by L. U. 604, Murphysboro, Ill., three times in succession, he being disqualified for membership according to Section 61 of our General Constitution.

George Marsh's application for membership has been rejected by L. U. 423, San Francisco, Cal., three times in succession in accordance with the provisions of our General Constitution.



A Novel Idea

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

To let the country have a word from this section I will state that trade here is in a fairly good condition at the present time. The union men are all employed and busy, and the standing of the organization is reasonably good. But I am sorry to say that our meetings are not as well attended as would be consistent with union principles and our interests. The trouble is that some of our more peaceably inclined members allow themselves too readily to become disgusted at insignificant ill feelings that at times may prevail among the membership, instead of living them down as all diseases of dyspeptic nature should be lived down.

I greatly admired the article in the April CARPENTER, entitled "Labor Unions." Such articles should be read openly in the meetings of every union.

Taking advantage of the opportunity I desire to offer a suggestion through the columns of our journal for the consideration of the members of our U. B. I would suggest that each one of our local unions take the necessary steps toward the establishment of a "Junior Union School," by opening their meeting halls one evening in the week and inviting boys of 14 years and over to attend a sort of union kindergarten where appropriate speeches on the subject of unionism and union principles and methods should be made and good selections read that would have an educational effect on the younger minds, and at the same time counteract that spirit of hatred instilled in the human breast until it has assumed the form of an inherited disease.

In my mind nothing would be more beneficial and more further the cause of organized labor than such union love feasts, with a tendency of eliminating national, race, creed and party differences, as are now dividing us on economic and political lines. In schools of this kind it could be demonstrated to the boys, whom, almost as a rule, you will find at a loss to understand why big men hate and keep in discord with each other; that it is one of the objects of labor unions to overcome this hatred now existing and to bring men together for the exchange of views on the most vital questions of the day, the most important one of which is how to keep ourselves in food and clothes and how to provide for shelter. In such gatherings it could be shown to the boys that the supposed differences between one part of humanity and another are but imaginary ones, created and fomented by a few usurpers in order that they may better enjoy their ill-gotten wealth and power.

I further and positively believe that it our boys should be taught to intelligently discriminate between right and wrong, just and unjust, and have the economical errors and political handicaps pointed out to them, in a friendly and child-like simplicity, they would, within five years and before they are eligible to membership, become strong adherents of unionism.

By inaugurating a formidable educational campaign on these lines, beginning with the youth, no money-power nor military aggressions will prevent the spreading of knowledge among down-

trodden humanity as to their right to live in happiness and enjoy full educational facilities and equal opportunities in the struggle for existence.

C. A. STRICKLAND.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Local Union 469.

Desires Strict Enforcement of Sec. 116

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It is with great satisfaction I read our General Secretary's notice in the July issue of our journal, calling on Financial Secretaries to strictly enforce Section 113 of our General Constitution and admonishing the practice of Financial Secretaries collecting dues on clearance cards in excess of the dues for the current and ensuing month. While I would like to see this section strictly enforced and our General Secretary's notice well taken heed of, I desire to call the attention of the General Office to frequent violations of Section 116 in regard to the exchange of coupons attached to clearance cards. In many instances I have been compelled to enter into communication with sister local unions and request them to return the coupon on clearance cards issued by them and deposited here. It has also often occurred that my local union has issued a clearance card and the coupon was never seen or heard of again—a violation of Section 116 resulting in a loss of 75 cents to our treasury in each case. Furthermore, when a coupon is not returned the name of the receiver of the clearance card is kept on the local union's books for six months when it should not be kept there at all. I hope the General Office will give this matter due attention and see to the strict enforcement of Section 116 of our General Constitution.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. WEBB, F. S.

St. Louis, Mo. Local Union 257.

From the Park City of Kentucky

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having been a member of L. U. 725 since February I have eagerly scanned the columns of your valuable journal for a few lines from the Park City of Kentucky, but my efforts were in vain. This is, however, due to the fact that we have very few writers among our membership. Being a new member and an amateur scribe, I will in my humble way tell you of the first Labor Day celebration ever held in our little city. Local Union 725, after a great amount of labor and adverse circumstances, initiated the natives into the mysteries of the only holiday set apart through the efforts and in honor of the toiling masses by a parade led by the Bowling Green military band, followed by two hundred horny-handed sons of toil. The participants in the parade consisted of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners local union, the local American Federation of Labor, Textile Workers' Int. Union and Int. Union of Steam Engineers. After a one hour's march through the principal streets we broke ranks at Fountain Park, where wagonettes were in waiting to carry brothers, their families and friends to the beautiful wood home of Uncle Wm. (Fish) Cook, a staunch friend of organized labor. Here we were entertained by brass and string band music. Speeches were made by local talent, and dancing and baseball games were indulged in, amid a general intermingling and good cheer. A magnificent dinner, spread in common on the pretty lawn, was most heartily partaken of by a hungry crowd. The beautiful day was extended into the full moon of midnight, when all returned to their humble homes realizing that the

morrow would be the labor day with which we were most familiar. Everyone voted the occasion a howling success, predicting a brilliant future for all the boys who "practice what they preach" and live up to that illustrious motto which, I am proud to say, is inscribed on the seal of old Kentucky, "United we stand, divided we fall." More anon.

C. A. S.

Bowling Green, Ky. Local Union 725.

Pushing to the Front

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Paris Local Union 1334, organized in December, 1902, is pushing to the front. We have now a membership of 90 in good standing. Every carpenter of note in this city belongs to our union, among them five of our contractors. We enjoy the good will of the population here and had but little trouble in obtaining the signatures of our employers to our new wage scale, they agreeing at the same time to employ none but union men. Still, we also have our trouble, caused by an outside contractor who calls himself a real estate superintendent, employing union men on some jobs and non-union men on others. He maneuvers in ways making it very difficult to put a stop to his abominable practices.

Work has been fairly good and above the average this summer, but has slackened lately. The influx to this city of outside carpenters is so considerable that at present we have more men than work. We meet every Tuesday and many of our meetings are of great interest to our membership and of great benefit to them. We have at present seven local unions in this district who recently formed a District Council which we hope will do good work. We have one local union for each thousand inhabitants and shall soon have more in the fold. It is our aim to make Paris one of the banner cities of Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

E. T. ENTRICAN.

Paris, Ill. Local Union 1333.

Wide-Awake and Hustling

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

We desire to let the brothers of our U. B. know that Local Union 900, of Altoona, Pa., is wide-awake and hustling and intends to hustle till we have all the resident carpenters in our fold. Since our local union was started, two years ago on the 10th of September, our working conditions have been improved 50 per cent. We are proud of our success. This city was always rated as a non-union city, but lately it has awakened from its drowsy, dragging way. At present we have two-weekly payments, while a few years ago we were paid but once a month and half of the amount of our wages were paid to us in store orders. These days are gone by and we believe forever.

Since February 1st, this year, we have initiated as many as 128 new members, and still more are coming in.

We would request all carpenters to remain away from Altoona until our conditions have reached a standard making it profitable for men to come to our locality.

Local Union 900 had over 200 men in line of parade on Labor Day. The celebration and parade was a success beyond expectations. Business was at a standstill, the general public making a gala day of it. Bro. H. J. Campbell, 77 years old, and Bro. Joseph Senior, 74 years old (though neither wears glasses nor uses a cane), both charter members, tramped the whole line of march on foot. These two aged brothers stood as an example

of the true union spirit with which we all must be imbued in order to elevate our craft to the high standard we are aiming to reach.

On September 10th we celebrated our second anniversary, which also was a successful affair. Ten of our charter members were present on the occasion, which furnished us ample opportunity to strengthen the bond of brotherhood among our membership.

Hoping that these few lines will have an encouraging effect on some or our weaker brothers and show them that where there is a will there is a way, I will close with the best wishes for all our local unions and our general officers.

J. H. IMLER,

Pres. L. U. 900.

Altoona, Pa.

Queens Borough (N. Y.) District's Splendid Accomplishments

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It is safe to say that the carpenters of Queens Borough district, organized under the jurisdiction of our United Brotherhood, are the largest and foremost organization in the borough. Our object is a good one, its foundation is built on justice, the protection of its membership and the protection of legitimate employers as well.

While our methods may sometimes seem harsh to those not acquainted with the labor movement, they are often forced upon us as a last resource. We have at all times endeavored to maintain harmony in our trade and only when it lay beyond our power to effect a peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties have we gone as far as a strike in order to obtain recognition of our just demands. Every fair-minded person must concede that workingmen have a right to advance their wages in proportion to the increased cost of living and to shorten the working hours in proportion to the increased use of labor-saving machinery. This right we have exercised in a most intelligent manner by establishing a uniform rate of wages and hours, thus satisfying the keenly-felt wants of our membership and at the same time protecting legitimate employers against the unfair competition of petty bosses.

It is a well-established fact that the more a man earns the more he spends and the more business is thriving, and we are perfectly justified in saying that the present prosperous condition of Queens Borough is largely due to the efforts of labor organization resulting in higher wages and the increase of the purchasing power of the working population.

The carpenters' organization in Queens Borough stands today a worthy monument in honor of those who in 1888 and 1889 sacrificed their time, money and positions in making the first attempt at organizing the carpenters of this borough with a view to obtain better conditions for their fellowmen. In the spring of 1899 Queens Borough had six chartered locals, each one, however, working in its respective locality and in its own way. The lack of concerted action at that time being felt by all, a District Council was formed, which body held its first session on April 15th.

The result of this movement was the formation of another local union in Woodside, chartered on April 15th. Up to this time our members, after working all day, had devoted their hours of leisure to the transaction of the business of our organization and the furtherance of its interests. This finally became too great a task and the necessity of employing a Business Agent to look after our affairs being realized by the local unions, Bro. Gibbins

was elected to that position and started in the field on April 2d, 1900.

This action of the D. C. and the local unions represented therein soon bore fruit and on May 26th the Business Agent reported having organized two new local unions, Nos. 601 and 613.

On June 14th, 1900, we affiliated with the Trades Council, just then organized, and our most effective work began. Mountains of work were overcome, prejudices and differences removed, men not in our organization had to have our objects explained and educated to see and realize that we were working for their own interests. The boss builders were shown that our organization had come to stay, and at close of quarter ending September, 1901, it was found that our membership had increased to 517. At this time Local Unions 601 and 81 placed Bro. Class in the field as Business Agent, at their own expense, of whose good work and success the books of these local unions furnish the best evidence.

Local Unions 901 and 906 were then organized by General Organizer Shields, he having visited the district during this period of agitation.

Our demand upon the employers for a uniform scale of wages having been refused, October 2d, 1900, was fixed as the day of enforcement. On that date some of the employers acceded to our demands, while others required almost three weeks to realize that we were determined to obtain what we demanded. Then the strike was declared off and its outcome a complete victory.

This strife afforded us an opportunity to see of what material our members were made of—no man shrank from the accruing sacrifices. Each one understood his his part, carrying it out to the best of his ability.

On February 27, 1902, Business Agent Gibbins organized Local Union 907, and on April 10th, 1902, Business Agent Class organized Local Union 983.

On April 20, of this year, we were again compelled to use very demonstrative persuasion in assuring some of our employers that we had a right to fix the price of our labor as well as they had to fix the price at the sale of the buildings. During the month of January we had notified all of our bosses that we demanded a minimum scale of \$3.50 per day of eight hours, to go into effect on the above date. Many of them signed our agreement without any trouble. Some of them, however, had to suffer a suspension of work from two to ten days before they came to terms.

In each one of our struggles we have enjoyed the sympathy of the local press, they allowing us a liberal amount of space in laying our aims and objects before the public, and at the end of each and every strike that occurred we found that our organization had increased in membership, which at the time of writing has reached a total of nearly 1,200.

The early part of this year found us in the very unique position of organized labor against organized millions, when we, beyond a doubt, demonstrated the fact that the millions are useless to their possessors unless they buy our labor with them, which produces all their wealth and enables them to live the life of luxury they are accustomed to. In the gigantic struggle we were supported by all the other trades with whom we are affiliated, for which support we give them due credit.

The financial affairs of the Queens Borough D. C. are in keeping with the constant increase of our membership. Since its organization on April 15th, 1899, that body has received the amount

(Continued on page 9, 4th column.)

More Facts Showing the Scabbing Tactics of the Amalgamated Woodworkers

The scabbing tactics of the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the unwarrantable and irresponsible statements of their local and national officials during the past few months have been glaringly exposed at the recent investigation made in New York City by the Special Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association, in the case of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America against the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association of Greater New York, under date of August 26 and September 9, 1903.

Facts are stubborn things and can not be hushed up when the searchlight of public investigation is turned upon them.

In this case, as the investigation showed, the facts are that on June 2, 1902, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the Bronx Borough, N. Y., and the manufacturers of building trim in that locality entered and signed the following agreement:

AGREEMENT

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the Firm of ———, party of the first part, and the Bronx Borough District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, party of the second part.

The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ none but Union men, to observe the Trade Rules of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of the City of New York in regard to wages, hours, etc., both on inside and outside work, and the party of the first part further agrees not to sub-let any part of any contract or work he may have or receive to any Lumper or non-Union firm, nor to purchase any Material, Doors or Mantels from same, nor to contract for, sub-let or purchase any part of his work from any firm outside of the City of New York, or from any firm whose factory is not located in the City of New York, unless said firm agrees to, or can prove, that they pay New York City union wages and observe the hours and other Trade Rules of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the City of New York, and the party of the first part further agrees not to buy, import or sub-let any Trim, Doors, Parquet Flooring or Mantels without the consent of the party of the second part.

In consideration thereof, the party of the second part hereby agrees to put the name and business address of the party of the first part on their list of New York City Union Manufacturers and Firms, and to protect him to the best of their ability against unfair outside competition.

The following Trade Rules are to form part of this Agreement:

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for the first five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday. On this day no work under any conditions shall be executed between the hours of 12 m. and 5 p. m.

Working hours to be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The minimum wages to be \$18.00 per week for forty-four hours; the same to be paid weekly to all Bench and Machine hands employed in shops. Overtime and work on Legal Holidays to be paid for at the rate of double time. One Apprentice allowed for every ten Mechanics. No Porters or Drivers allowed to work on Machines.

WITNESSED:

P. S.—A copy of this Agreement to be posted in every Union shop and mill.

The above agreement was in force until June of this year, when our members in the Bronx Borough and Mount Vernon were called out on strike for an increase of wages. The Mt. Vernon firms of Wilson & Adams Co. and Hartman Bros. who, besides supplying interior trim, are running extensive lumber yards, then refused to sell material to any employer being a party to any agreement with any local or district body of our organization in Greater New York or Mt. Vernon. This action on the part of Wilson & Adams Co. and Hartman Bros. resulted in the formation of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association of Greater

New York and the locking out on the 8th day of June, 1903, of all our men employed by the firms represented in the Association.

During the lockout the local and national representatives of the Am. Woodworkers frequently approached these firms, offering to furnish them with men of their organization to take the places of our men at 50 hours per week, or 9 hours per day.

This offer was finally accepted by the members of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association, as the subjoined agreement will show:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this sixteenth day of July, 1903, between the MANUFACTURING WOODWORKER'S ASSOCIATION of Greater New York and vicinity, party of the first part, and the AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, through their duly authorized representatives, the Wood Workers' Council of New York and vicinity party of the second part, Witnesseth:

ARTICLE I. The party of the first part hereby AGREES to hire none but men in good standing of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, who carried the card issued by the Wood Workers' Council, under the jurisdiction of said Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, or who shall signify their intention to make application for membership in said union.

And the party of the second part hereby AGREES to furnish the members of the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association the necessary mechanics required by them in the conduct of their business, and it is HEREBY AGREED that, in the event of the party of the second part being unable to supply the help required, the parties of the first part have the privilege of employing mechanics not members of the Association of Amalgamated Woodworkers.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that should the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union later on be in position to furnish mechanics to replace those not members of their Association, it is AGREED that such non-Union men shall be replaced, provided they have not in the meantime joined the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, or shall not have made application for membership in said Association.

ARTICLE II. It is HEREBY FURTHER UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that any workman employed by any of the members, parties to this agreement, carrying current cards issued by any other woodworking union or organization, shall have the privilege of exchanging said cards for membership cards in the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union without any charge being made for said exchange.

ARTICLE III. The number of hours which shall constitute a week's work shall be fifty (50) in all shops operating under this agreement. It is FURTHER UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that all existing agreements between members of this Association and the said Union shall remain in full force until their expiration.

ARTICLE IV. The minimum scale of wages for bench hands and machine hands of the first-class shall be Eighteen Dollars (\$18.00) per week, and for bench hands and machine hands of the second class shall be Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) per week.

IT BEING UNDERSTOOD that all employees who are receiving more than the foregoing minimum scale shall not be subject to any reduction in their wages by reason of the adoption of this agreement.

The qualification of "First Class Men" shall apply only to workmen capable of executing work in a satisfactory manner from detail drawings, and to machine men who are capable of caring for and setting up their own machines.

ARTICLE V. The party of the first part may employ one apprentice for every five bench men or fraction thereof, and one apprentice for every five machine men or fraction thereof.

The apprentices shall serve a term of three years at the following rates, viz:

Wages for the first year, Six Dollars (\$6.00) per week.

Wages for the second year, Eight Dollars (\$8.00) per week.

Wages for the third year, Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per week.

Provided, however, no apprentice shall be engaged over nineteen years of age.

Apprentices over sixteen years of age shall be provided with an apprentice card

issued by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union. No apprentice shall voluntarily leave the employ of his original employer to be employed by any other employer subscribing to this agreement, unless said apprentice shall receive from his original employer a written release setting forth a relinquishment of all claims upon him.

The party of the second part FURTHER AGREES that no foreman shall be required to become a member of any union.

ARTICLE VI. The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, being the party of the second part, hereby AGREES that the party of the first part shall be furnished with and have the right to use the Union Label issued by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, and the party of the second part hereby further guarantees that all manufactured woodwork sent out by them shall be recognized as Union-made goods and handled as such by all trades Unions.

ARTICLE VII. The parties to this agreement de hereby adopt as a basis of settlement of all grievances, disputes and differences that may arise between the employers in the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association and the mechanics in the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, the plan of arbitration adopted at the conferences between the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the representatives of the Labor Unions held July 3d and July 9, 1903, a copy of which is attached to and made a part of this agreement, and they further AGREE that they will abide by the decision of the arbitrators and use any and all lawful means in their power to compel the members of their respective Associations to abide by their decision.

ARTICLE VIII. Both parties to this agreement shall at once elect two arbitrators with full power to act for the Association and the union, which shall form the joint arbitration board provided for in the attached arbitration plan, to whom shall be referred all questions in dispute for adjustment in our own trade.

Either of the parties to this Agreement to have the privilege of calling the board together when there is any question to be brought before it. Said board to convene within 24 hours after all members of same have received written orders so to do.

In the event of the trade arbitration board failing to agree on any questions at issue within three days, the subject matter shall be then referred to the higher court of arbitration as provided for in attached plan for final settlement.

ARTICLE IX. This agreement shall remain in effect from date of signing thereof until January 1, 1905.

For the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association of Greater New York and vicinity, party of the first:

D. W. O'NEAL,
President of the Manufacturing
Woodworkers' Association.

[SEAL]

CHAS. P. MILLER,
Secretary of the Manufacturing
Woodworkers' Association.

[SEAL]

For the Woodworkers' Council of Greater New York and vicinity, party of the second part:

JAY FOX,
President of the Woodworkers,
Council.

[SEAL]

E. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Woodworkers'
Council.

[SEAL]

Approved by the General Council of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America. THOS. I. KIDD,
Secretary of the General Council
of Amalgamated Woodworkers'
International Union of America.

[SEAL]

A comparison of the foregoing agreement will demonstrate that, while the U. B. members of the Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon worked 8 hours per day on the first 5 days of the week and 4 hours on Saturday, or 44 hours per week, at a minimum rate of \$18, the Am. Woodworkers agreed and are now working 9 hours per day and 5 hours on Saturday, or 50 hours per week, at a scale ranging from \$15 to \$18.

By comparing the above agreement it will further be seen that the Am. Woodworkers are according the employers the

privilege of employing non union men, while the agreement entered into by the employers with the U. B. provided for the employment of union men exclusively.

The treacherous action of the Am. Woodworkers and their dastardly onslaught on the eight-hour workday are further exposed in the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

June 29, 1903.

The undersigned being duly sworn, depose and say that on June 22, 1903, in an interview with E. M. Pritchard, of 138th St. and Mott Ave., New York City, the proprietor of said Trim Mill at above address, told deponents that a week or so prior to this interview, that an officer of the Amalgamated W. W. I. U. of A. called at said Pritchard's office and offered to furnish and fill his mill and shops with members of the aforesaid Union if the said E. M. Pritchard would sign an agreement with the A. W. W. I. U. of A.

The conditions were to be 9 hours per day. The wages from \$6.00 to \$18.00 maximum. This shop had been organized by the U. B. C. & J. of A. in 1901, and had been working 8 hours per day or 44 hours per week with a minimum wage of \$18.00, since June, 10, 1902.

On May 29, 1903, the said E. M. Pritchard, in conjunction with nine other Mill Owners and Manufacturers of Trim in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, locked out the members of the U. B. C. & J. of A. for the purpose of forcing them back to the 9 hour day and a reduction in wages.

We have personal knowledge that the A. W. W. did take our places in several of the mills and shops at this time, working 9 hours without an agreement and with non-Union Men with a full knowledge that the members of the U. B. were locked out.

Several affidavits of this character were presented to the President and Secretary of the A. F. of L. on June 30th or July 1, 1903, but no attempt was made by those officers to stop this dastardly onslaught on the 8 hour day in a section where it had been firmly established.

C. H. BAUSHER.
W. G. WOOD.

Sworn before me this 22d day of September, 1903. WALTER L. McLAUGHLIN,
Notary Public No. 50, New York County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

September 21, 1903.

The undersigned, a citizen of the City, County and State of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in 1897 several of the Mills and Shops located in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon were organized under the banner of the U. B. C. & J. of A., were manned exclusively and run under the jurisdiction of the U. B. under agreements made from time to time. The hours were reduced from 60 and 59 in 1897 to 54. The wages increased in like proportion.

On April 1, 1900, the hours were reduced to 50 per week with a Saturday half-holiday at a Minimum wage of \$17.00 per week.

In January and February, 1902, we had 4 shops in Bronx working 8 hours or 44 hours per week at a Minimum Wage of \$18.00 and in May, 1902, we made a general demand on all Mill Owners for an 8 hour day or 44 per week with a Minimum Wage of \$18.00, and all the Mill Owners, both in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon conceded to these demands and signed agreements with the U. B. to that effect; 21 in number. This included every Shop and Mill with the exception of one, in the aforementioned territory.

The U. B. C. & J. of A. organized all these mills and only members of the U. B. were employed in any of them.

On March 4, 1903, the Bronx Borough District Council of the U. B. issued a demand to all outside Boss Carpenters in Bronx Borough, Mt. Vernon and vicinity for an increase in wages, the same to take effect on May 4, 1903. But this demand did not apply to men working in the Trim Mills. The latter part of March, 1903, Hartman Bros. and Wilson & Adams Company, of Mt. Vernon, joined the Westchester County Builders' Association. Said Association sent out a Circular Letter to all Mill owners of the Bronx, requesting them not to send any Trim, etc., into Mt. Vernon as they anticipated Labor troubles. The Mill owners of Mt. Vernon had joined forces with the Boss Carpenters of that place to defeat our ends.

On April 18th the outside Carpenters of of Mt. Vernon, Bronxville and Tuckahoe and vicinity were called out to enforce the New Wage Schedule. Whereupon Hartman Bros. and Willson & Adams Company refused to sell Material to any employer, or any one who had signed our New Wage Schedule to take effect May 4th. On April 27th the men were taken out of the above two plants, "all being members of the U. B., they all came out." After the men had been out a number of weeks these two firms agitated and advocated to the other mill owners of the Bronx to join or form an association, and on about May 22d they formed the Manufacturers Woodworkers' Association. At this time the officers of the Amalgamated W. W. I. U. of A. appeared on the ground and immediately offered to take places of the Brotherhood Men on strike. They did so in Hartman Bros' Mill and in Willson & Adams' Company in Mt. Vernon, starting to work 9 hours per day, wages from \$6.00 to \$18.00 per week.

In the latter part of May the Manufacturers Woodworkers' Association passed a resolution to institute a Lockout against the U. B. to force them back to 9 hours and from that time until the 6th of June the following firms locked out all former employees: Hartman Bros., Willson & Adams Company, of Mt. Vernon; The Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, E. M. Pritchard, M. F. O'Neill, Mott Haven Trim Mill, The City Woodworking Company, John Lanzer, J. C. Forbes and Eaton & Anderson.

These firms notified their men that they could return to work providing they would work 9 hours per day, wages \$6.00 to \$18.00 per week. No member of the U. B. could return on these conditions.

The Mills being all closed down and picketed, with the exception of Hartman Bros. and Willson & Adams Company, these two plants had started in the meantime and the officers of the A. W. W. I. U. of A. organized the same on conditions aforementioned. They also put forth every effort to induce Pritchard, The Harlem River Mill and others to start their plants with non-Union men and members of the A. W. W. I. U. One Jim Dunbar, an officer and member of L. U. No. 172, A. W. W., with a number of non-Union men, and members of the A. W. W. I. U. went to work in the City Woodworking plant and latter took his men to Lanzer's Mill, working 9 hours in both instances.

On July 16, 1903, the Manufacturers Woodworking Association entered into an agreement with the A. W. W. I. U. of A. to work 9 hours per day or 50 hours per week in all shops, with a first, second and third class wage schedule—namely, from \$6.00 to \$15.00 with Maximum of \$18.00. The first class men must be able to take and do work from details and drawings. One apprentice to every five bench or machine hands or fraction thereof. No foreman to belong to the Union. These Mills working under these conditions to have the Union Label with a guarantee that the same was to be recognized and handled by all Union men.

Signed for the Manufactures Woodworking Association:

D. W. O'NEAL, *President.*
CHAS. P. MILLER, *Secretary.*

For A. W. W. I. U. of A.:

JAY FOX, *President.*
E. B. MORTON, *Secretary.*

Countersigned by T. I. KIDD,
G. S., for A. W. W. I. U. of A.

The subjoined is a true copy of the agreement that the Brotherhood of Carpenters had with all the aforementioned firms, and there are at this time still Ten Mills and Shops in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon working under this agreement—namely, 8 hours, or 44 hours per week, at a MINIMUM wage of \$18.00.

While in the Mills where the A. W. W. have taken our places—namely, The Harlem River Lumber & Woodworking Company, E. M. Pritchard, M. F. O'Neal, Mott Haven Trim Mill, City Wood Working Company, John Lanzer, J. C. Forbes and Eaton & Anderson. The members of the A. W. W. are now working 9 hours per day.

C. H. BAUSHER.

WALTER L. McLAUGHLIN,
Notary Public No. 50, New York County.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

September 21, 1903.

Wm. T. Wood, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a Business representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of the Bronx District, and that part of his

duties as B. A. was to look after the following Mills: Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, 137th St. and Gerard Ave.; E. M. Pritchard & Son, 138th St. and Mott Ave.; M. F. O'Neill, 139th St. and Rider Ave.; Mott Haven Trim Company, 139th St. near Morris Ave., and City Woodworking Company (formerly McKenzie Bros.), 134th St., near 8d Ave., and others. That the above Mills were organized (for the first time in their career) by the U. B. of C. & J. at various times from October, 1901, to December, 1902, and from then on until June 6, 1903, they each and all employed Brotherhood Men exclusively under an agreement to work 8 hours per day for 5 days in the week and 4 hours on Saturday, or 44 hours per week at \$18.00 per week Minimum and continued to work under same until April 16, 1903, when a strike was ordered in the Harlem River Mill, and about two weeks later in E. M. Pritchard's Mill to assist the outside U. B. men in their strike in Manhattan. A few weeks later M. F. O'Neill's men were also taken out for the same cause, all the others remaining at work until about June 6, 1903, when through a combination of Mill Owners that had been organized into the Trim Manufacturers' Association locked their men out and informed them they could only return to work under a 9 hour day, or 50 hours per week.

This being a violation of our Rules, the U. B. men were compelled to remain out, and are out to the present time.

From the start of our strike, April 16, 1903, according to information from the Mill Owners in question, the officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union were in almost daily conference with the said Mill Owners in an endeavor to organize them under the banner of the A. W. W. I. U., offering to put men in our places at 50 hours per week and \$18.00 Maximum, and to my positive knowledge did send their men in to work 9 hours per day for 5 days in the week and 5 hours on Saturday, and also done all possible to fill our places with non-Union men, and were fairly successful in so doing, and that they are at present working under said conditions. I further swear that at a meeting of the Arbitration Board, held in the Building Trades' Club, on a case between the said Mill Owners and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that I read the original agreement signed by the New York Branch of the A. W. W. I. U. with the Manufactures Woodworking Association, of which all the aforementioned Mills (except City Woodworking Company are a part) and that in that agreement they agree to work 9 hours per day, or 50 hours per week, wages for men who can take work from plans and details, \$18.00 per week, and for others, \$15.00 per week. One Apprentice for every 5 men employed at the following rate: First year, \$6.00; second year, \$8.00; third year, \$10.00. No foreman to belong to the Union. To supply them with their Union Label and guarantee to have their produce recognized as union and put up by all trades. Agreement was signed on July 16, 1903, and was to run until January 1, 1905.

For Manufactures Woodworking Association:

D. W. O'NEILL, *President.*
C. P. MILLER, *Secretary.*

For A. W. W. I. U.:

E. B. MORTON, *Secretary.*
J. FOX, *President.*

Approved by T. I. KIDD,
W. G. WOOD.

WALTER L. McLAUGHLIN,
Notary Public No. 50, New York County.

Our General President deputized a committee to appear before the quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., held in the city of Washington in the latter part of September, to lay before that body documentary evidence showing that the Am. Woodworkers were scabbing on the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and violating the eight-hour workday rule in the Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, established by our organization at a great expense and sacrifice, and to demand the revocation of their charter. Here is the report of the above committee:

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30, 1903.

Brothers Wm. D. Huber, G. P., and F. Duffy,
G. S., U. B. C. and J. of A., Greeting:

The undersigned committee, appointed by you to present the charges before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., against the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and for the re-

vocation of charter of said organization for the violation of the 8-hour workday in the Mills and Shops in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., respectfully submit the following report:

Upon our arrival in Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 23d, 4:10 p. m., we immediately proceeded to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. and requested that a time be set for a hearing in the above case. Same was agreed upon for Thursday, September 24th, 2:00 p. m.

Your Committee, armed with all documents pertaining to the case, was on hand at appointed time and after considerable delay were admitted and found full Executive Council present; President Gompers presiding.

We presented our case to the best of our ability, first by submitting in evidence the affidavits, setting forth the facts and proving conclusively that the A. W. W. have violated the 8-hour day as charged in the complaint, by making agreements with our employers in the aforementioned District, to work 9 hours per day or 50 hours per week. A Sliding Scale of Wages with a Maximum of \$18.00 per week. A copy of said agreement was submitted by us in evidence and it was admitted by T. I. Kidd, Secretary of A. W. W., as a correct copy.

These agreements were made with the employers while 271 of our men were locked out of the mills for refusing to work 9 hours per day.

The Executive Council was requested to compare the said agreement made by the A. W. W. with our employers and officially approved on July 16, 1903, with the original agreements made by the U. B. with these same employers, dating from December, 1902, and providing for an 8-hour day and a MINIMUM Wage of \$18.00 per week.

Considerable other evidence was submitted in line of agreements we had, dating from 1897, providing that we had control and Jurisdiction over all these mills from the time they were first organized; also sworn testimony given before the Board of Arbitration in New York City on the same question.

Secretary Kidd, of the A. W. W., in his defense entered a general denial, and in a rambling statement accused the U. B. of various offences, but failed to produce (upon demand of your Committee) any documentary or other substantial evidence of where the U. B. had ever undermined them in hours or wages or scabbed it on them, in order to get control of any Shops, such as they have done in this case.

He also asserted that he felt indifferent to the entire matter and claimed that we had no standing before the Council as an award of jurisdiction had previously been granted in their behalf, and that the U. B. had refused to comply with the same. The U. B. absolutely refuses to accept the Downey decision, and we strenuously protested against said award being taken into consideration on the ground that it was unjust and contrary to the evidence submitted in the case. Further, Brother Bohnen then and there accused T. I. Kidd of the A. W. W., of being the author of said decision, and the said T. I. Kidd neither affirmed or denied this assertion. The case was then closed, after your Committee had been assured that no further evidence from either side would be considered without both parties to the controversy being so notified. We then inquired as to when a decision could be expected, and were informed that, owing to the number of cases before them for consideration, it might require a week or so.

The next morning, much to the surprise of your Committee, the Washington Post contained a statement, the purport of which seemed to be a decision in our case.

As this was wholly unexpected, the Committee determined to ascertain whether or not the statement was authentic, or authorized, and again called at headquarters of the A. F. of L., and were informed by President Gompers' Private Secretary that the members of the Executive Council, including Secretary Morrison, were out of town, and that the article aforementioned was the purport of decision rendered in our case, and given to the press. The Committee then requested that the official decision be forwarded to our General Office as soon as possible.

In conclusion, your Committee recommends that an immediate appeal be taken from the decision, and further, we fail to see the consistency displayed by the officers of the A. F. of L. in sending out circulars to all Labor organizations, requesting the same to appeal to their Representatives in Congress and Senate, urging them to pass an 8-hour bill, when they themselves, grant

a license to a dual organization to violate and tear down the 8-hour day in a district where it had been thoroughly established, and that without the aid of Congress or the assistance of the A. F. of L., but through the sole efforts of the U. B. C. & J. of A. at a great expense and sacrifice.

Further, should this policy be continued, it will become necessary to change the name from American Federation of Labor to the Un-American Fakeration of Labor.

GEO. J. BOHNEN,
C. H. BAUSHER,
W. G. WOOD,
Committee.

President Gompers' communication notifying Gen. Sec. Frank Duffy of the action taken by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in this matter, and our General Secretary's reply to the same, heretofore; each of these documents is self-explanatory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1903.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Box 520, Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Among other matters receiving the attention of the Executive Council at its meeting recently held in this city, was the application made by the U. B. for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union. After careful consideration of the matter, both as presented by the representatives of your Brotherhood and of the Amalgamated Workers, as well as of all of the papers and documents submitted in this case, the Executive Council decided that the application to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Workers be not granted. The Executive Committee further expressed the belief that both organizations entered into the agreement in good faith to abide by the decision of Umpire Downey, who heard the case and made his award, both organizations having previously agreed to abide by the same; and the Executive Council further believes that, if both parties to the agreement had abided by the award, the grievance complained of would cease.

By this mail I am also advising Secretary Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Workers' International Union, of the decision reached by the Executive Council in this case.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

OCTOBER 1, 1903.

Samuel Gompers, Esq., President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your communication, under date of September 27, 1903, containing decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the demand of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union from affiliation with your body, for violation of the Eight-Hour workday in Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was received to-day and carefully considered.

It seems, according to your letter, that the Executive Council expresses the belief that both organizations entered into the agreement in good faith to abide by the decision of Umpire Downey. I hereby beg leave to inform you that no agreement was entered into at all to that effect at any time. The Delegates that represented this United Brotherhood at the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor consented to the substitute offered by Delegate Wilson of the Mine Workers, but did not agree to abide by any decision that might be rendered by the Umpire. The Convention was informed in very forcible and plain language by Delegate Bohnen and myself, that the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were made by the highest authority in our organization—the referendum vote of our members—and that the delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America could not alter or amend them in any shape or form; nor could they accept any proposition that did not conform to their provisions.

We were desirous of having the entire controversy fully ventilated and investigated, thereby leading, if possible, to a satisfactory solution of this question of jurisdiction between the two organizations. The Convention accepted Delegate Wilson's substitute just as it was worded, but you can not find in any instance, where the delegates of this United Brotherhood agreed

to abide by the decision of the Umpire, no matter what it might be.

However, this has nothing to do with the violation of the Eight-hour workday by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union. The American Federation of Labor selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to lead the fight in the Eight-Hour day movement thirteen years ago. We made the fight and won, at great sacrifice and enormous cost. We have now 410 cities working Eight Hours per day, among which is Bronx and Mt. Vernon. Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union have taken our places at Nine hours per day, and for less pay, in the last two mentioned places; yet your Executive Council closes its eyes to their actions and let them go, under the guise of "retaliation."

Under these circumstances the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America herewith officially notify you that they appeal from the action of the Executive Council in this matter, to the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Boston, Mass., commencing Monday, November 9th, next.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Amalgamated Woodworkers Violating Downey's Decision and Scabbing In Topeka, Kansas

General Organizer S. J. Kent writes from Topeka, Kansas:

There is a union of the Amalgamated Woodworkers here and our members inform me that they go out from the mills on the jobs and put in store fronts, shelving, stairs, and sometimes put on trim, working nine hours for 27 cents per hour, while the scale of the United Brotherhood is 35 cents per hour and eight hours work. This is what huris.

S. J. KENT.

Scabbing in Scranton

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I find in both the August and September issues of THE CARPENTER articles on the controversy between the A. W. W. and the U. B. In regard to this matter we have had some experience right here in Scranton and probably a few words from one who knows would be desirable for the October issue. Some time in the later 90's a local of the A. W. W. was organized here in Scranton and the way they went to work it seemed as if the local was going to amount to something. They got all the shops pretty well in and started in to boom their label. In doing this they enlisted the assistance of L. U.'s 503 and 484 of the U. B. which had a joint membership here at that time of 600. We helped them along whenever we could. In the fall and winter of 1898 much of our time was devoted to the work of securing an agreement for them with the various shops and mills so that they could use the label. In this we were quite successful. We had a strong B. T. C. and all building trades were affiliated.

In the meantime the A. W. W. had their convention and E. E. Lord, of this city, was elected General President. Now, it is like carrying coals to Newcastle to cite that on the first of June, 1899, we went on a strike for the 8-hour day and improved conditions, the strike lasting three years and nine months and was settled by the employers giving us, with the exception of the apprentice system, about all we asked for. But where were the woodworkers all this time?

The very first move they made was Mr. Lord, who was foreman of one of the largest mills, ordering men under him to go out and hang screen doors and put up work on the outside; generally giving as a reason that they could

put up the work that they themselves got out. This, of course, raised a howl, and two of their members left them forthwith and became members of 563. Mr. Kidd was notified and came here, and, to give him his due, did a graceful act in revoking the charter of the local of which their General President was President. But he has taken the opportunity every time he has been here since to throw chromos at himself for it. He has done more. Knowing the writer personally he took the liberty to mail him a copy of the filthiest issue of their journal that has been printed. Should this meet his eye I want to thank him for the insult.

Now, to get down to conditions here at the time they had a local here, and the same holds good today, I will say that we here are all competent men, and you will often find some of us doing rough hemlock work who are good cabinet-makers, if called upon. Now, those men are likely at any time to be called upon to go into the shop and work on the bench and from the bench to the machine and back to the bench again. We work eight hours and our rate per hour is higher than that of the men in the shops now under Mr. Kidd's system. If we were called into a shop we would have to renounce our union and join another which did not look for the conditions that we do. On the other hand, the hurry which called us to the bench may pass over and we are told to go outside again on such a job. Here we are between the devil and the deep sea; we have got to change our union again. Is this fair? It looks very much to me as if Mr. Kidd and his gang were in a combination with the employers and that it is their scheme to weaken the U. B. I am really surprised that the A. F. of L. panders to it. However, we hope for the best at the convention in Boston. We are not as strong here as we have been, but the same old spirit prevails, and you can depend on us to assist you in this matter as far as it lies in our power.

Yours fraternally,

J. F. LAVERY, R. S.,
Local Union 563.

American Federation of Labor Convention

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, under date of September 15th, issued a call to all affiliated unions for the twenty-third annual convention, to be held at Faneuil Hall in the city of Boston, Mass., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 9, 1903, and to continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

A Closer Bond of Unity Among the Building Trades

On August 26th last an informal conference of the national representatives of the Structural Building Trades, comprising the Bricklayers and Masons, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, the Hod Carriers, and Building Laborers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was held at our headquarters on the fifth floor of the Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of devising ways and means and arranging plans for the better protection and welfare of the structural building trades men who work on buildings during the course of erection, or under repairs.

The policy of the new organization, when formed, will be:

First. The establishment of Local and International Boards of Arbitration, to settle disputes as they arise, without having to resort to strikes.

Second. When necessary, to give international sympathetic support to all trades affiliated where Local Boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties.

Third. To safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the members of the organizations affiliated.

Fourth. To oppose the formation of dual or rival bodies.

Fifth. To protect the autonomy of the several trades represented.

Sixth. To keep agreements inviolate.

Seventh. To avoid strikes, if possible, and to prevent internal strife and friction in the building trades.

The conference concluded that the time has come when the building trades unions must stand together in order to regulate and control their own affairs, both locally and internationally, and obviate the necessity of bringing questions concerning their interests before men who have no knowledge whatever of their needs, and who care less.

As this was only an informal meeting to discuss present conditions, it was decided to hold a general conference in this city on October 8th next, of not more than three representatives from each of the National or International Structural Building organizations.

Quarterly Report of 2d General Vice-President R. E. L. Connolly

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1903.

To the G. E. B. of U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Brothers, I hereby submit my report as 2d Vice-President, for the quarter ending on above date.

My first visit was to Local 1007, Sheffield, Ala., where I found about twenty of the members out on account of a union foreman having been reduced to the ranks and a non-union foreman installed in his place at the Sheffield furnace.

The matter was adjusted satisfactorily, the union foreman was reinstated and in addition the superintendent signed an agreement to recognize and abide by the working rules of L. U. 1007.

I next visited Tusculumbia and Florence, Ala., situated respectively three and five miles from Sheffield, and found but very few carpenters in either place—not enough to organize a local, the most of them already members of Local 1007.

From there I went to New Decatur, Ala., where I instituted No. 1543 with a fairly good membership and good prospects for the future.

Next I went to Huntsville, Ala. Talked to several carpenters, but failed to organize them at that time. However, I got a few interested and left some literature with them, and returned later and organized local.

Went from there to Columbus, Ga., where I found the carpenters had all gone to pieces and not even the semblance of a local left. Tried to get them together again but had no success. I went back there on two different occasions, and finally succeeded in getting probably 20 or 25 names on an application, but could not get them together to even perfect a temporary organization, and the matter still hangs fire. They seem to have a sort of family quarrel on hand and probably after the scrap is over they may be induced to do business. Bro. Ogletree passed through there a few days before I struck the town and he can give you the details if you desire them, as he is fully acquainted with the situation.

I visited Opelika, Ala., where 95 per cent. of the carpenters are colored. I talked with several of them upon the necessity of organizing, but they knew nothing of unions and the average colored man in the outlying district is a peculiar proposition and hard to impress with a new idea. I left some reading matter with them and got several to sign an application, but could not secure enough for a charter. Perhaps when I go that way again the seed I planted may have sprouted and I can do some business.

Went to Selma, Ala., where I found a colored local in fairly good shape, but white carpenters unorganized. Started work on white carpenters and finally got them together, got their application for a charter, and later returned to Selma and instituted the local, taking in practically every white carpenter in town.

Went to Anniston, Ala., where carpenters had made a demand for and were trying to enforce the nine-hour day on May 1st. Compromised the matter by an agreement to begin the nine-hour day on June 1st, which was satisfactory to the local union and all but one contractor; and the latest report I received from there states that everything is working smoothly.

Went to Talledaga, Ala., where I found nothing but colored carpenters and entirely ignorant in regard to the object and principles of unionism. Got several of them together and explained matters to them and had arranged for a meeting, but received a notice in the meantime from our Gen. President, Bro. Huber, to go at once to Columbia, S. C., and straighten out the internal affairs of No. 949. I went to Columbia and found No. 949 in the midst of a family jar due to the books of the F. S. being in pretty bad shape. I got books straight and also corrected other irregularities that I found existing in Nos. 949 and 69. Trade conditions are good in Columbia and they have established a nine-hour day.

Went to Augusta, Ga., where the men were having trouble over the enforcement of their trade rules and establishing the nine-hour day. In company with a committee I visited the contractors and was successful in settling all matters in dispute.

While at Columbia, S. C., I went across the river to New Brookland and secured sixteen names and \$11 for a charter for a new local. Had quite an interesting experience at this point. As it was impossible to get a hall that night I called the meeting to order, made my talk to them and effected a temporary organization on a porch by moonlight.

I am now at Charleston, S. C., where our men are locked out, as well as other crafts, because they formed a Building Trades Council. The city is well organized and the men seem determined to exercise their rights as free citizens of a so-called free country.

With kind regards to all the members of the Board, I am,

Fraternally,

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Second Vice-President.

It is easy enough to arouse enthusiasm with a new idea, but not so easy to compel thought by the expression of an old truth.

THE person who understands the multiplication table should have little difficulty in understanding the power of trade unionism.

A REVOLUTION to "place the people in power" is not half so important as to give them some good horse sense.—Industrial Advocate.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

The Wonderful Law of "Employer's Liability."

BY HAL SCRIVER.

PERHAPS there is no better illustration of the way in which our whole system of common law has been moulded in the interest of the possessing and employing and profit-taking class than that department of the law which deals with the civil responsibility of the employer for injuries sustained by his employees at their work.

It is pretty generally known, of course, that a workingman who is injured in the performance of his duties has a pretty slim chance of recovering damages from his employer. But this is generally attributed only to the power of the employer, by his greater wealth, to employ the ablest counsel and, taking advantage of "the law's delays," to tire out the plaintiff. It is probably not very generally known how much worse is the legal standing of an injured employe in such a case than that of an outsider injured in the course of the same industry, as—for example—a passenger or even a pedestrian hurt in a railway accident; it is probably not very generally known among workmen that, aside from delay and inequality in the administration of justice, the law itself discriminates, by a very curious and horribly consistent theory, against the workingman.

When a workingman who has been injured at his work sues the employer for damages, he generally learns, from the defendant's plea, three things that he never thought of before: First, that he, the workingman, has assumed the risk of injury in taking the job and thus relieved the employer, in advance, from all responsibility; second, that the accident was due to the negligence of some fellow-servant, and that the employer is not responsible for this; third, that he has himself been guilty of some negligence which contributed to the accident—and he is likely to be very much astonished at finding that what had seemed to him

a measure of common-sense precaution was, in the eyes of the law, an act of contributory negligence that quite debars him from claiming damages.

Let us take the three points separately, remembering that they form parts of one logical theory of law.

The fundamental point is the "assumption of risk," which grows out of the legal theory of the "free contract of employment." When a workingman applies for a job and gets it—in some cases not even knowing, until he gets his first pay-envelope, what his wages are to be—the law presumes that an entirely voluntary and equal contract is made between the employer and the employe. The legal mind reasons thus: This man was free to take this job or not; no law compelled him to take it; in the eye of the law, therefore, he took it of his own free will, and presumably with full knowledge of all its conditions. The law deals in abstractions; it takes no account of the cold fact that the workingman is unable, under the existing economic system, to employ himself, that the only alternative actually before him may be to take the first job he can get at the employer's terms, or to go away and starve on his "freedom before the law." To repeat: The law says that in taking the job he has made a voluntary contract, one of the provisions of which is that he assumes all the ordinary risks of the employment. He is quite unconscious of having made such a contract until he gets maimed and asks for damages. His share in it is as passive as that of the saint or the sinner in the Presbyterian "scheme of salvation"—and the legal theory is just as logical in itself and just as little based on actual human conditions as the Calvinistic doctrine.

On top of this comes the theory of "negligence of a fellow servant," an aggravation of the unjust rule we have explained, and yet a logical inference from it. One of the ordinary risks of any employment in which two or more persons work together is, of course, the chance that one may be injured through the fault or neglect of another workman. In taking the job and voluntarily assuming its risks, you therefore voluntarily assumed this among them, and the employer is not responsible. If, for instance, a switchman negligently sets a wrong switch, with the result that a train is derailed and some trainmen and some passengers hurt, the passengers may have a good case for damages against the railway company, but the trainmen have none. As we learned in our copy-books, "Circumstances alter cases"—and it is a very untoward circumstance to be a wage-worker.

But the third point, the theory of "contributory negligence," leads to yet more astonishing results. If it can be shown that any negligence on the plaintiff's part contributed to the accident from which he suffers, he has no case, even though it be proven that the employer was also and even in a much greater degree positively negligent. And what is contributory negligence?

If you take a job at some work you are not very familiar with, and if, through your inexperience, ignorance of its dangers, you get hurt—the responsibility is on your own head. You chose that employment of your own free will, says the law; you are supposed to have known all about it before you chose it; if you did not know, so much the worse for you.

If the foreman or superintendent orders you to do some part of the work that does not belong to your ordinary duties, and if, knowing that he has power to discharge you for disobedience, you obey him, and if you get hurt in trying to do

this unfamiliar work—again, the responsibility is on your own head. Your free contract of employment did not require you to do that other work, says the law; if you did not wish to do it you were perfectly free to refuse and get discharged, and go hunt another job; you complied with the foreman's request of your own free will, and if you got hurt in consequence, so much the worse for you.

A third illustration, still more striking: If you know that the machinery with which you work is out of order and is a source of danger to you, and if you inform the employer of the fact, but continue to work there, and if the employer neglects to have it put in good order, and if you get hurt in consequence—still, the responsibility is on you, and not on the employer. You knew that the work was dangerous, says the law; you were free to quit, if you did not care to take the chance of being injured; you voluntarily continued at the work, and if you got hurt, so much the worse for you. And so the fact that you have warned the employer of the dangerous condition of his shop, which you would naturally suppose to be the proper thing to do, and to be a point in your favor, becomes a telling point against you as evidence that you knew and willingly assumed the extra risk.

In a word, in all ordinary cases, in order for an injured employe to recover damages from the employer, he must prove: First, that the accident was one outside the ordinary risk of such work; second, he must disprove the allegation that it was due to the fault of a fellow-workman, and third, he must disprove the allegation that it was partly due to his own negligence, or that he knew of the danger before the accident occurred.

Let no one suppose I am spinning this wonderful theory of law "out of my inner-consciousness." Each point in it could be illustrated by hundreds of judicial decisions or supported by citations from authoritative legal text-books. This is the well-established principle of the common law and, even where special statutes have modified some parts of it, the courts have in very many cases set aside these statutes as "violating the employe's sacred constitutional right of free contract."

Space forbids much comment. But there is important comment to be made, which I postpone to the next issue of this paper. For the present, let me only urge the thoughtful reader to consider the strict and relentless logic with which these startling conclusions are derived from the theory of "free contract" between employer and employe. Common Sense, taking Logic for guide, starts along this time hallowed road of Free Contract and proceeds, growing more and more puzzled all the time, till she stands amazed at that rule about the workman who informs his boss of a defect in the machine and thereby forfeits his claim for damages if hurt. But this is Nonsense you have led me to, cries Common Sense. Not my fault, replies Logic; I have led you faithfully along the Free Contract road; you are on the wrong road, that is all.

A MAN's contribution card is the indicator of his character. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the man who is not true to his own interests will never be true to his employer's.—*Quarrymen's Journal*.

If the masses of the people elect a President it might take a revolution to seat him. If the plutes can call out the army to squelch a strike on a railway, they can do so to squelch a strike at the polls. But let's try it.—*Seattle Labor Gazette*.

Noblesse Oblige

"Noblesse oblige" is not only a good moral principle but also a good sound maxim of prudence or enlightened self-interest. The skilled workman, being better paid and better organized, owe it to their own future safety, as well as to their present feeling of brotherhood, to help the unskilled, the laborers and helpers and operatives, who get lower wages for harder work and are not so well organized. If the skilled men regard themselves as an "aristocracy of labor," superior to the mass of the unskilled, they may reasonably expect that these latter will regard them with dislike and will take their revenge when occasion offers. If ten men are getting three dollars a day and ninety are toiling for one dollar a day, it is both the plain duty and the plain interest of the ten to help improve the condition of the ninety, even before demanding any further improvement for themselves.



Corruption Spreads from Top Down

Doubtless it is true that some trade union officers are corrupt; that some of them take bribes from employers to call off strikes or to cause strikes against rival employers. There are some black sheep in every large flock. We do not pretend that trade unionists are all spotless angels. The mass of the workers are honest—infinitely more honest than the mass of the employers. We have no doubt that the great majority of the rank and file, and the majority of the officers, too, are glad to have dishonesty exposed and punished and stopped wherever it exists. But in the midst the present outcry against dishonest trade union officials two or three things need to be considered. First, that it takes two to make a corrupt bargain and that we wish justice might see as keenly and smite as hard on the bosses' side as on ours; second, that such union officials as do abuse their powers for the sake of a "graft" are only following the almost universal example set them by business men, who habitually sneer at the idea of any honesty outside the fear of the law, all the commandments of whose decalogue may be comprehended in one: "Get something for nothing." It is a dishonest system. Dishonesty spreads from the top down; it is well to check the extension of its branches down into the working class; it is still more important to strike at its root in the profit system.



Rather the Reverse

President Hadley says the organized workingmen are "idealists," because they aspire to economic equality. Some men are naturally stronger, some more skillful, some more intelligent than others, he says, therefore some must always be rich and some poor. The logic is bad. Because my muscles are better developed or my brain or nerves better nourished than yours, is that a good reason that I should be well fed and that you should go hungry? Rather the reverse—it is a reason that you should be better fed, in order that you also may develop your strength and skill and intelligence. Surely the aim of civilized society ought not to be to evolve a few superior individuals and a mass of inferior ones, but rather to raise the lowest toward the level of the highest. "Bear ye one another's burdens" is good Scripture. Mutual aid is quite as important a factor in progress as the struggle for existence; that is good science. "Each for all and all for each" is good sense in economics and politics.

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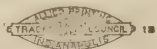
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INDIANAPOLIS, OCT., 1903

Is the World Growing Better?

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

BY the study of political economy and history, ancient, medieval and modern, relating to the government of nations and the progress of civilization, we obtain a correct perspective of the times in which we live.

The last century stands pre-eminent in the development of science, and there is a material, also a spiritual interpretation of its wonderful achievements.

To be well balanced we must cultivate the material or practical and the spiritual side of our nature proportionately.

Abnormal development of one characteristic to the neglect or exclusion of the others produces *extremists* or those commonly known as faddists or cranks.

Religious students, theorists and cranks have expressed themselves on the question, "Is the world growing better?" Conservative writers have ably handled the subject, but it is a live question that still remains unanswered.

However, a study of the question in all its bearings proves opportune as well as interesting.

The tendency of the age shows an ever-increasing spirit of philanthropy shedding its benediction over all parts of the civilized world. A sweet humanizing influence of brotherhood blesses with tender sympathy suffering and affliction in all classes of society. From one point of view—and a very true and beautiful reasoning it is—we see charity growing broader and deeper in thought and deed.

Whether out of proportion with the pain and sorrow of the people and the prevalence of evil, must be determined through investigation by the individual.

The answer to the question depends upon individual opinion.

We attend Bible conferences and religious conventions; we enjoy the grand, inspiring teachings of the consecrated leaders of modern Christianity. Learning of them, we feel that Christ's spirit of love is at last leavening the whole lump of sin's corruption and humanity's degeneracy.

Our hearts are uplifted by hope, and sublime faith bids us look beyond the gloom of encroaching evils to a happy solution of all the country's intricate problems, when the ultimate evangelization of the world shall be accomplished.

It is good and wholesome to refresh

our hearts with pleasant anticipations and bright visions reflected from a personal observation of life's sunny side. But while we walk in sunshine there is a side that lies in shadow. Never in the world's history have men been more liberal in their charities, but never has there been a time when sin and its woeful results appealed more strongly to human sympathy.

There has never been a time when general conditions presented a wider field for philanthropic work. Through the medium of organized charities the public mind is being enlightened as never before concerning the industrial abuses so prevalent in our cities, and through the same source we hear something of organized Christian effort made for the relief of destitution and the correction of crime.

In the crusade against evil we may help to answer satisfactorily the question, "Is the world growing better?" or we may feebly and indifferently wait for it to be answered for us. The very fact of such a question arising gives evidence of a doubt that the world is growing better, and so long as a doubt exists the forces of good must adopt the aggressive policy with wrong.

Evil in all lines remains unabated. It is the increase of vice, the injustice, oppression and dishonor prevailing in trade and profession—it is the activity of sin that creates the necessity for a ready response of benevolence, and a general diffusion of humane sentiment.

Pessimism would not improve the situation and it is well to hope and to work for the realization of the world's improvement, but we may look around us at the sin and misery, the abject poverty and consuming selfishness and know that good scarcely keeps pace with evil in the progress of the world.

The divine element in humanity in opposing sin, and realizing the necessity to "overcome evil with good," produces increased activity in all religious life; hence we are so prone to believe the world is growing better. We know so little of the low, dark side of life and its actual corruption that ignorance renders us incompetent of an impartial answer,

The respectable world hears of all large donations to public charities; it hears of the splendid philanthropy of the ultra-rich; the building of churches, sending forth of missionaries, endowment of colleges and libraries, and that same class of the eminently respectable does not know, or seek to know, the darker side where vile and criminal acts compose the drama of life for multitudes of the world's population. The comfortable, self-respecting citizen does not realize that misery and destitution overtakes many through sickness and misfortune, and, not knowing, the prosperous world does not care.

Good must increase to counteract wrong, and by harmonizing opposing elements keep the world's moral balance.

By familiarity with the better and brighter side of life, and being protected from contact with the bad, we fail to realize the proportion.

Reasoning from cause to effect it seems that through God's providence ordering the process of evolution, good shall at last predominate over evil. But while wrong and oppression are uniting in a supreme effort to control all the forces of earth, while the sin of intemperance proves invincible, while low resorts of infamy continue to flourish, while the friction between capital and labor finds no arbitration, while poverty, ignorance and degradation continue, while from the ranks of youth our reformatories are filled to overflowing and recruits are annually furnished the jails, while men graduate in

crime, the increase of goodness and purity does not justify the assurance that the world grows better.

An affirmative answer would be premature. There are many problems to be solved that are becoming more and more complex; there are many errors to be corrected and many crooked paths to be made straight.

Industrial unrest demands reform in the business relations of the country.

Agitated problems are increasing and they concern all the world and all the people, but the practical solution of the one great problem that embraces all others will answer the question, "Is the world growing better?"

When the *child problem* is solved and a Christianized youth reared to noble and honorable maturity, time will answer in the affirmative, gloriously and without doubt, "The world is growing better."

The Real Criminals

The real criminals in the industrial field have been recently brought to light and at a time when the labor unions have been made the scapegoat for all the ills that beset us. Feather-brained economists tell us unions are no good. Merchants and builders have been sandbagged by combinations of contractors and have blamed the unions for the high prices. Carnegie's private secretary exposes his former boss by producing letters which show that at the time Carnegie was hiring an army of Pinkertons to shoot his workmen full of lead because they wanted \$1 10 a day he was selling steel at \$28 a ton that cost \$12 to produce. The press of the country has been pouring forth volumes recently because a business agent had been given money by a contractor, at the same time suppressing the numerous instances where the business agents of the employers had been trapped in attempts at bribery. It has also been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that criminal pools of building material and supply firms have caused all the trouble, which is very timely. The wholesale corruption in the postoffice caused less violent press comment than the error of a single trade union official. The significance of these events is all very plain. It is nothing more than an organized stealthy attempt to destroy the institution that has secured more justice for the people than all others, the labor unions. District Attorney Jerome of New York, who made so much fuss about what he was going to do for the labor unions there, has suddenly become officially paralyzed for the reason that his activity promised to uncover the bribing contractors. Coming nearer home, we have two employers' walking delegates, one of which favors the use of cold lead and the other cold cash, and in their struggle for supremacy in their line of activity lies the seed of their downfall, for in this struggle money or lead can not result in anything but disaster to them. As the real criminals have now been found, it is now in order for Marshall Field to retract his widely circulated charge against the trades unions and put the blame where it belongs, upon the criminal manufacturers' combines and their walking delegates.—*Union Labor Advocate.*

Frank and Honest.

Butcher—What did you think of that steak I cut you yesterday?

Patron—To be perfectly frank with you, I thought it came off a South American cow that had been foddered on rubber trees.

Success

BY FRANK DUFFY



WE read from time to time in the public press, under big headlines, articles on "How to Succeed in Life," "The Best Road to Success," etc. They catch our eye and draw our attention. We devour them word for word, for we are all anxious to be successful, no matter what trade, calling or occupation we may follow. Our intention and determination is to become rich. Our idea of success is to horde up dollar after dollar until we become wealthy. Our ambition is to gain a position of prominence in the world, from which we can look on our fellow-men and say, "See what we have done, how we have succeeded; follow our example, young man, and become prosperous." In this race for success, for wealth, for independence, have we been fair, just or honest? Have we not crushed some poor fellow to the wall in our greed, avarice and mean dealings? If we have, is this success? It may appear so, but in our hearts we know it is not. Wealth, prominence, position, is not success. In attaining these objects our nature becomes hardened, our finer feelings dulled and our character blurred in the eyes of our fellow-men. What then is success? Is it to gratify personal ambition—to gain the highest office in the land, to become highly educated, famous in the arts, in eloquence or in statesmanship, or is it to amass a large fortune at the expense of others? Any of these desires may be gained, or all of them for that matter, and still life may be a dismal failure, devoid of usefulness. All that this world can furnish or give, if obtained at the expense of honor and principle, is *not* success. It is, therefore, evident that the most useful life is the most successful one. Our great object in this world should be to elevate mankind, to be of some good to the human race, to improve the condition of things under which we live, and to make the world better than we found it. Wealth has very little to do with it. Most of the men who have been of real value to the world died poor, without a cent; yet they were successful, and are held up to us as examples to follow. To attain success we must develop character, achieve a higher and nobler manhood and make the most of opportunities as they come along. Be upright, honest, decent, industrious, sober, and you will be successful. The man who goes through life in this fashion, working hard, trying to better himself and his fellowmen, to educate the rising generation, who abides by the golden rule, who sows the seeds of kindness on the rough paths of life and pours the oil of peace upon troubled waters, can be just as successful as Schwab, Morgan or Carnegie, and perhaps far more useful to the world than either of them, even if he never owned or controlled a thousand dollars.

CAPITALIST production as now developed works almost automatically. All the parts of this wonderful machine are adjusted to work together in a manner that always produces the same result; that is, the capitalists get all the grist except enough to keep the machine in motion. The two principal valves, "wages" and "prices" are so arranged that one sets the other and the result is always the same—the loafers get it all.

Be noble! And the nobleness that lies in other men, sleeping, but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own—*Lowell.*

The Modern Pharisee

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

VERILY, as of old, the Pharisee flourishes in the land, but "Every man's way is right in his own eyes." He appropriates all of the good things of earth for self, he sits in high places and commands the common run of humanity. The more he can acquire for self, regardless of who must suffer thereby, the higher he sits in his own estimation. When avarice fills the soul, principle and justice towards others find no place with him, but he considers himself a good man and bribes many of his victims to say so to an admiring world.

He is called a consistent member of a fashionable church, though the bulk of his religion is in his wife's name.

He prays sometimes, and considers himself so consecrated that he would no doubt be greatly shocked at the reproduction of his thought and aim in the form of a prayer. Hoping to escape his condemnation for sacrilege, however, we reverently transcribe the Pharisee's prayer.

He communes with himself in this wise: "I am so much better than other men. God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are. I am not so sinful as others. Thou knowest I am charitably inclined, though I seldom indulge those inclinations. It is necessary to my own interests that I profit by the adversity I create for a poorer brother. Forgive him for being mean enough to make unpleasant remonstrances because he was simple enough to be taken advantage of. If I had not cheated him some other man would, and I need such chances in my business. Relationship and the brotherhood of man sounds well, but plays no part in business transactions. Self-interest comes first; my brother must look out for himself. For this same excellent reason Thou knowest, Lord, that I deprived my sister of her humble home, and set her adrift on the cold charities of the world. She should have looked out better for herself, and she would not have died of privation and neglect and left her orphaned children to wander, helpless and homeless, over the earth. Thy Holy Book saith, 'He who does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel.' I provide well for my own household and thank Thee for the privilege of serving Thee in this way.

"I sit in my counting-house and see my investments accumulate rich increase day by day. Thousands are toiling in sweat and dust and misery to keep the steady stream of my prosperity flowing. Help me to keep them at it, Lord, for my cares are many, and because of low wages the ignorant wretches are often complaining. I thank Thee that the accident of birth and a conservative estimate of money—some call it miser's grip—places me above want.

"I thank Thee with a glad heart that Thou hast prepared a place of everlasting punishment for the dirty rabble who annoy Thy elect with their *grievances* and their *strikes*. It is 'casting pearls before swine' to give them more than enough wages to keep them alive and with strength to work. Teach them to appreciate all that is done for them.

"I am thankful that I am always right and that money is all-powerful in the land Thou givest us to control. I am thankful the ignorant masses who serve us must, through necessity, accept humbly whatever terms their superiors stipulate. They do not know enough to enjoy the liberty accorded them.

"Thou knowest if their condition and environment were improved their living

expenses would increase and proportionate demands would make inroads on the surplus capital we now enjoy. This thought is intolerable and Thou knowest conditions must remain unchanged.

"We build for them many churches, Lord, and pay their preachers a liberal salary to teach them of Thy humble life, and exhort them to a Christian spirit of patience and resignation. Lord, Thou knowest how good I am, and how generous in all popular charities. I also pay into Thy treasury annually a goodly sum. I pray Thee continue to give me money and I will worship it truly and consistently all the days of my life. Amen."

And this is the daily prayer of the modern Pharisee who owns and directs the earth—perhaps *not as he repeated it*, but most certainly as we see him *live his religion*.

Pleasing Developments

One of the most pleasing developments of recent months has been the awakening of the Japanese and Mexican laborers of the Pacific coast to activity and loyalty to the working class. In several instances this year, on the sugar-beet ranches and railway construction in Southern California and in the fisheries of British Columbia, these workingmen, who have hitherto been used as scabs to keep the native workers down, have organized and given brave and intelligent support to their white brother toilers. From South Africa comes the news that the Chinese workers there have taken a similar stand. It will be a great advantage gained if national and racial prejudices among the workers can be overcome, and every white workingman should use his influence to hasten the tendency.

Steadfastly Forward

The march of organizations towards a long-expected goal, towards the fulfillment of theories and predicted conditions of the betterment of the human race, causes them often to stand face to face with defeat and disappointment. But they do not give up. Steadfastly forward, step by step, to better conditions, striving to attain a stronger position; always on the alert for the adoption of any new feature that will strengthen and build up labor, so that the great mass of followers may enjoy their natural rights. Thus it is that the changes in systems come and go.

The record of labor organizations proves that only by a close adherence to the best and most improved business methods and consistent laws for their government and operation, can they expect to develop the highest possibilities. —*Boilermakers' Journal*.

Occupations and Longevity

With regard to the occupations which insure longevity, it is the universal testimony that clergymen reach the highest age, being close run by gardeners and vine dressers. Ordinary agricultural laborers, although their occupation is so largely in the open air, are not conspicuous as long lives, except in France, Sweden and England. People working with wood are longer lived than those whose occupations are with metals, and both attain a higher age than textile workers and workers in chemical industries. The shortest-lived people are miners, except in England, where the superior mining regulations and admirable sanitary arrangements have a beneficial effect. In England and Norway sailors and fishermen live to a far greater age than in Germany and France. —*Exchange*.

Comments on Industrial Complications

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

WITH marvelous fortitude and patience the laboring world has fostered organization, until unionism has spread and taken root all over the country. It has assumed mammoth proportions, and its strength is feared and despised by capitalist combinations that followed the example of concentration, and then condemned it in those whom their plan most adversely affected. If it is right for capital to organize, why should it be base for labor to exercise the same policy?

Capital, hitherto engaged in absorbing all the surplus production of the country, becomes enraged and alarmed at the aggressiveness of labor's union.

The organization of labor has gone quite far enough, in capital's opinion; it is time for it to end. But the labor union has not toiled to the heights, to at last, through internal strifes and divisions, fail of accomplishing its intended results. Capital now organizes associations termed "protective," to formulate plans ostensibly for the promotion of peace; but the confidence of labor has been so often betrayed, it mistrusts that such associations, protective of capital's interests, would foil and counteract the purposes of the labor union. Strife in the union is the one desired event capital has long anticipated for labor. Every disagreement in unionism causes capital to rejoice.

There is no wrangling in the ranks of organized capital. It presents a solid phalanx against all industrial movements, and watches in high glee every indication of dissension in labor's camp.

It prophesies the disintegration of the labor union, and the wish is father of the prophecy.

In the most powerful central body of labor, where organization has reached the highest development, capital asserts the decline has set in and, like a bubble that has expanded to its utmost capacity, unionism is ready to collapse.

Capital controls most things desirable to humanity's physical comfort and well-being. It has bought about everything on earth that is purchasable. It is supposed to rule politics, usually buys acquiescence and approval of the press, sometimes corrupts the clergy and wins indulgence from the pulpit, and by cruel force of circumstances, and through all channels, oppresses labor, until, instead of co-operation with and respect for labor, capital feels only a brutal contempt, ill disguised, for the class it has outrageously wronged with impunity.

This state of feeling is not conducive to amicable settlement of differences, nor does it portend improvement in the strained relations between the contending forces.

Capital is not only well pleased when the trades dispute, but it has a wedge ready for every split occurring in labor's organization.

It hastens to widen every breach made by domestic strife in labor's clan, and hopefully waits and watches for the inevitable fulfillment of its prophecy of the union's speedy "finish."

Has not capital jumped to conclusions somewhat prematurely? Honor is a rare substance, but it still exists, and it is above price and incorruptible.

The labor union is based on honor, principle and justice, and such a foundation can not crumble.

Through all the agitation and strife there comes assurance that the laboring world is at last mentally alive, awake and thinking. There is satisfaction in the

knowledge that, though labor's oppressor predicts the passing of the union, the growth and development of labor's organization has roused the toiler's dormant faculties, and all the honor and chivalry of our nation is alert to the situation.

Justice must be an unknown quantity in any man's character, who can not pity the toiler in his dire extremity, but would condemn him for discontent with the sphere in which God has placed him!

Organization has mercifully uplifted the struggling masses to a higher plane of existence, where nobler ambitions may become possible. Right and justice must prevail, and concentrated effort will prove invincible for wrong and the mighty forces at capital's command.

Organization has taught the people to see and realize conditions of injustice as they truly exist, and may heaven grant it wisdom and courage to find a remedy for the tyranny of evil.

Labor's revolution may be at hand, but when organization accomplishes the supreme purpose for which it originated, it will have served its generation well, and instead of decline and decay will pass on with time into more ideal conceptions for the good of mankind.

For Croupy Children

On a small table beside my bed stand a lamp, two nails, a tin cup containing one tablespoonful of mutton tallow or lard, two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, a deep bib with strings and two safety pins, with which to pin on a piece of flannel the shape of the bib. As soon as the baby coughs hard I light the lamp, put the tin cup over it (on the two nails) and heat the mixture until it smokes. I then rub baby's chest well, as hot as I can use the turpentine, and then put on the flannel pinned to the bib, tying the soft tape strings around the neck. It may sound like a fairy tale, but if the cough is not too bad it absolutely disappears; if very bad, it becomes so mild and the breathing so different that a distracted mother sleeps in peace. With this same remedy used hot pneumonia has twice been averted in a neighbor's family. —*Woman's Home Companion*.

Queens Borough (N. Y.) District's Splendid Accomplishments

(Continued from page 3.)

of \$12,208.25, the largest amount received at any one meeting being \$958.11. The amount paid to members in various benefits being \$4,670.

In conclusion I will say that, while our accomplishments are to be credited to the interest and activity displayed by our membership and the wise management of our D. C., the success of our organization and its methods has to a great extent been brought about by the untiring efforts and efficient work of our Business Agents.

We all agree that, as regards these officers, we have made no mistake in our selections.

FRANK MITTEZWEI, R. S.,
Queens Borough (N. Y.) D. C.

THE amount of wages you get in money cuts no figure. How much can you buy with it? It's what your wages will buy that determines the real amount you are getting for your labor.

THE capitalist with a bottle of ink and a steel pen can increase profits faster than the strongest union on earth can increase wages. You can't beat a man at his own game—the only way is to break up the game.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Wood Carving

BY FRED T. HODGSON

IV.

THERE is a very simple sort of carving much practiced in Europe, by amateur workmen, called scratch carving. This is the simplest of all kinds of carving requiring very little experience of relief, and merely the use of some simple tool like

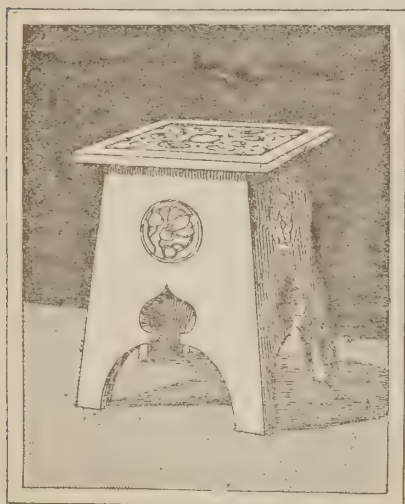


FIG. 20.

the veiner to carry it out. Indeed, it is only necessary to mention that the wood selected for this purpose should have no very pronounced grain, and to give a design, to fulfill practically all the needs of the workman in this regard. Scratch carving has the simplicity of chip carving, without being confined to the geometrical class of design which must set a limit on the younger sister, so to speak, of this art. In selecting the wood I would point out that it is an advantage to take something where the point of the tool is not likely to be led astray by a pronounced grain. Whitewood or basswood are very good materials to hit on, and very good also for another purpose of which I must now speak; that is, good for taking coloration, for one of the beauties of scratch carving is that it leaves the surface of the wood smooth as ever and prepared to receive staining, which will readily soak in a ground cleaned over with a router, being sucked in so greedily that no "surface" can be obtained. A little delicate coloring in a case like this would combine handsomely with the simple in-cutting of the veiner to produce a really handsome and somewhat novel effect. Among workmen the value of this combination is not so well known as it should be.

Fig. 20 shows a small stand for a flower-pot or for a palm plant, or it might be used for a tabouret. The top is scratch carved with the design as shown in Fig. 21.

Fig. 22 shows a working detail for the sides as shown in Fig. 20. The wood stand may be made of stuff seven-eighths of an inch thick. A fair workman will make one of these stands in a couple of evenings and be well pleased with his work when he has finished it.

As I desire to make these articles useful as well as instructive and suggestive, I have made it my business to gather in wherever I could such items of carving as I thought would at once be within the grasp of the average workman and yet

have a value when completed that would in some measure compensate him for the time, trouble and cost of material employed in making the work. To this end it has occurred to me that the names so frequently given to suburban houses offer



FIG. 22.



FIG. 23.

an opportunity of which few hitherto have availed themselves for the display of artistic talents. I am aware that a transparent device by which the name of the house is given, for instance, in the fanlight, has many advantages in some of the rather poorly lit roads and avenues of our suburbs, and, as I take it that most houses are provided already with some arrangement, I do not propose to supercede it, but rather to suggest something which will add to the beauty of the exterior, while at the same time serving a really useful purpose.

There is no reason why carving should not be adopted in such a case as this. If the work is done in hardwood it will stand an indefinite amount of wear, and certainly requires a great deal less attention than metal work, such as brass plate; in fact, it requires no attention at all.

However, I think it requires no words of mine to commend this notion to wood-carvers, and I shall proceed at once to say what has to be said about the particular difficulties of this task. In the first place we shall use a very thick wood and leave round it a margin rather greater than that shown in the sketch, Fig. 22. This margin is reserved for pieces of molding to be tacked on. I assume that the greatest prominence will be wanted for the name of the house and there are two methods by which such prominence may be secured. In the first place we may clear away the wood and leave the letters standing out farther than all the decoration, or, on the other hand, in view of the fact that the foliage and escutcheon are about in equal relief, and that the clearing away so much

wood forms a difficult and troublesome task, I suggest that the letters should be cut in fretwork and fastened on with tiny brads or screws. For this carving I strongly recommend staining, provided some weather-resisting medium is employed. The fret cutting of the letters should be made to serve a useful purpose. If, for instance, we choose oak for the background, then we might put the name in lighter wood, such as pear tree. Such a scheme would assist the carving in emphasizing the name of the house.

The illustration as shown will be quite effective, but, if a greater contrast is wanted, the letters may be gilded with gold leaf, or enameled letters might be employed, leaving the carved back as shown.

This piece of work is not difficult. It may also be applied to house numbers.

At Fig. 24 I show a design for a carved photograph frame, which makes a very nice piece of work. It is carved very

flat, with the ground just slightly lowered, and light relief put into the leaves. The center, of course, is cut out to receive the photo. The carving may be incised if that is thought desirable, but it will not look so rich as having it carved as designed. The rosettes may be carved from the solid, or they may be made independent and glued on to the panel. The photo frame may be left for hanging

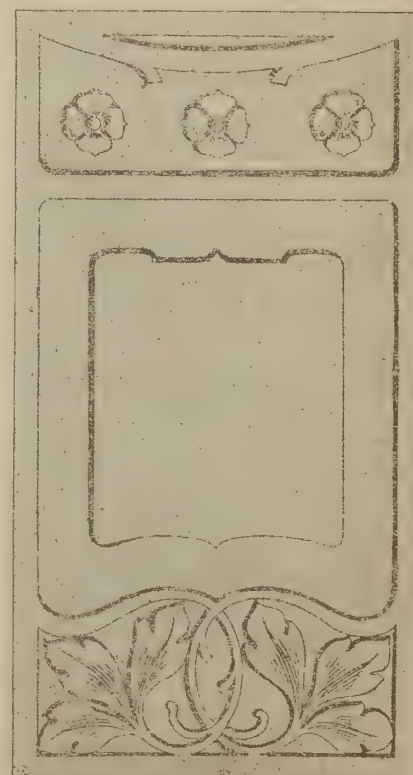


FIG. 24.

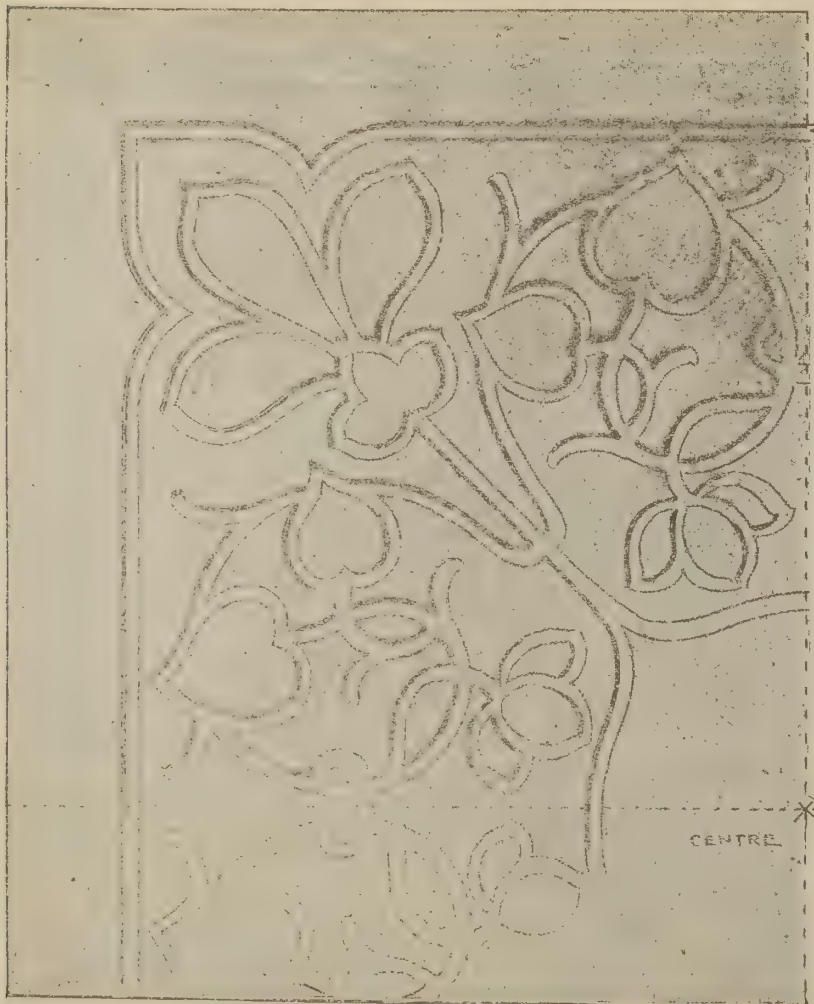


FIG. 21.

or it may have a small leg hinged to the back so that it may stand on a mantle, table or bracket, the same as a small easel.

This frame is designed in the style of the "new art," which is so much in vogue at the present time among artists and those affecting "high art."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Method of Dividing a Trapezoid

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In your April number of THE CARPENTER I saw a method of dividing a trapezoid, a figure wider at one end than the other but having sides parallel. This requires considerable knowledge of mathematics and is beyond the average carpenter, I am sorry to say. Inclosed you will find simpler solution of the same problem by lines only, requiring no figures; the square and compass is all that is required. I sent this solution to a trade paper a good many years ago in answer to a correspondent who wanted a solution by lines only. It was published and recognized as being correct and the only one filling all the conditions called for. The beauty of this solution is that it don't make any difference how disproportionate the figure may be, or how many partsequal or unequal it is wanted to be divided into.

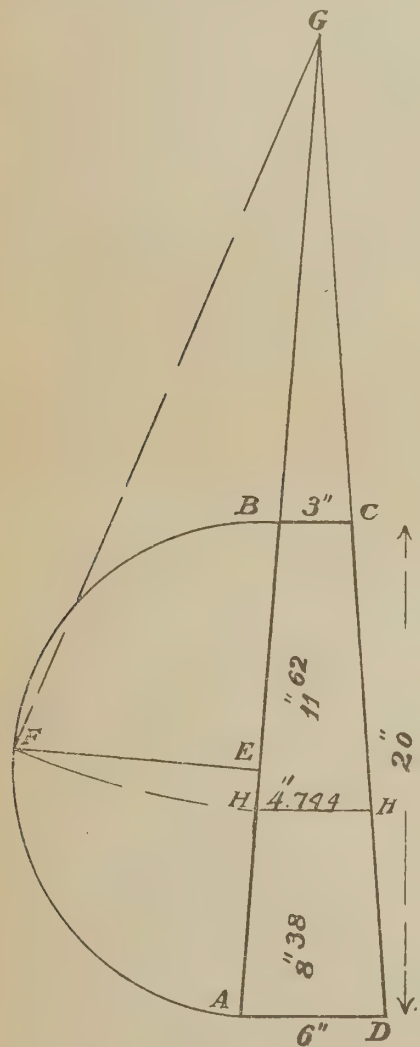
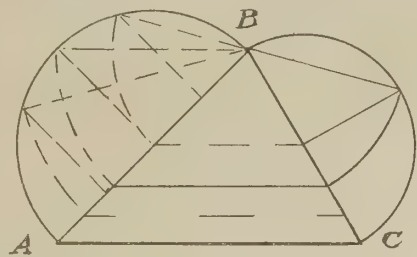


FIG. 1.

In Fig. 1 the heavy lines A B C D inclose the figure to be divided, in this case into two equal parts. Take half the distance, A B, and strike semi-circle with center at E, at right angles with A B; square up E F; extend the sides, A B and D C, till they meet in vertex, G. Take the distance G F and swing around to H. H H is drawn parallel to the base and divides the figure into two parts. Should it be wanted to divide it into more equal or unequal parts, dot off the divisions on the line A B, raise the perpendiculars like E F until they intersect the semi-circle. Take the distance G and different intersections, swing around to the line A B,

and lines drawn parallel with the base will be the lines of division from these points. The work can be done from either or both sides, the effect will be the same.

In Fig. 2 is shown how to divide a triangle into any number of parts. This is



divided into four equal parts. The figure is plain and needs no explanation.

Hoping this will interest you and your readers, I am

Yours truly,

THOMAS WATTERSON.

Nashville, Tenn.

Parquet Floors

The finish and care of hardwood or parquet floors has been and is now a source of great trouble and annoyance to housekeepers. Except in cases where the owners have taken the trouble themselves to look the matter up, or have instructed their architects to be particular about that item, it is too bad, that where beautiful floors have been laid, in so many cases they have been left to be finished by persons who have not troubled themselves with finding out the best method of finishing. The usual way for such persons to do is to treat them with shellac or varnish—which is all wrong, as a moment's thought will convince any one that a surface that is constantly walked over needs something different to the coating of gum that is left on the surface after the spirit used in dissolving (the shellac or varnish) is evaporated. This coating becomes then brittle, and is ground up into minute particles by the nails in the boots and swept away, leaving the wood bare, right where it is most exposed to view.

As a matter of course, the beauty of the floor is soon gone, and instead of being an attractive part of the furnishing, the sanitary consideration very often is about all that keeps one from nailing a carpet over the whole floor.

Others use linseed oil, and everybody knows that an oil finish is one of the best methods of finishing wood, but the objection to that method is, that each time the oil is applied, it darkens the wood, and in a short time the different kinds of wood are of the same color. Now the question arises, which is the true and only way of finishing floors properly, and the answer is, by the use of hard wax, which, however, must be so prepared, that the trouble of applying it and the stickiness attending ordinary beeswax and turpentine is entirely obviated. The wax is treated with special liquids, and made into a preparation.

The writer has tried many things and found this hard wax to be the most satisfactory in its results. It is so simple, that when once the floor has been properly filled and finished with it, any servant can renew and keep the floors fresh and bright as long as the wood lasts, and as it does not materially change the color, the wood always retains its beauty. An application about once a year is all that is necessary, if the floors are rubbed over when a little dull, with a weighted brush or cloth.

In repolishing old floors that have been in use for a length of time and become dull looking, it is only necessary after they have been cleaned, to rub on a thin

coat of the hard wax finish with the brush or cloth, as stated before. If the floors have been varnished and the varnish is worn off in places, as mentioned above, the best way is to have the varnish scraped off, and then a thin coat of the hard wax should be applied and treated as the new wood after it is filled. But if it is inconvenient to have the floor scraped off, or the expense too much, the main object being to restore the color in those places, which are worn and defaced, the following mixture is recommended: One part linseed oil, one part liquid drier and two parts turpentine; a cloth should be dampened with this and applied to the worn and defaced places, which will have the desired effect. After being wiped off clean, it ought to dry twenty-four hours, and then polished with the hard wax finish.

It is very important never to use the wax over oil that is not thoroughly dry, as the floor would invariably be sticky.

Finally it would be well to mention that hard wood or parquet floors should never be washed with soap and water, as it raises the grain and discolors the wood. After the floors have been properly filled and finished with the hard wax, dirt will not get into the pores, but stays on the surface and consequently can be removed with a brush or cloth, or if necessary, dampen cloth with a little turpentine. This will take off any stain from the finish.—*National Builder*.

Norman Architecture

In discussing the above subject, a writer in one of the English building papers says that a Norman era may be stated to be from 1066 to 1154—that is, from the conquest to the death of Stephen. In a general comparison with the other nations of Europe, in that dark age, historians consent that the Normans were eminent, if not superior, with respect to civilization and the arts. In architectural science, as promoted by their religious zeal, they had made a great proficiency, and many grand structures had been raised to embellish their own province before they had gained an absolute establishment in England. Many discordant opinions have been advanced concerning what really constitutes Norman architecture, and it has been confounded with the Saxon by several able antiquaries. But a still greater confusion occurs when the Pointed style, first practiced in this kingdom in the reign of Henry II, is called Norman. The principal discrimination between the Saxon and the Norman appears to be that of much larger dimensions in every part; plain but more lofty vaulting; circular pillars of greater diameter; round

arches, and capitals having ornamental carvings much more elaborate and various adopted to them; but a total absence of pediments or pinnacles, which are decidedly peculiar to the Pointed or Gothic style. Among the prelates in the early Norman reigns were found men of consummate skill in architecture, which, aided by their munificence, was applied to the rebuilding of their abbeys. No less than 15 of the 22 English cathedrals still retain considerable parts which are undoubtedly of Norman erection, the several dates of which are ascertained. We have the following enumeration of Norman bishops who were either architects themselves or under whose auspices architecture flourished: Gundulf of Rochester (1077-1107), whose works are seen at Rochester, Canterbury and Peterborough; Mauritius of London (1086-1108) built old St. Paul's Cathedral; Roger of Salisbury (1107-40), the cathedral at Old Sarum; Ernulf of Rochester (1115-25), completed Bishop Gundulf's work there. They were both monks of Bec in Normandy. Alexander of Lincoln (1123-47) rebuilt his cathedral. Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester (1129-69), a most celebrated architect, built the conventual churches of St. Cross and Rumsey in Hampshire; and lastly, Roger, Archbishop of York (1154-81), where none of his work remains. By these architects the Norman manner was progressively brought to perfection in England, and it will be easily supposed that the improvements made by them were adopted in succession.—*Carpentry and Building*.

To Ascertain Required Lineal Feet of Matched Lumber

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have been very much interested in "Craft Problems," and in return desire to contribute something that may be of advantage to many readers. In all the branches of our trade we use matched or tongued groove lumber, and when required to pick out quantity sufficient to cover a specified area are put to considerable trouble to find the number of lineal feet required. Very often, if we are in a hurry, we have to guess at it and, perhaps, guess again. Now, if we had a convenient table to refer to, we might save many "quarter days" through running short of stuff.

I have arranged a table with nails required which I submit for publication if you consider it worthy of space.

The number of lineal feet required to cover 1 sq. ft., 100 sq. ft. and 1,000 sq. ft. is given. In the fifth column will be found the quantity for which the lumber before it is matched or worked, and this too accounts for the shortage on matched stuff when laid, because the average carpenter orders the quantity required to cover a certain area and is short the difference between rough and matched lumber.

THOMAS W. BUNTING,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Local Union 247.

TABLE OF MATCHED LUMBER ONE INCH OR LESS IN THICKNESS.

Finished Width. Inches.	Lineal Feet Required to Cover			Board Measure. Per 1,000 Ft.	Nails Required per 1,000 Feet.			
	1 Sq. Ft.	100 Sq. Ft.	1,000 Sq. Ft.		Number.	4d., Lbs.	6d., Lbs.	8d., Lbs.
2	6'	600	6,000	1,250	4,500	15	25	49
2 1/4	5' 4"	533	5,333	1,222	4,000	13 1/2	28	43 1/2
2 1/2	5' 0"	480	4,800	1,200	3,600	12	22 1/2	39 1/2
2 3/4	4' 10"	436	4,363	1,182	3,273	11	20 3/4	35
3	4' 4"	400	4,000	1,167	3,000	10	18 3/4	32 1/2
3 1/4	3' 8 1/2"	369	3,693	1,154	2,770	9 1/4	17 3/4	30
3 1/2	3' 5 1/2"	343	3,432	1,143	2,574	8 1/2	16	28
3 3/4	3' 2 3/4"	320	3,200	1,134	2,400	8	15	26
4	3'	300	3,000	1,125	2,250	7 1/2	14	24 1/2
4 1/4	2' 10"	282	2,823	1,118	2,118	7	13 1/4	23
4 1/2	2' 8"	267	2,666	1,111	2,000	6 3/4	12 1/2	21 3/4
4 3/4	2' 6"	253	2,526	1,105	1,895	6	12	20 1/2
5	2' 4 3/4"	240	2,400	1,100	1,800	5 3/4	11 1/2	19 1/2
5 1/4	2' 3 3/4"	230	2,295	1,096	1,722	5 1/2	11	18 3/4
5 1/2	2' 2 3/4"	218	2,182	1,091	1,637	5	10 3/4	18
6	2'	200	2,000	1,084	1,500	4 3/4	10	16 3/4
6 1/4	1' 10 1/4"	185	1,846	1,077	1,385	4 1/2	9 3/4	15 3/4
6 1/2	1' 8 3/4"	170	1,700	1,071	1,275	4	Double all quantities below for back nailing.	14
6 3/4	1' 7 1/4"	160	1,600	1,067	1,200	3 3/4		13
7	1' 6 1/4"	150	1,500	1,063	1,125	3 1/2		12 1/2
8 1/2	1' 5"	141	1,411	1,059	1,058	3		11 1/2
9	1' 4"	133	1,333	1,055	1,000	2 3/4		11
9 1/2	1' 3 1/4"	126	1,263	1,053	948	2 1/2		10 3/4

No allowance in this table for waste or defects. Allowance must be made to suit circumstances in each case.

Jurisdiction and Trade Autonomy

The question of the jurisdiction of one organization over the trades working in co-operation with it has given rise to several controversies among labor organizations, that have not assisted to maintain pleasant relations between the disputing factions.

The organization of new unions generally is the cause of the trouble, for as things go, the organization of a particular part of a trade takes from the membership of an organization, all of those who work in the department affected, to make up the membership of the new organization. The older union naturally opposes this loss of membership, and between the demands for the men and the refusal of the older union to recognize the demands, there generally follows trouble that injures both organizations and very often the business of the employer as well.

The organizers of new unions generally point to the necessity for trade autonomy when they seek to divide the membership of an organization, regardless of the lack of necessity for such division. When it comes to the application of the methods of some of the organizations, we are sometimes led to believe there has been too much division to permit of practical results. Men are very often working together, each dependent on the work of the other for his own results. What affects one in the hours, wages and conditions of employment, affects the other, and in such an instance a division of the two working forces appears impractical, and wholly unnecessary, yet some one of the men is inspired to form a separate organization, and it is done. The demand for all the men in the class newly organized meets with opposition and in consequence two parts of the same trade are at war, and for no real purpose, so far as results affecting employment are concerned.

As a rule the "trade autonomist" of this class does not deserve much credit for his opinion, for beyond the desire to do something, there isn't anything to it except the trouble it brings to the men involved in the dispute.

These disputes have given at times an opportunity for the employer to refuse to do business with either of them. The same mistaken policy has led to several great strikes during the past few months; it has been the means of very foolishly permitting men to leave employment, and above all else it has brought the organizations a great deal of deserved censure for their unbusiness-like methods of operation.

Rival organizations, started by those who have either been dismissed from unions, or by those who hope to profit, have given much annoyance to the organizations that were endeavoring to care for certain interests. In this, as there has been no pretense of friendship, the question of jurisdiction has been one of open and unrelenting warfare, but the results have been always the same. The men have suffered, while the organizations have wrangled.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has had its experiences along these lines. First with the American Railway Union, and afterward with the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the Switchmen's Union. The first two Unions were directly opposed to the latter in their plan of action, yet both attacked the Brotherhood. The one claiming trade autonomy was a mistake and the other claiming that trade autonomy was the only way. The Brotherhood is not committed absolutely to either

policy, and naturally we feel that we have selected the most practical method of dealing with the question. We believe that there are certain departments of the transportation service that are inseparable and interchangeable, and this organization has declared the men working in them eligible.

Our field of operation includes the employes of the train and yard service who are engaged as conductors, brakemen, baggagemen or switchmen. We recognize the difference so far as interchange of employment is concerned, between the conductor and the remainder of the men in the service, and do not make any effort to secure conductors, and many of those who have been promoted go to the Order of Railway Conductors, and that organization and the Brotherhood work together in their schedules. But with the rest of the train and yard men the service is practically the same, except in the very large switching centers, so far as rules, promotion and rights are concerned. One organization covering these train and yard men is all that is necessary, and in consequence we have met the opposition of those who, for certain reasons best known to themselves, advocate close trade autonomy. The fact that the engineers, conductors and firemen in the switching service have never seen the necessity for a separate organization for each position, but have been very well satisfied to work with their fellows in the road service, is evidence that the plan is not so far wrong as others would have us believe. But the interference of those who preach trade autonomy regardless of its effects on the conditions of the men, have brought us, in some instances, to the same condition as other trades that have had a division of opinion and strength.

With the change of steam for electricity, there is another question confronting us. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes of America, which represented street railway employes only, opened its doors for the admission of all who were engaged on roads operated with electricity. Many of the members of this Brotherhood have been put on electric trains where the third rail system has been introduced on steam railways. The Amalgamated Association feels that these men should belong to their organization, and the B. of R. T. does not propose to relinquish the railway service employes to "keep peace in the family." We do not seek controversy with any labor organization; we regret that such discussions arise, but in this instance, as in others, we do not propose to permit any one to define the question of jurisdiction for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Be it fully understood that the B. of R. T. does not force the employes to join the Brotherhood, nor will it permit their being driven from it. When they come to us voluntarily they can stay as long as they comply with the laws of the Brotherhood and care to remain with it. We will be fair and recognize every right that belongs to other organizations, but we can not surrender a single one of our own rights, even if the price of refusal means the antagonism of another organization.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing he has not a good reason for letting it alone.—*Thomas Scott*.

To be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of our ability is the glory of man.—*Addison*.

A Protest Against the Methods of the A. F. of L. Officials in Securing the Eight Hour Day.

At our last meeting of L. U. 478, New York, the circular sent us by Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., requesting us to appeal to our Representatives in Congress and Senate to pass an eight-hour bill, was dismissed and decided that the following reply be forwarded to the issuer of the circular:

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 2, 1903.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., 423-425 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your Circular of September 7, 1903, requesting us to appeal to our Representatives in Congress and Senate, urging them to pass an eight-hour bill, will say, that the members of Local Union No. 478 U. B. C. & J. of A., numbering over 400 are utterly opposed to pursuing the course you and the officers of the A. F. of L. request or suggest. We are not opposed to an eight-hour workday, but to the methods adopted by the officers of the A. F. of L. in securing same; for the following well founded reasons: We fail to see or locate the consistency in the officers of the A. F. of L. in making or sending this appeal to Labor organizations, when the same officers grant a license to a dual organization such as they have done to the A. W. W. I. U. of A. to tear down the eight-hour day, as said Wood Workers have done in Bronx Borough and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a locality where the eight-hour day had been thoroughly established in every shop and mill for almost two years, and that through the sole efforts and expense of the U. B. C. & J. of A. without begging or appealing to our Representatives in Congress, or the aid of the A. F. of L. The officers of the A. W. W. I. U. of A. have, in order to get a foothold in these heretofore eight-hour shops and mills, sent their men together with non-Union men in same working nine hours per day under an agreement, evidently sanctioned by the officers of the A. F. of L., and now you ask us to beg Congress to pass an eight-hour bill.

This we deem consistency and Unionism with a vengeance. We realize the necessity of an eight-hour bill, but it is also a well known fact that a mere bill will not be sufficient to compel these scabs to work eight hours.

A troop of Regulars with bayonets fixed, behind this outfit, might have the desired effect. The U. B. C. & J. of A. has been sufficiently outraged, therefore respectfully decline to participate in this hypocritical farce and bunco game.

Yours,

[SEAL] C. H. BAUSER, President.
H. G. LAMBERT, Secretary.

The Lamp Chimney

A chimney taken from a lighted lamp is an excellent "hot application" in case of an emergency. Slip the chimney into an old stocking, take a damp, warm cloth and wrap around the chimney. If the required heat is for a cough or for the croup, wrap the chimney in a flannel rag smeared with mutton tallow and turpentine. Applied to the chest or throat relief will be had almost at once. The lamp chimney is especially practicable during the summer months, when the fires are out, for the lamp can be lighted and the hot application secured in a few minutes. Croup, colic, toothache, coughs, rheumatic pains and many other ills flee before the hot lamp chimney.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sulphure, I. T.
Carbin, Ky.	McKeesport, Pa.
Baiden Town, Fla.	Fayetteville, N. C.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Providence, R. I.
De Soto, Mo.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Rossville, Ga.	Savannah, Ga.
Groveton Tex.	Hoxie, Ark.
Ada I. T.	Whitefish, Mont.
Glendive, Mont.	Baltimore, Md.
Jackson Mo.	Thurber, Tex.

Total, 22 unions.

ELEPHANTS ARE PARTICULAR

Sagacity of Animals in Their Work in India Prevents Imposition of Masters

An American lady recently returned from a year's trip around the world, tells how she was interested and amused while in India by the way in which the elephants that piled teak wood on the road to Mandalay work under a well-defined system of rights and privileges, says the New York Press.

"A great ponderous beast will swing a piece of timber into a designated position with the nicety of a pulley and crane, and then move off a few paces and inspect it in an endeavor to ascertain whether it is plumb with some other hundred pieces of timber, with the critical eye and aspect of a master mechanic. If it is not exact, the animal would adjust and readjust until it is.

"Thus he conscientiously earns his wages which, paid in rest and meal cakes, conform to a given standard. When the cakes are offered by his keeper, the elephant swings them to and fro with his trunk, weighing them with the precision of a grocer. Should they fall short the fraction of an ounce in weight, the welkin is made to resound with wrathful trumpeting, before which the unaccustomed flee, and which the keeper hastens to curtail by further measure of provender.

"The keepers are allowed half an hour for their midday meal, but the elephants, of their own election, require twice as much time for their noontime feed, and no urging will induce them to return to labor inside of an hour. Also, they strictly observe the Mosaic law in resting on the seventh day, although they are not particular as to which seventh day is marked for rest. Six days in a week only will they labor.

"Of course, there are boss elephants, but I do not know whether or not they formulate union rules. I think, however, they do, and that soon the elephants will be after Saturday half holidays."

The Effect of Filling the Pores of Wood with Sugar

Filling the pores of wood with sugar has somewhat surprising effects upon wood. The process, as devised by W. Powell, of Liverpool, consists in immersing the wood in heated sugar solution for some hours, the time varying with the wood, and then driving off all moisture in an oven. No previous seasoning is necessary. The spongy fiber is converted a compact ligneous substance, and it acquires greatly increased durability and strength, with resistance to changes of temperature and moisture and even to fire. A special advantage is that the softer and cheaper woods can be made to serve many purposes in place of expensive hard woods. The sugar does not dissolve out, and it does not promote fermentation and the growth of destructive organisms, but it produces some remarkable chemical or physical transformation in a manner not yet understood.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS.

LE CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR DU TRAVAIL.

Les milieux ouvriers de France viennent d'être quelque peu agités par une controverse qui, de prime abord, apparaît comme n'ayant qu'un intérêt secondaire, mais que les circonstances ont transformée en question de principe sur laquelle ont été appelés à se prononcer les syndicats français. C'est des élections au Conseil supérieur du travail que je veux parler.

Le Conseil supérieur du travail est une assemblée fonctionnant depuis plusieurs années déjà et dont le rôle est purement consultatif. Il se charge d'enquêtes sur la législation ouvrière et sociale et ses avis sont destinés à éclairer le gouvernement et les Chambres sur les réformes à apporter à la réglementation du travail. A l'origine, il était composé de députés, de sénateurs et de membres divers désignés par le ministre du commerce. Parmi ces derniers figuraient des juristes, des commerçants, des industriels, de hauts fonctionnaires administratifs et quelques ouvriers.

Un des premiers actes du ministre Millerand, en 1900, fut de modifier de fond en comble la composition du Conseil supérieur du travail contre laquelle, d'ailleurs, ne cessaient de s'élever les organisations ouvrières. Il leur donna en partie satisfaction en assurant son recrutement d'une façon plus démocratique et en décidant qu'à l'avenir il comprendrait un certain nombre de sénateurs et de députés désignés par leurs pairs, 15 patrons et 15 ouvriers nommés par des collèges électoraux distincts et répartis selon la nature des professions. De plus, 7 conseillers prud'hommes patrons et 7 conseillers prud'hommes ouvriers étaient directement élus par ceux de ces tribunaux que le sort avait désignés. Quelques membres de droit et un certain nombre de titulaires dont le choix était laissé à la discrétion du ministre complétaient cette assemblée.

Le Congrès ouvrier, tenu à Lyon en 1901, portait à son ordre du jour cette question du Conseil supérieur du travail, et, après bien des discours pour ou contre cette institution, il finissait par en consacrer le principe, mais en s'élevant très vivement contre la façon dont il était formé. A la presque unanimité il demanda que seuls fussent admis à siéger les représentants des patrons et des ouvriers élus en nombre égal à l'exclusion des sénateurs, députés, fonctionnaires ou membres laissés au choix du ministre. Il chargeait en outre les représentants ouvriers de déposer à la prochaine session un voeu en ce sens et, si satisfaction ne leur était pas donnée, de se retirer purement et simplement. Cette motion, présentée au Conseil supérieur par quelques délégués ouvriers, fut renvoyée au ministre, le Conseil n'ayant pas qualité pour se prononcer sur ce sujet. Trois conseillers ouvriers signèrent alors leur démission, mais l'un d'entre eux, à la suite d'une délibération de son organisation, la retira quelques jours après. L'affaire en était là quand à son tour le successeur de M. Millerand au ministère du commerce modifia la composition du Conseil supérieur.

Le décret du 14 mars 1903 fixe à 65 le nombre des membres du Conseil supérieur : 26 membres élus par les patrons, 26 par les ouvriers, 12 nommés par le Parlement, la Chambre de commerce de Paris, la Chambre consultative des Associations ouvrières de production et le ministre; enfin un membre est choisi par les Bourses du travail. Les fonctionnaires qui faisaient autrefois partie de droit du Conseil supérieur n'y sont plus admis qu'à titre consultatif. Comme on le voit, c'est un progrès; mais la décision du Congrès de

Lyon ne se trouve pas appliquée puisque le Conseil comprend encore des membres autres que ceux désignés par les syndicats patronaux et ouvriers.

En conformité de ce décret, les élections furent fixées au mois de juillet de cette année et la campagne électorale s'engagea avec vivacité de tous côtés. Les deux tendances qui partagent actuellement le mouvement ouvrier en France se virent de nouveau aux prises.

La première fraction, menée par les libertaires, — lesquels n'attendent que d'une révolution violente (déchaînée par la grève générale) une amélioration notable des conditions sociales des travailleurs, — engagea les organisations ouvrières à s'abstenir de prendre part aux élections, d'abord parce que les décisions du Congrès de Lyon n'étaient pas respectées, ensuite parce que les travailleurs n'ont rien de bon à attendre de ces "parlottes" entre patrons et ouvriers tout au plus bonnes à émousser les énergies et énerver les meilleurs militants. Les travailleurs, selon eux, ont mieux à faire en se posant en adversaires irréductibles des patrons et en se préparant à donner l'assaut final à leurs privilèges, et c'est perdre son temps que de courir après des réformes qu'on n'atteint pas toujours et dont l'efficacité est plus que douteuse.

La deuxième fraction, — que l'on a qualifiée de "réformiste" — tout en déclarant que le nouveau décret ne lui donnait pas entière satisfaction, estima qu'il serait puéril pour les travailleurs de se désintéresser de ces élections, car si la décision du Congrès de Lyon n'était pas entièrement appliquée, il n'en était pas moins indéniable qu'un réel progrès avait été obtenu dans la composition du Conseil supérieur. En réponse aux attaques dont cette institution était l'objet de la part de ses adversaires, elle déclara que, pour son compte, elle repoussait la politique du "tout ou rien" et qu'en attendant le millénium prédit par les prophètes de la Société future, il était urgent que les travailleurs profitassent de tous les moyens mis à leur disposition pour améliorer leurs conditions de travail. Bien que ne considérant pas l'action législative comme une panacée pouvant guérir tous les maux, il n'en est pas moins exact qu'en France comme à l'étranger les travailleurs forment le fond de l'opinion publique seule force capable d'imposer des réformes et de les faire appliquer. En attendant l'ère nouvelle annoncée depuis plusieurs siècles, il est peut-être au moins urgent de s'efforcer de faire obtenir à l'ouvrier une journée de travail moins longue, mieux rétribuée et des conditions d'existence moins désavantageuses. Pour arriver à ce but, tous les moyens sont bons qui peuvent donner des résultats, et il est indiscutable que l'opinion du Conseil supérieur du Travail peut être d'un grand poids dans les discussions à intervenir au Parlement pour les modifications à introduire dans la législation sociale.

C'était le langage de la raison; c'est aussi celui qui prévalut. Passant par dessus l'opinion du bureau de la Confédération générale du travail, presque toutes les grandes fédérations qui la composent prirent une part active au scrutin et, aujourd'hui, le Conseil supérieur est, pour la partie ouvrière, composé de militant ayant depuis longtemps fait leurs preuves.

Mais ce ne fut pas la partie la plus curieuse de cette lutte électorale. Toute l'attention fut concentrée sur la nomination du délégué chargé de représenter les Bourses du travail. Le Comité de la Fédération des Bourses n'avait pas masqué son hostilité contre le Conseil supérieur du travail, mais il lui fut impossible d'éviter une consultation des Bourses adhérentes pour savoir s'il y avait lieu de

prendre part à l'élection. Contre son attente, la majorité se prononça pour l'affirmative. Mais, ne voulant pas désarmer, le Comité fédéral proposa au choix des électeurs son propre secrétaire comme "candidat de protestation". Les opinions libertaires professées par ce dernier ne laissaient d'ailleurs aucun doute sur le caractère de sa candidature. De leur côté, quelques Bourses du travail se rengimbèrent contre ce procédé et présentèrent un autre candidat qui, de ce fait, se trouva être le porte-drapeau des "réformistes", puisque "réformistes" il y a. Malgré l'activité déployée par le Comité fédéral, malgré l'influence dont il jouit de par ses fonctions, son secrétaire fut battu et la majorité se prononça en faveur de son adversaire.

Tels sont, en résumé, en dehors de tout parti pris et fidèlement racontés, les incidents qui ont marqué le renouvellement du Conseil supérieur du travail. Ces élections ont été une véritable pierre de touche en marquant d'une façon bien définie la véritable orientation des organisations ouvrières françaises.



L'Union Ouvrière et la Grève.

Lorsqu'un organisateur arrive pour labourer un champ nouveau, encor inculte, une des plus grandes difficultés, qui se présente, est la grève. Les éléments nouveaux dans le mouvement ouvrier s'imaginent que s'organiser ne veut dire autre chose que de préparer ou se mettre en grève. C'est là une des erreurs qui font le plus grand tort à l'organisation ouvrière, et l'on ne saurait assez combattre l'idée funeste en question.

La grève n'est pas un but, mais un moyen. Le but, c'est l'amélioration des conditions d'existence, fait à l'ouvrier par la classe régnante. C'est la réglementation dans une voie supérieure, des questions du salaire, des heures de travail, élimination possible des dangers inhérents à notre métier, etc., la grève n'est qu'un des moyens pour atteindre ce but, et nous le préconisons ici bien hautement, le dernier moyen à essayer, après que tout les autres ont été appliqués en vain.

Nous pensons souvent avec une profonde douleur aux organisations, qui malgré leur jeunesse, promettaient si bien, mais comme une grève suivait leur naissance de trop près, grèves généralement perdues à l'avance, l'organisation s'effondrait bien vite, et il prendra dix ans et plus, avant qu'une réorganisation d'une Union ne serait être tenté de nouveau.

Voyons donc quel sont les divers moyens d'atteindre notre but, mentionné plus haut :

D'abord, et avant tout, il faut s'organiser. Cela ne veut pas dire qu'il suffise d'avoir un certain nombre d'ouvriers d'un métier sous la main, au contraire faut-il qu'une Union locale contrôle au moins les deux tiers des hommes exerçant la profession dans la même ville. Si des raisons valables l'exigent, on peut établir plusieurs Unions locales, mais on devrait avoir des Unions divers dans une même ville qu'autant qu'il s'agit de divers spécialités, ou de langues. Ceci est facile à comprendre. Les intérêts des charpentiers, travaillant dans le bâtiment, ne couvrent pas toujours ceux des ébénistes, travaillant la plupart du temps dans l'atelier. De même qu'il est beaucoup plus facile d'atteindre les buts de l'organisation, si les ouvriers d'une même langue se réunissent, surtout si un grand nombre d'entre eux ne connaissent pas d'une manière suffisante la langue du pays. Mais en tout cas, tant que le nombre de non-organisés est assez grand pour emplir un atelier en grève, la menace d'une grève perdue reste suspendue sur notre

tête. Ceci n'est pas seulement le cas, s'il s'agit de non-organisés, mais encor, sinon pire, quand il s'agit d'une organisation rivale, dont les membres vous tombent dans le dos, aussitôt qu'une lutte est engagée avec les employeurs. En temps de guerre, une armée doit toujours avoir les flancs et l'arrière bien couverts, si elle veut marcher en avant sans avoir des surprises à attendre. De même que l'armée doit exercer ses soldats, l'homme qui appartient à une chambre syndicale doit être bien discipliné. Ce n'est pas assez de se promener avec une carte de membre dans sa poche, le bon unioniste est celui qui travaille dans l'Union et pour l'Union. Nous connaissons bon nombre d'ouvriers, qui considèrent le devoir d'un unioniste uniquement dans le plus ou moins prompt paiements de leurs cotisations. Encore faut-il souvent les forcer à acquitter leur devoirs, en envoyant le "business agent" à leurs trousses. Rarement, on les rencontre dans une réunion, plus rarement encore acceptent-ils le travail de secrétaire, contrôleur ou tout autre. Mais qu'une entreprise tourne mal, ils seront les premiers à accuser leurs camarades, ils seront ceux qui crieront le plus fort, quitte à tourner le dos à l'organisation, si un échec assez lourd leur donne la chance de le faire. Une union n'est donc une organisation préparée pour la lutte qu'à condition que la grande majorité de ses membres est très bien discipliné, actif et intéressé au mouvement ouvrier.

La grève est une guerre, et pour avoir la victoire de son côté, il faut de l'argent, beaucoup d'argent; et comme le bon Dieu donnera toujours la victoire à l'armée qui possède le plus et les plus grands canons, de même avec la guerre dans la lutte du travail avec le Capital, c'est presque toujours le bon état de la caisse de réserve qui décide de la victoire.

S'il y a assez d'argent dans la caisse pour soutenir les grévistes, les pertes infligées au capital seront assez sensibles pour forcer ce dernier à la capitulation. Au contraire, si les hommes en grève n'ont pas un support financier assez solide pour nourrir la famille, retenir la misère du seuil de leur porte, empêcher les privations par trop grandes d'envahir leur demeure, tout le héroïsme et toute la sympathie démontré resteront sans résultat. Le capital généralement, dans sa lutte avec le travail, ne risque seulement son profit, tandis que l'ouvrier risque tout, existence, la faim, souvent des maladies, et presque toujours les lamentations de la femme qui a le coeur brisé de voir la souffrance de ses petits. N'oublions donc jamais que la lutte du travail contre le Capital est la lutte du pot de terre contre le pot de fer, la lutte du penny contre le dollar, et pour cette raison nous ne saurions prêter assez d'attention pour égaliser les chances.

Si l'organisation d'un métier est assez généralisée, les patrons auront du mal pour trouver des scabs; si la caisse de la grève est bien garnie, il y aura moins de fuyards, et les pertes du capital seront assez considérables pour forcer les patrons à céder, les petits en premier, et ceux là amèneront à leur tour les grands patrons, qui supporteront, par orgueil ou par des contrats réciproques, des pertes encore plus importantes.

Une des causes de succès, et non pas la moindre est le choix du temps, pour décider d'une grève. Cette question étant d'une première importance, nous la reprendrons dans un prochain numéro.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.



Evitez Grand Mère, Que., Can.

Pour l'avantage de la Fraternité des Charpentiers et Menuisiers, l'Union locale No. 1744 de Grand Mère désire mettre en garde les Charpentiers et Menuisiers contre les rapports exagérés qui paraissent journellement dans les journaux représentant cette ville comme offrant beaucoup d'ouvrage. La vérité est que l'ouvrage est très rare et que le nombre de charpentiers et menuisiers résidant actuellement à Grand Mère est plus que suffisant pour répondre à la demande.

Der Kreuzzug gegen die Gewerkschaften.

III.

In unserer August Nummer hoben wir hervor, daß die Vorgänge im kapitalistischen Lager ein kompakteres Vorgehen und größeres solidarisches Handeln aller Gewerks- und Berufsweige nötig machen, daß engere, freundschaftliche Beziehungen zwischen denselben herzustellen seien. In dem Hinweise aber auf die Hindernisse, die unsere Bruderschaft in dieser Beziehung noch zu überwinden hat, waren wir genötigt, so weit auszuholen, daß wir uns, Raumes halber, auf die Besprechung von Maßnahmen rein gewerkschaftlicher Natur beschränken mußten. Um die so entstandene Lücke auszufüllen, vielmehr um die notwendigen Schritte auf politischem Gebiete zu erörtern, kommen wir heute auf obiges Thema zurück.

Im ersten Theile unserer Abhandlung haben wir erwähnt, daß wir durch politische Maßnahmen des Unternehmertums, wie die Erlassung von Gesetzen, welche uns die Incorporation unserer Organisationen aufzwingen, auf politisches Gebiet gedrängt werden. Wir haben darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß wir, mit Ausnahme des Staates Massachusetts, keine Staatsgesetzgebung haben, deren Mitglieder sich nicht sämtlich entweder dem demokratischen oder dem republikanischen Parteiprogramm verpflichtet und sich damit den Interessen der Unternehmer dienstbar gemacht haben. Damit haben wir angedeutet, daß man von den Mitgliedern dieser Legislaturen ein Eintreten für die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter nicht erwarten kann. Sind wir uns einmal darüber klar, so müssen wir logischerweise zu dem Schlusse kommen, daß die Lohnarbeiter Angehörige ihrer eigenen Klasse, und zwar solche, die keinerlei Beziehungen zu den kapitalistischen Parteien unterhalten, als Vertreter zu den gesetzgebenden Körpern erwählen müssen. Ebenso müssen sie solche Vertreter in die Municipal-, Staats- und Bundesverwaltungen erwählen, wenn sie gegen ihre Organisationsgerichtete Maßnahmen, wie Herausbeorderung der Miliz bei Ausständen, Verhaftung der „Pickets“, Niederschießen der Ausständigen und dergleichen verhindern wollen.

Indem wir dies als den logisch richtigen Weg bezeichnen, den wir einschlagen müssen, um dem begonnenen Kreuzzuge der Unternehmer gegen unsere Organisationen auch auf politischem Felde ein Paroli bieten zu können, stellen wir uns einfach auf unsere Prinzipien-Erklärung, welche, obgleich sie die Besprechung politischer Parteifragen in unseren Versammlungen verbietet, zugleich aber erklärt, „daß die intelligente Stimmenabgabe der Mitglieder bei den politischen Wahlen von größter Wichtigkeit sei und daß alle Mitglieder unserer Bruderschaft darnach streben sollen, daß Gesetze zu Gunsten der Werthherzeuger erlassen werden.“

Zur Zeit, als unsere Prinzipien-Erklärung angenommen wurde, standen sich die Interessen der Unternehmer und der Arbeiter bei Weitem nicht so scharf gegenüber als dies heute der Fall ist. Auf beiden Seiten gab man sich damals noch fast allgemein der Illusion hin, daß die Interessen beider identisch seien und Harmonie zwischen Kapital und Arbeit hergestellt werden könne. Es war damals noch möglich, von den Legislaturen Zugeständnisse an die Arbeiter zu erlangen, wie sie ja auch tatsächlich in der Erlassung von Arbeiterschutz-Gesetzen gemacht wurden. Heute aber, wo sich die Gewerksorganisationen zu einem so bedeutenden Umfange entwickelt haben, wo sie beginnen, sich ihrer Macht bewußt zu werden und Forderungen stellen, die dem Unternehmertum tiefer in's Fleisch schneiden, ist, wie es ja die Ereignisse der letzten Jahre aufs ekranteste demonstrieren, nicht nur jede Aussicht auf Erlassung von Gesetzen zu Gunsten der Werthherzeuger geschwunden, sondern, wie schon früher be-

merkt, es werden Versuche gemacht, Gesetze zu erlassen, welche die Rechte und Freiheiten der Werthherzeuger noch mehr beschränken und den Ruin ihrer Organisationen herbeiführen sollen.

Auch dem Richterstande müssen die Lohnarbeiter besondere und größere Aufmerksamkeit zuwenden, denn hier ist intelligente Stimmenabgabe unter heutigen Umständen dringend von Nöthen.

Wir haben schon häufig auf die Thatsache aufmerksam gemacht, daß die ungeheuerlichen, den Arbeitern ungünstige richterliche Entscheidungen bei Streitigkeiten zwischen Unternehmer und Arbeiter, die Erlassung zahlloser Einhaltsbefehle u. s. w. auf die Zugehörigkeit der Richter zur Kapitalisten-Klasse, sowie ihre Parteistellung, zurückzuführen seien. Auch hier ist es die unabhängige politische Thätigkeit, zu welcher die Lohnarbeiter als einzig wirksames Abwehrmittel gegen die Machinationen des Unternehmertums greifen müssen.

Wer sich heute noch dieser Einsicht verschließt, den verweisen wir beispielsweise auf die von mehreren Cabinetfirmen in St. Louis gegen unseren dortigen District Council angestregte Klage; auf die Klage des Painter-Boß Stiles in Chicago gegen die dortigen Baugewerks-Organisationen, unsere Mitglieder mit einbegriffen, bei welcher es sich um eine Entschädigungssumme von \$76,950 wegen Boycotts handelt; ferner auf die Entschädigungs-Klage der Hut-Firma D. C. Loewe & Co. in Danbury, Conn., gegen die National-Beamten der American Federation of Labor und die Vereinigten Hutmacher.

Es ist ja möglich, und wir hoffen es, daß in den gegenwärtig gegen Arbeiter-Organisationen schwebenden Entschädigungs-Klagen die richterliche Entscheidung zu Gunsten der Arbeiter ausfallen mag und daß es die betreffenden Richter nicht wagen werden, auf Strafe zu erkennen und damit den Arbeiter-Organisationen das Recht abzuspochen, ihren Mitgliedern zu verbieten, für solche Arbeitgeber zu arbeiten, die die Union-Regeln nicht anerkennen; oder von ihren Mitgliedern zu verlangen, daß sie nur solche Waaren kaufen, die unter Union-Bedingungen hergestellt sind. Doch das Ueberhandnehmen der Einhaltsbefehle hat uns gezeigt, daß sich die Unternehmer selbst durch Mißerfolge in dieser Beziehung nicht abschrecken lassen, und es steht zu befürchten, daß das Beispiel der oben angeführten klagenden Unternehmer Nachahmung finden wird, und wenn auch nur in der Absicht, den Gewerks-Organisationen Scheerereien zu bereiten und Gerichtskosten zu verursachen.

Wenn wir nun hier der unabhängigen, der Lohnarbeitklassen-Politik das Wort reden, so müssen wir doch, wie bei früheren Gelegenheiten, vor unüberlegten Vorstößen warnen und in der Propaganda für diese Frage innerhalb des Rahmens der Gewerks-Organisationen zur Vorsicht mahnen. Es steht ja fest, daß die Lohnarbeiter die Mehrheit aller Stimmberechtigten bilden, und es somit in ihrer Macht liegt, eine Mehrheit der Mitglieder aller Gesetzgebungen und Verwaltungen zu erwählen und arbeiterfeindliche Gesetzgebung und Maßnahmen unmöglich zu machen. Dies klingt so einleuchtend, daß man annehmen könnte, in der Verwirklichung des Gedankens seitens der Lohnarbeiter, nach den zahlreichen Niederlagen, welche sie in den Gesetzgebungen und in den Gerichten in jüngster Zeit erlitten haben, auf keinen Widerspruch mehr zu stoßen. Und doch ist es eine höchst schwierige Aufgabe, die Arbeiter dieses Landes in die Bahnen unabhängiger Klassenpolitik zu lenken. Der Mangel an Klassenbewußtsein und die Verkenning ihrer eigenen Interessen ist noch zu groß unter unseren Klassengegnern. Das Schwören auf die eine oder die andere der herrschenden politischen Parteien ist bei der Mehrheit der Arbeiter ein Erbthum, welches sich Generationen hindurch auf den jeweiligen und den heutigen Stimmgeber übertragen hat und von ihm in Ehren gehalten wird. Besonders

die jüngere Generation, die sozusagen entweder im republikanischen oder demokratischen Parteigetriebe aufgewachsen ist, kann sich nur schwer von diesem Getriebe losreißen. Diese Arbeiter sind von der Idee beherrscht, daß es ihre Ehre- und Bürgerpflicht sei, hier für den besten Mann, dort für einen Freund ihre Stimmen abzugeben und ihm zur Erwahlung zu verhelfen. Viele andere wieder halten es für ihr unveräußerliches Recht, durch ihre Zugehörigkeit zu einer der herrschenden Parteien ein politisches Amt zu erlangen, um dem Arbeiterloose zu entrinnen und ihre Lage materiell zu verbessern. Den Ersteren begreiflich zu machen, daß sie in der vermeintlichen Erfüllung ihrer Fremdespflicht ihren eigenen Klassen-Interessen zuwiderhandeln, ist meist schwierig, weil ihnen der Begriff Klassen-Interesse ein Buch mit sieben Siegeln ist. Und die Letzteren davon abzuhalten, ihre persönlichen Interessen über ihre Klassen-Interessen zu setzen, wird wohl erst gelingen, wenn sich die Luft zwischen Unternehmer und Arbeiter noch mehr erweitert, wenn die unabhängige politische Thätigkeit zum Lösungswort der Lohnarbeiter geworden ist, und auch die herrschenden kapitalistischen Parteien jede politische Amtseigenschaft mit Angehörigen der Lohnarbeiterklasse von sich weisen werden. Der begonnene Vernichtungskampf der Unternehmer gegen die Gewerkschaften wird unzweifelhaft viel dazu beitragen, daß Klarheit über ihre Klassen-Interessen geschaffen wird und wir obigen Zeitpunkt in immer rascherem Tempo näher rücken.

Warum sich nicht verständigen?

Unter dieser Ueberschrift enthält die „Braucher-Zeitung“ vom 5. September eine Betrachtung über die zwischen unserer Bruderschaft und den Amalgamated Woodworkers herrschenden Streitigkeiten, unter Bezugnahme auf unsere Ausführungen im deutschen Theile des August CARPENTER, sowie auf einen in der August Ausgabe des „International Woodworker“ erschienenen Artikel, diese Streitfrage behandelnd. Die „Braucher-Zeitung“ sagt Eingang ihrer Betrachtungen:

„Bedauerlich, im höchsten Grade bedauerlich, ist der Jurisdiktions-Streit, der sich zwischen dem Verbands der Zimmerer und Schreiner und dem der vereinigten Holzarbeiter abspielt. Es ist unendlich schwer, in den opferreichen Kämpfen, die als Folge der Streitigkeiten entstanden sind, offene Stellung zu nehmen, zumal der Verband der Amalgamated Woodworkers stets als Industrie-Verband die volle Unterstützung der Brauerei-Arbeiter hatte. Doch bereits drei Jahre zurück kündigte die „Braucher-Zeitung“ an, daß in Folge der Umwälzungen in der Bau-Industrie die Zimmerleute gezwungen werden würden, ein anderes Feld ihrer Thätigkeit zu suchen, und dadurch Gewerkschafts-Streitigkeiten von unabsehbarer Tragweite zu erwarten wären.

Es ist eingetroffen, und nun werden andere Gewerkschaften aufgefordert, Stellung zu nehmen—entweder für oder wider—„im anderen Falle gibt es Wiedervergeltung, wenn Deine Union oder Deine Gewerkschaft mit denselben Fragen zu rechnen haben wird“—so kündigt man wenigstens an.“

Die „Braucher-Zeitung“ sagt weiter an anderer Stelle:

„Ein Vergleich der beiden Artikel wird zeigen, daß die Zimmerleute einsehen, daß sie einen Fehler durch die frühere Vernachlässigung der Fabrik-Holzarbeiter machten; eine Konfiration von Thatsachen, frei, offen und ohne Hehl, daß man sich wundern muß, wenn nicht die vielen fortschrittlichen, sozialistisch aufgetrübten Arbeiter und Beamten, die in beiden Organisationen anzutreffen sind, nun doch eine gemeinsame Operationsbasis zum Wohle

aller Arbeiter in der Holzbearbeitungs-Industrie finden werden.“

Die den Betrachtungen der „Braucher-Zeitung“ zu Grunde liegende, wohlgemeinte Absicht, zur Herbeiführung einer Verständigung zwischen beiden Organisationen beizutragen, verdient unsere vollste Anerkennung. Auch stimmen wir darin mit unserem Bruder-Organ überein, daß es für die in einer Jurisdiktions-Frage nicht theilhabenden Gewerkschaften schwer ist, in dieser Frage Stellung zu nehmen. Aber wir müssen die „Braucher-Zeitung“ darauf aufmerksam machen, daß es sich bei den Streitigkeiten zwischen unserer Bruderschaft und den Am. Woodworkers um etwas mehr denn Jurisdiktions-Fragen handelt. So scheint sie den in derselben, der August Nummer des CARPENTER erschienenen, an die New York Central Labor Federation gerichteten Protest unseres Bronx Borough, N. Y., District Council ganz übersehen zu haben. In diesem Protest wird gegen die Am. Woodworkers Klage geführt, weil sie in einer Anzahl der Sash, Door and Blind Fabriken im Bronx Borough, in denen wir die achtkündige Arbeitszeit bei \$18 Lohn per Woche eingeführt hatten, die Plätze unserer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder, bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit und \$17 Lohn per Woche, eingenommen haben.

Wir sollten doch meinen, daß wenn eine Organisation, wie in oben erwähntem Falle, der übrigens nur einer von vielen ähnlichen ist, sich des schändlichsten Verraths schuldig macht, den die Gewerkschaftsbewegung kennt, daß es dann auch einer an der Streitfrage nicht theilhabenden Organisation nicht sehr schwer fallen sollte, darüber schlüssig zu werden, welche der daran Theilhabenden zu ihrer Sympathie berechtigt ist.

Eine frühere Vernachlässigung der Fabrik-Holzarbeiter haben wir in unserem von der „Braucher-Zeitung“ kommentirten Artikel zugegeben. Wir haben es stets als unsere Pflicht erachtet, unsere Mitglieder auf Mißstände in unseren eigenen Reihen aufmerksam zu machen, und werden auch fernerhin von dieser Taktik nicht abweichen; aber in dem vorliegenden Falle bemerkten wir zugleich, daß durch Haarspaltereien über und Hinweise auf frühere Vorgänge und Beschlüsse über Jurisdiktions-Fragen, die durch die Arbeitsverschiebungen und veränderten Produktionsverhältnisse illusorisch geworden, diese Fragen nicht gelöst und dadurch die weitere Entwicklung der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung nur gehemmt wird.

Auf die Frage: „Warum sich nicht verständigen?“ können wir hier des Vängeren nicht eingehen; doch wollen wir eine Episode in unserer Streitfrage mit den Am. Woodworkers nicht übergehen, weil die „Braucher-Zeitung“ daraus ersehen kann, daß es außer den Brauereiarbeitern auch noch andere Organisationen gibt, die in ihrer Zugehörigkeit zur American Federation of Labor vergewaltigt werden.

Wie unser Name: Vereinigte Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bautischler (Carpenters and Joiners) andeutet, besteht unsere Organisation aus Zimmerleuten und Bautischlern. Auch Cabinetmakers und Holzbearbeitungs-Maschinenarbeiter, welche Begleitungsgegenstände und innere Dekorationsarbeiten für Gebäude herstellen, wurden schon seit der Gründung unserer Bruderschaft im Jahre 1881 als unserer Jurisdiktions unterstehend beansprucht. Schiedsrichter Downey aber, welcher in der letzten Februar zwischen der Ver. Bruderschaft und den Am. Woodworkers stattgefundenen Konferenz eine Entscheidung zu treffen hatte, entschied, daß alle in Hobelmühlen, Möbel- und inneren Dekorations-Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter der Jurisdiktions der Am. Woodworkers unterstehen sollen.

Die in Hobelmühlen, Möbel- und inneren Dekorations-Fabriken, mit Ausnahme der in Markt Möbel Fabriken besch. jnzgen Arbeiter, verfertigen Thüren, Fensterrahmen, Of-

fice- und Bar-Einrichtungen und andere für Gebäude bestimmte Holzbegleitungsgegenstände, und sind daher Bautischler. Die Entscheidung Downey's bedingt somit nicht mehr und nicht weniger, als daß sich unsere Brüderschaft in ihrer Jurisdiktion lediglich auf Zimmerleute beschränke; sie verlangt eine Trennung der Bautischler von den Zimmerleuten, eine Trennung der Carpenter von den Joiners.

Nach diesen Auseinandersetzungen und Aufklärungen wird es die „Brauer-Zeitung“ wohl begreiflich finden, wenn wir eine Verständigung auf der Downey'schen scheidend-entscheidenden Basis entschieden zurückweisen und zurückweisen werden, bis der Verrath, den die Am. Woodworkers an unserer Organisation und dem ganzen Holzarbeiter-Gewerke geübt haben, gestrichelt, und eine gerechtere, den heutigen Produktionsverhältnissen entsprechenden Basis zur Verständigung gefunden ist.

Bauhandwerker im Mittelalter.

Maurer, Zimmerer, Töpfer, Glaser, Dachdecker u. s. w. waren Gewerbe, die schon im Mittelalter in verhältnismäßig hoher Blüthe standen. Wenn auch die Städte, deren Einwohnerzahl die heutige in keiner Weise auch nur annähernd erreichte, durch Hausbauten nicht allzu viel Beschäftigung gaben, so waren es doch gerade die mittelalterlichen Brunnbauten (Kirchen, Paläste etc.), die dem Bauhandwerk das Handwerksmäßige nahmen und dafür das Kunstmäßige gaben.

Dieses Kunstmäßige ihres Gewerbes hatte denn auch ein gut Theil dazu gethan, daß die Bauhandwerke in die erste Reihe der mittelalterlichen Gewerbe gestellt wurden. Eine Folge hiervon war es, daß sich gerade bei den Bauhandwerkern das Formelwesen, das so charakteristisch für alle mittelalterlichen Gewerbe ist, besonders stark herausbildete. Namentlich bei den Maurern blühte es um die Zeit des dreißigjährigen Krieges. In erster Linie stand der von allen Gewerksangehörigen geheim gehaltene „Handwerksgruß“. Eine diesbezügliche Stelle im Maurerstatut des Fürstenthums Halberstadt (1695) besagt: „Es soll ein Meister, wenn er einen Diener nach Handwerksgelehrtheit ausgewiesen, so hoch vermahnen, daß derselbe, was ihm an Worten anvertraut ist, bei seiner Seelen Seligkeit im Herzen zu behalten und keinem Menschen, außer redlichen Maurern, zu offenbaren habe, bei Verlust seines Handwerks.“

Von dem mittelalterlichen Formelwesen der Maurer ist dieser Gruß, auf dessen Ausplaudern eine so hohe Strafe gesetzt war, außerordentlich interessant, so daß er es verdient, wenigstens theilweise hier wiedergegeben zu werden. Trat der wandernde Geselle in die Herberge vor den versammelten Handwerksgelehrten ein, so hatte er vor allen Dingen einen Gruß von den Kollegen der Stadt zu bestellen, in der er zuletzt gearbeitet hatte. Dann bat er die Altgesellen, seinen Namen in das Bruderschaftsbuch einzutragen. Die Altgesellen trafen hierauf hervor, legten zwei Maßstäbe kreuzweise übereinander und sprachen: „Mit Gmüt und Erlaubniß! Gott ehre diesen Plan Und Alle, die hier stahn Ehrbare Gesellschaft, bist Du ein „Brieser“ (nicht Kundig des Grußes) oder ein „Grüßer“? Und nun entspann sich folgendes Frage- und Antwortspiel:

Fremder: „Ich bin ein Grüßer. Durch Schnee und Eis bin ich gereist. Willst Du auch wissen, wie mein Name heißt?“

Altgeselle: „Wer hat Dich ausgesandt?“
Fremder: „Mein ehrbarer Lehremeister, ehrbare Bürgen und ein ganz ehrbares Handwerk der Maurer zu A.“

Altgeselle: „Worauf?“

Fremder: „Auf ehrbare Beförderung, Zucht und Ehrbarkeit.“

Altgeselle: „Was ist Zucht und Ehrbarkeit?“

Fremder: „Handwerksgebrauch und Gewohnheit.“

Altgeselle: „Wann fängt selbige an?“

Fremder: „Sobald ich meine Vehrjahre tren und ehrlich ausgestanden.“

Altgeselle: „Wann endigt sie?“

Fremder: „Wann mir der Tod das Herz abbricht.“

Altgeselle: „Woran erkennt man den Maurer?“

Fremder: „An der Ehrbarkeit.“

Altgeselle: „Wo ist das ehrbare Handwerk der Maurer in Deutschland aufgerichtet worden?“

Fremder: „Zu Magdeburg auf dem Dom.“

Altgeselle: „Wie hat der erste Maurer geheißt?“

Fremder: „Anton Syeronymus, und das erste Werkzeug hat Baltham erfunden.“

Altgeselle: „Wie viel hat der Maurer Worte?“

Fremder: „Sieben.“

Altgeselle: „Wie lauten diese Worte?“

Fremder: „Gott grüße die Ehrbarkeit, Gott grüße die ehrbare Weisheit, Gott grüße das ehrbare Handwerk der Maurer, Gott grüße einen ehrbaren Meister, Gott grüße eine ehrbare Gesellschaft, Gott grüße eine ehrbare Beförderung hier Und aller Orten, zu Wasser und zu Lande.“

Altgeselle: „Was ist Heimlichkeit an sich selbst?“

Fremder: „Erde, Feuer, Luft und Schnee, Wodurch ich auf ehrbare Beförderung geh.“

Altgeselle: „Was trägst Du unter Deinem Hut?“

Fremder: „Eine hochlöbliche Weisheit.“

Altgeselle: „Was trägst Du unter Deiner Zunge?“

Fremder: „Eine hochlöbliche Wahrheit.“

Altgeselle: „Warum trägst Du einen Schurz?“

Fremder: „Dem ehrbaren Handwerk zu Ehren und mir zum Vortheil.“

Altgeselle: „Was ist die Stärke bei unserem Handwerk?“

Fremder: „Dasjenige, was Wasser und Feuer nicht verzehren kann.“

In dieser Weise ging der „Gruß“ noch eine ganze Weile fort. Hatte der Fremde dieses Examen in jeder Weise richtig bestanden, so hatte er sich dadurch als echter Maurer legitimirt und sich all der Vergünstigungen und Vortheile theilhaftig gemacht, die ihm als solchem zukamen.

Im Verhältniß zu den anderen Handwerkern standen sich denn auch im Mittelalter die Bauhandwerker nicht allzu schlecht. Rechnet man den mittelalterlichen Groschen in unser heutiges Geld um, so werthete er etwa 75 Pfennig, der Gulden etwa 15 Mark. So erhielt 1470 in Basel der Maurer einen Tagelohn von 2 Groschen 4 Pfennig, in Esslingen (Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts) bekamen die Maurer während des Sommers 3 Gr. täglich, während des Winters hingegen nur 15 Pfg.; der Parlier erhielt pro Tag 6 Pfg. mehr. Für das Setzen eines Ofens erhielt der Töpfer (1512) 8 Gr. Der Schieferdecker wurde im Thüringischen im Jahre 1529 mit 14 Gr. wöchentlich bezahlt; 1541 erhielt er bereits einen Groschen mehr. Der Ziegeldecker hatte 1556 pro Woche 18 bis 21 Gr. zu beanspruchen. Der Maurer wurde 1500 durchschnittlich mit 15 bis 18 Gr. pro Woche entlohnt; der Parlier stand sich auf 1 Gulden 3 Gr. Zu derselben Zeit gingen die Zimmergesellen wöchentlich mit 13 Gr. heim; allein 1529 hatten sich ihre Löhne bereits auf 16 Gr., 1541 auf 17 Gr. und 1561 auf 18 Gr. erhöht. Die Zimmerparliere standen sich im Großen und Ganzen ebenso wie die der Maurer. An Sonn- und Feiertagen wurden die Gesellen nicht immer entlohnt, jedoch frei beschäftigt. In der sächsischen Landesordnung von 1482 heißt eine diesbezügliche Stelle: „Ein Feiertag in der Woche soll vom Lohne nicht abgezogen, von zwei Feiertagen aber einer, bei drei Feiertagen soll die Hälfte Lohn ausbezahlt werden.“ Regentage wurden gewöhnlich nicht vom Lohne abgezogen.

Auch die weimarische Landesordnung von

1556 kennt ähnliche Bestimmungen. Es heißt da: „... Einem Maurer und Zimmermann, die Meister sein und ihre eigenen Waffen haben, soll man eine Woche ohne Kost 1 Gulden und derselben Gesellen 18 Gr. zum Lohne geben. Einem Steinmetzen, der Meister ist, und sein Zeug hat, soll man die Woche 1 Gulden geben und ihm dazu die Schärfe halten, auch den Zeug, da derselbe zerschlagen, wiederum zurechten lassen, wie er den an die Arbeit gebracht ... Den Steinmetzen, Maurern und Zimmerleuten, Meistern und Gesellen, soll ein Feiertag und ein Regentag in der Woche verlohnet werden. So aber in einer Woche ein Feiertag und Regentag und also beide zusammenfielen, so soll ihnen denn nicht mehr, denn ein Tag verlohnet werden. Fielen aber mehrere Regentage ein, so soll man ihnen dieselben alle bis auf einen an ihrem Wochenlohn abkürzen.“

Derartige Landesordnungen, die für größere Gebiete eine einheitliche Lohnfrage herzustellen und einzuführen strebten, finden sich im 16. Jahrhundert fast in ganz Deutschland. So auch in Thüringen, 1556, wo der Wochenlohn der Maurer und Zimmerleute auf 18 Gr. festgesetzt wird.

Vom achtstündigen Normalarbeitstag freilich waren die Bauhandwerker des Mittelalters noch recht weit entfernt. Immerhin aber waren sie in puncto Arbeitszeit auch nicht der Willkür des Bauherrn unterworfen. Die Reichspolizeiordnung von 1530 besagte in dieser Hinsicht: „Und sollen alle Steinmetzen, Maurer, Zimmerleute, Tischler und Tagelöhner von Ostern bis auf Bartholomäi früh um 4 Uhr an, und gegen Abend, wenn es sechs schlägt, von der Arbeit gehen. Früh mögen sie eine Stunde und um Mittag auch eine Stunde ruhen; früh ½ Stunde und um Mittag 1 ½ Stunde essen und feiern.“

Alle diese Bestimmungen dehnten sich nach und nach auch auf die anderen Branchen des Bauhandwerks aus, ließen diese erstarren, selbstständiger werden und sich getrennt von Maurer und Zimmermann eigene Wege bahnen. „Der Grundstein“.

Einem Berichte des Sekretärs des italienischen Bauarbeiterverbandes entnimmt der „Bauarbeiter“, Organ der österreichischen Bauarbeiter, das Folgende:

„Die Zeit des Stillstandes der Bauarbeiterbewegung in Italien ist vorbei. An Stelle des Stillstandes ist eine Periode des raschen Aufschwunges der wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse und damit auch der Bauarbeiterbewegung getreten. Haben bis heute die außerordentlich schlechten Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse der italienischen Arbeiter einen großen—und keineswegs günstigen—Einfluß auf die Bauarbeiterbewegung in anderen Ländern ausgeübt, so gewährt die in letzter Zeit eingetretene Entwicklung der italienischen Bauarbeiterbewegung die Hoffnung, daß diese unerfreulichen Zustände in nicht allzu ferner Zeit beseitigt werden können. Die Fortschritte der Bauarbeiter Italiens bedeuten auch für die übrigen Landesorganisationen einen großen Fortschritt und gestatteten diesen viel eher, für bessere Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse ihre Thätigkeit zu entfalten. Obgleich der Bauarbeiterverband Italiens noch sehr jung ist, sieht er jetzt einer raschen Entwicklung entgegen. Er zählt gegenwärtig 35,000 Mitglieder. (Maurer, Stukkateure und Handlanger usw.) Im ersten Semester 1903 sind einige bemerkenswerthe Streiks und Lohnbewegungen zu verzeichnen. So die großen Streiks der Steinarbeiter am Langensee („Lago Maggiore“), der Maurer von Varese und der Ziegeleiarbeiter von Mailand. In Asti haben 300 Maurer 25 Tage gestreikt. Der Erfolg war glänzend, desgleichen derjenige des Maurerstreiks von Masera. In Vercelli streikten 1,500 Maurer acht Tage und erzielten eine Lohnerhöhung; beim Streik in Romagnano anerkannten die Meister sämtliche Forderungen der Arbeiter. In Branze

war eine Verbesserung ohne Streik möglich; ebenso in Fontanello. In St. Secondo wurde durch den Streik die zehnstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt (vorher betrug sie vierzehn Stunden). Ohne Streik wurden weiter Erfolge erzielt in Ovado und Granarola. In Novara wollten die Unternehmer die 400 Mann starke Organisation durch Ausperrung vernichten, mußten aber durch das Zugeständniß einer Lohnerhöhung von 35 Pfennige pro Tag eine Beendigung derselben herbeiführen. In Vercelli erzielten 110 Mann in zwölf Tagen eine Reduktion der Arbeitszeit und außerdem eine Lohnerhöhung von 60 Pfennige; ebenso verliefen die Streiks in Montebello und Soragno günstig. Die Ziegeleiarbeiter haben bis vor wenigen Jahren kein Lebenszeichen von sich gegeben; heute folgen sie mit Interesse der ganzen Bewegung. In Mailand erreichten sie (460 Mann) nach 40tägigem hartnäckigem Kampfe einen günstigen Arbeitsvertrag. Die Marmorarbeiter in Mailand, Manza und Lissone streikten ebenfalls mit Erfolg. Bei den Steinhauerstreiks in Omegna, Mergozzo, Oltresimone und Feriolo hat das Unternehmertum die schändlichsten Mittel zur Hintertreibung der Forderungen der Arbeiter angewandt; selbst die Pfaffen setzten einige Tausend Franken daran, um Streikbrecher zu gewinnen. Jedoch alles umsonst. Nach 90tägigem Kampfe mußten die Unternehmer ihre prozige Haltung aufgeben und die Forderungen der 800 Streikenden bewilligen. Dem Verband hat dieser Streik 30,000 Mark gekostet, welche Summe durch mehrmalige Extrasteuern eingebracht werden mußte. In Mailand streikten 300 Steinhauer mit theilweisem Erfolg. Ungünstig verlief der Streik in St. Moritz. In Brenno und Usena wurden durch 21tägigen Streik 10 Prozent Lohn-erhöhung erreicht. In Bologna streikten 150 Mann mit theilweisem Erfolg. Diesem Bericht ist zu entnehmen, daß es auch in Italien mit der Organisation der Bauarbeiter vorwärts geht. In die richtige Streikbrecheregegend, die Provinz Udine, hat sie zwar noch nicht vordringen können, aber auch da wird die Arbeiterbewegung mit der Zeit Eingang finden und festen Fuß fassen.

Zur Verbreitung unseres Labels.

Wir haben einen Artikel in den Markt gebracht, der geeignet ist, dem Publikum das Union Label unserer Brüderschaft, welches jetzt so schnellig als möglich in allen Staaten registriert wird, fortwährend vor Augen zu führen: Unsere Bündholz-Schachtel (match box), ein äußerst nützlicher Artikel, dessen Werth nicht nur unter unseren Mitgliedern, sondern auch unter Mitgliedern anderer Organisationen Anerkennung finden und die Thatfache verbreiten wird, daß die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauhandwerker ein Union Label besitzt.

Wie die Abbildung der Bündholz-Schachtel an anderer Stelle dieses Journals zeigt, enthält die eine Seite derselben einen Abdruck unseres Labels und die andere Seite unser Sinnbild und Motto in prächtigen Farben auf weißem emailirtem Grunde lithographiert.

Die Lokal-Unions können durch den Ankauf und Wiederverkauf unserer Bündholz-Schachtel zur Verbreitung unseres Union Labels beträchtlich beitragen. Der Artikel ist ein vortreffliches Agitationsmittel und besonders zu Geschenken (souvenirs) bei Festlichkeiten sehr geeignet.

Die General-Office nimmt Bestellungen in irgend einer Anzahl zu dem Preise von 15 Cents per Stück entgegen. Eine Waarenprobe wird jedem Besteller gegen Einsendung des entsprechenden Betrages prompt zugesandt.

In unserem Kampfe mit dem Unternehmertum ist die Begeisterung allein ohnmächtig, wenn die materiellen Mittel des Widerstandes fehlen.



RECEIPTS

During Month Ending Sept. 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1—\$481.60	136—\$37.40	268—\$70.80			
2—103.40	137—36.60	269—35.05			
3—65.80	138—41.90	270—12.00			
4—162.50	139—41.40	271—7.60			
5—82.20	140—2.40	272—28.40			
7—286.20	141—35.40	274—43.80			
8—310.00	142—174.20	275—18.30			
9—106.00	143—31.60	276—70.40			
10—207.60	144—24.00	277—143.00			
11—139.10	145—22.90	278—25.80			
12—79.95	146—65.00	279—9.60			
13—128.40	147—32.70	280—4.20			
14—42.60	148—30.80	281—80.40			
16—88.30	149—9.40	282—24.80			
18—21.90	150—9.80	283—15.65			
19—141.40	151—76.60	286—23.20			
20—30.00	152—8.60	287—38.20			
21—32.80	153—13.80	288—47.00			
22—297.40	154—20.80	289—28.20			
23—50.20	155—37.80	290—12.80			
24—39.80	156—3.00	291—39.00			
25—43.80	157—5.70	292—26.80			
27—84.60	158—9.40	293—10.00			
28—29.60	159—11.00	294—3.20			
31—55.70	160—4.10	295—11.80			
32—63.20	161—20.80	296—17.60			
33—156.80	162—12.20	297—28.00			
34—89.50	163—18.20	298—15.60			
35—14.20	164—20.00	299—52.40			
36—147.80	165—72.80	300—17.60			
37—32.10	166—29.15	301—34.40			
38—18.00	167—57.30	302—31.60			
39—28.20	168—27.60	303—48.70			
40—31.30	169—68.40	304—39.60			
41—15.80	170—8.60	306—124.60			
42—25.60	171—127.00	307—10.90			
43—118.60	172—13.80	308—43.00			
44—14.00	173—6.80	309—241.80			
45—42.00	174—70.20	310—9.60			
46—30.40	175—16.00	311—15.20			
47—97.40	176—50.00	313—4.60			
48—2.80	177—37.60	314—30.40			
49—12.05	178—9.00	315—4.80			
50—138.20	179—24.00	316—46.20			
51—46.80	180—14.50	317—29.15			
52—135.00	181—175.40	318—22.20			
53—30.80	182—9.40	319—14.20			
54—53.80	183—6.20	320—7.80			
55—215.80	184—78.00	321—35.00			
56—70.60	185—6.20	322—59.60			
57—9.80	186—43.20	323—5.40			
59—26.20	187—14.60	325—65.80			
60—14.60	188—25.80	326—6.40			
61—71.80	189—23.60	327—50.60			
62—143.00	190—106.40	328—31.80			
63—31.85	191—26.30	329—7.10			
64—28.00	192—6.80	330—16.00			
65—33.40	193—25.20	331—46.40			
66—17.60	194—34.30	332—89.40			
68—6.60	195—8.16	333—16.20			
69—79.30	196—18.00	334—18.00			
70—13.20	197—14.20	335—51.00			
71—4.00	198—67.80	336—11.20			
72—85.80	200—32.00	337—5.40			
73—255.00	201—22.10	338—4.20			
74—12.50	202—70.60	339—47.10			
75—45.40	203—36.10	340—62.20			
76—93.90	204—3.20	341—18.60			
77—38.80	205—40.60	342—33.40			
78—42.60	206—51.90	343—58.60			
79—66.00	207—25.00	344—7.20			
81—10.20	208—12.00	345—2.20			
82—24.80	209—33.60	347—10.20			
84—28.80	210—43.40	348—19.10			
85—31.00	211—165.00	349—67.20			
86—7.20	214—26.40	350—13.60			
87—154.00	215—16.00	352—16.60			
88—20.00	216—18.80	353—15.60			
90—52.00	217—24.00	354—4.20			
91—28.40	218—31.60	355—67.80			
94—10.00	219—15.10	356—15.50			
95—20.00	221—2.00	357—12.00			
96—49.80	222—13.60	358—9.60			
97—54.20	226—8.80	360—12.10			
98—89.40	227—31.80	361—205.40			
99—14.00	229—31.20	362—96.50			
100—18.00	230—21.05	363—25.20			
101—2.25	231—33.80	364—16.10			
102—13.80	232—19.80	365—26.80			
103—39.60	233—20.10	367—20.20			
104—66.40	235—16.20	369—23.80			
106—87.40	236—19.40	370—35.40			
107—8.00	237—22.40	371—15.50			
108—5.60	238—28.80	374—5.00			
109—51.60	239—28.60	375—322.80			
110—68.20	240—49.40	376—11.00			
111—20.20	241—48.20	377—48.20			
112—64.90	242—47.00	378—8.20			
113—29.60	243—2.80	379—12.40			
114—79.70	245—22.50	380—32.70			
115—302.10	246—41.15	381—20.20			
116—53.15	247—49.90	382—22.40			
117—5.60	248—6.20	383—1.75			
118—35.80	249—14.80	384—17.80			
119—44.40	250—10.80	385—9.60			
120—11.20	251—12.00	386—44.40			
121—12.20	252—20.40	387—33.50			
122—38.30	254—21.60	388—63.60			
123—16.20	255—30.65	389—20.80			
124—26.60	256—13.90	390—40.00			
125—53.00	257—153.40	391—36.40			
126—27.80	258—25.00	392—47.80			
127—25.60	259—16.40	393—26.40			
128—4.00	260—56.60	394—26.00			
129—40.40	261—4.00	395—8.80			
130—4.00	262—50.80	398—12.20			
131—413.40	263—35.40	399—21.00			
132—130.40	264—20.40	400—2.60			
133—22.00	265—28.00	401—20.40			
134—299.20	266—34.00	402—23.20			
135—30.80	267—47.20	403—16.80			

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
404—\$14.20	571—\$30.45	751—\$18.00	938—\$14.85	1110—\$16.75	1305—\$47.00	1507—\$3.40	1584—\$6.20	1663—\$14.40							
405—9.20	572—2.40	752—3.00	939—3.60	1111—20.00	1306—13.40	1508—8.00	1586—10.00	1664—4.20							
406—9.20	573—7.00	755—34.20	940—16.00	1112—11.60	1307—12.60	1509—15.70	1587—7.49	1665—5.80							
407—24.40	574—16.40	756—26.80	941—18.80	1114—6.20	1308—2.90	1510—16.40	1588—5.80	1668—3.80							
408—42.80	575—26.20	757—11.00	942—12.40	1116—5.70	1309—2.80	1511—14.60	1589—10.00	1669—1.60							
409—42.76	576—6.00	759—22.20	943—50.40	1118—3.60	1310—2.00	1512—10.80	1590—23.40	1670—9.00							
410—6.00	577—8.00	760—8.00	944—18.60	1119—5.60	1311—4.40	1514—12.80	1591—8.40	1672—2.80							
412—6.60	578—112.20	761—10.20	945—11.00	1120—12.20	1312—8.90	1515—19.53	1592—33.40	1674—4.60							
413—24.05	579—11.70	762—17.00	946—3.20	1122—15.95	1313—10.10	1516—16.00	1593—12.10	1676—9.20							
414—10.60	580—16.20	764—12.40	947—18.00	1123—9.70	1314—11.00	1518—13.10	1595—8.85	1677—4.00							
416—73.40	581—28.60	765—2.40	948—47.95	1126—17.00	1315—15.00	1519—12.00	1596—50.80	1678—9.20							
417—14.40	582—9.20	766—28.80	949—22.80	1128—5.20	1316—6.00	1520—8.40	1597—120.00	1679—9.00							
418—2.60	583—11.40	767—15.00	950—6.80	1129—15.20	1317—9.00	1521—28.60	1598—45.20	1682—5.20							
419—60.80	585—7.50	768—11.40	952—14.40	1130—31.20	1318—14.90	1522—3.40	1599—5.80	1683—3.20							
420—5.00	586—42.40	769—38.00	953—16.40	1132—2.20	1319—24.30	1523—12.00	1600—9.70	1684—6.20							
421—9.20	587—27.80	770—18.85	954—91.10	1134—6.90	1320—5.60	1524—6.60	1601—7.60	1685—2.40							
422—3.40	588—5.45	771—10.80	955—11.80	1135—12.80	1321—9.80	1525—7.60	1602—21.25	1687—3.20							
423—109.70	589—8.80	772—17.60	956—9.60	1136—24.20	1322—5.20	1526—98.14	1603—6.60	1688—3.80							
424—9.80	590—18.50	773—39.80	957—15.90	1138—10.40	1324—5.00	1527—5.60	1604—4.00	1689—3.40							
425—17.20	591—10.40	774—1.00	958—19.50	1140—12.00	1325—15.35	1528—4.00	1605—9.40	1690—2.40							
426—168.90	592—28.60	775—24.20	960—10.00	1141—6.05	1326—10.00	1529—10.00	1606—4.40	1691—14.40							
427—37.80	593—14.00	776—4.00	961—14.40	1142—10.40	1327—10.60	1530—8.20	1607—3.40	1692—2.40							
429—129.70	594—11.40	777—8.50	962—12.80	1145—14.85	1328—7.20	1533—10.20	1608—5.40	1693—16.40							
431—18.40	597—10.40	779—4.20	963—3.60	1146—13.60	1330—22.00	1536—5.60	1609—12.00	1694—7.30							
433—24.60	598—8.60	780—25.45	964—22.20	1148—13.45	1331—32.00	1538—10.60	1610—18.00	1695—9.40							
434—40.80	599—19.90	781—20.50	965—16.00	1149—13.40	1332—21.20	1539—5.60	1611—8.80	1696—2.60							
435—4.80	600—15.80	783—10.80	966—4.20	1150—3.90	1333—7.00	1540—10.00	1613—4.40	1697—7.80							
436—17.00	601—31.00	784—4.60	967—14.00	1151—2.80	1334—18.60	1541—21.70	1614—3.80	1699—1.80							
437—20.40	603—39.20	785—6.40	969—2.25	1153—5.80	1335—3.00	1542—9.45	1615—4.60	1701—49.40							
438—41.60	604—11.00	786—5.00	970—22.80	1154—8.20	1336—42.80	1543—18.60	1618—16.00	1703—13.60							
440—82.80	605—11.40	788—3.80	971—15.60	1155—18.10	1339—20.40	1544—3.80	1619—13.80	1706—4.80							
441—52.20	607—16.80	789—7.90	972—17.60	1157—10.20	1340—5.40	1545—2.20	1620—7.20	1707—4.40							
442—7.20	608—5.60	790—21.00	973—13.90	1158—19.00	1343—18.80	1547—3.40	1624—4.80	1708—4.20							
444—48.20	610—26.20	791—14.00	974—12.80	1159—10.60	1344—9.80	1550—6.20	1626—9.40	1709—15.80							
445—7.45	612—18.40	792—41.50	975—3.40	1162—13.80	1345—20.00	1551—18.80	1627—5.20	1710—7.60							
446—32.50	613—19.20	794—11.40	976—40.40	1164—4.00	1346—67.20	1552—7.00	1629—16.90	1712—3.00							
447—61.00	614—4.60	795—4.60	978—14.60	1165—2.60	1347—39.20	1554—12.80	1630—6.00	1614—10.05							
448—28.80	615—12.20	798—4.25	979—6.60	1167—18.80	1351—5.40	1555—9.00	1631—8.60	1715—4.32							
449—42.40	616—15.40	799—7.00	980—13.15	1168—5.00	1352—2.40	1556—5.60	1632—6.00	1716—7.15							
450—12.00	618—4.50	800—12.70	981—14.40	1169—16.80	1353—15.00	1557—7.80	1636—3.20	1717—3.00							
451—19.60	620—39.00	803—2.80	982—11.80	1171—3.40	1354—51.20	1558—7.40	1637—4.80	1718—2.40							
453—60.10	621—44.60	804—12.20	984—14.00	1172—8.60	1355—12.00	1559—4.20	1640—15.60	1719—6.00							
454—31.25	622—42.80	805—8.60	985—12.80	1173—35.60	1356—11.40	1560—7.80	1641—6.60	1720—5.40							
455—12.60	623—5.80	808—18.20	986—12.40	1174—14.40	1357—7.40	1561—7.20	1642—3.80	1721—5.40							
456—7.60	624—46.60	809—3.60	987—13.20	1175—4.40	1358—13.60	1562—6.20	1643—5.20	1722—1.00							
457—224.40	626—68.05	810—25.80	988—11.20	1176—9.45	1361—7.40	1564—6.80	1644—5.20	1723—4.00							
458—9.15	627—23.60	811—6.06	989—16.00	1177—15.20	1364—22.40	1567—6.90	1645—5.80	1724—9.60							
459—50.70	628—18.20	812—13.30	991—6.40	1178—5.60	1366—11.80	1568—43.80	1646—20.40	1725—3.10							
460—13.40	629—25.00	813—17.40	992—8.20	1179—4.00	1368—3.20	1569—3.00	1648—1.80	1726—2.60							
461—11.00	630—3.20	814—15.30	993—26.80	1180—18.55	1369—9.90	1570—9.60	1650—24.25	1728—1.50							
463—25.00	631—13.30	815—7.00	994—7.80	1181—7.75	1370—2.60	1571—8.20	1652—5.60	1732—2.70							
464—42.60	632—423.30	817—6.80	995—6.20	1182—10.00	1371—7.20	1572—9.60	1653—15.40	1733—2.80							
466—1.75	633—57.20	818—47.20	996—9.80	1183—29.00	1373—3.60	1573—10.40	1654—4.60	1744—35							
467—21.20	634—6.20	819—42.20	997—15.80	1185—9.00	1374—4.80	1575—7.80	1656—10.30	1746—13.00							
468—33.40	635—20.00	820—10.00	999—15.00	1186—28.90	1375—8.00	1576—2.00	1657—3.60	1747—15.00							
469—15.75	636—15.80	821—14.00	1000—11.20	1187—6.00	1376—6.80	1578—9.20	1658—4.00	1748—10.00							
470—75.00	637—32.40	823—5.00	1001—2.40	1189—40.80	1377—13.80	1579—3.20	1659—8.80	1749—23.00							
471—46.60	638—36.20	825—10.60	1002—6.60	1190—10.00	1378—19.80	1580—17.20	1690—10.00	1750—10.00							
472—4.50	640—4.80	827—32.00	1003—34.90	1192—3.00	1379—5.00	1581—7.20	1661—5.40	1751—10.00							
473—37.70	641—7.20	829—12.20	1004—11.40	1193—5.00	1380—11.20	1582—11.90	1662—2.80	1752—10.00							
474—11.85	642—19.70	830—45.45	1005—8.88	1194—6.80	1382—23.20	1583—16.00									
475—3.80	643—11.60	831—11.40	1006—8.30	1196—3.80	1383—9.20										
476—105.75	644—17.80	833—19.20	1007—43.30	1197—8.46	1385—13.20										
477—10.30	645—4.60	834—4.60	1008—10.30	1198—21.60	1387—9.20										
478—66.00	647—5.80	835—5.80	1009—7.60	1199—10.40	1390—10.40										
479—10.40	648—9.50	836—15.00	1010—13.80	1200—6.80	1392—31.30										
480—2.40	649—18.40	837—9.80	1011—10.90	1201—6.20	1394—6.00										
481—28.40	650—7.40	838—9.20	1012—3.60	1203—12.30	1395—5.90										
482—24.20	651—39.40	839—6.15	1013—5.40	1204—11.60	1396—4.20										
483—168.00	652—7.80	840—9.05	1014—23.40	1207—28.60	1397—3.20										
484—5.20	654—3.40	841—11.60	1015—39.50	1208—19.65	1399—6.80										
485—9.60	655—5.60	842—3.40	1016—25.40	1209—12.00	1400—20.40										
486—33.50	656—55.20	843—34.40	1017—6.00	1210—3.86	1402—6.20										
487—20.85	657—19.25	844—6.40	1018—6.80	1211—3.20	1404—5.20										
488—4.20	658—9.80	846—11.20	1019—11.80	1212—13.70	1405—12.40										
489—12.40	659—21.60	847—17.10	1020—11.20	1213—4.10	1406—4.00										
490—32.80	660—24.40	848—10.00	1021—42.40	1214—8.00	1407—8.00										
491—7.20	661—17.85	849—19.60	1022—25.00	1215—10.20	1408—9.20										
492—83.10	663—4.00	850—8.55	1023—3.60	1216—2.80	1412—3.90										
493—72.00	664—11.20	851—10.40	1024—27.90	1217—4.00	1414—7.80										
494—2.00	665—6.00	852—6.80	1025—5.60	1218—4.20	1415—11.40										
495—20.80</															

General Office—	
Salary, clerk hire.....	1,218 05
Postage, stamped envelopes.....	194 48
Telegrams.....	102 49
Rent for September.....	100 00
Sundries.....	71 26
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	3,062 58
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, Constitutions, Reports, etc.....	615 60
Seals and Daters.....	25 30
Pins, Emblems, Badges, Charms.....	1,499 52
Expressage.....	62 60
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D. (trav. exp.).....	41 70
Duffy, Frank (trav. exp.).....	43 25
Proceedings Arbitration Board, New York City.....	88 00
Tax to A. F. of L., July & Aug.....	1,670 00
	\$27,678 38

Claims Paid in September, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
736	Henry Schall.....	375	\$200 00
737	M. Gannon.....	1	200 00
738	Mrs. Wilhelmine Funk.....	1	50 00
739	Chas. Muller.....	3	50 00
740	Mrs. B. C. Lewis.....	8	50 00
741	John M. Ward.....	8	200 00
742	Wm. J. Guyan.....	8	200 00
743	A. E. Hall.....	8	200 00
744	F. W. Raper.....	10	200 00
745	Mrs. I. C. Austin.....	10	50 00
746	C. R. Jones.....	10	200 00
747	Mrs. F. Schroeder.....	12	50 00
748	J. Smithwick.....	13	50 00
749	Bonde Parson.....	14	50 00
750	Mrs. M. A. Pare.....	21	50 00
751	W. G. Haskill.....	22	200 00
752	W. T. Elliott.....	29	200 00
753	Henry Bisnaw (dis.).....	33	400 00
754	Mrs. M. D. Steward.....	36	25 00
755	Wm. E. Clark.....	46	200 00
756	Paul Walz.....	47	200 00
757	Mrs. J. B. Purcell.....	52	50 00
758	I. S. Maxville.....	52	200 00
759	Mrs. I. Rugg.....	55	50 00
760	Mrs. N. Dahl.....	58	50 00
761	Herman Kummerow.....	58	200 00
762	Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.....	59	50 00
763	Henry Klein.....	60	200 00
764	August Doenges.....	60	200 00
765	Foster Hixon.....	61	100 00
766	Arthur A. White.....	64	200 00
767	Geo. C. Clifford.....	67	50 00
768	W. C. Foster.....	73	200 00
769	Fred W. Reutter.....	73	100 00
770	W. J. Russell.....	73	200 00
771	G. L. Salter.....	74	200 00
772	Mrs. A. B. Schwind.....	120	50 00
773	Chas. S. McCoy.....	125	200 00
774	Mrs. M. M. Townsend.....	128	50 00
775	Mrs. Nannie Ebt.....	131	50 00
776	Robert Jordon.....	152	200 00
777	John Booth.....	153	100 00
778	John H. Eisen.....	153	200 00
779	W. P. Kuneman.....	165	200 00
780	M. P. Gardner.....	165	200 00
781	A. Klingensmith.....	165	50 00
782	Arthur G. Walker.....	167	200 00
783	John B. Widemer.....	183	135 50
784	Chas. M. Platt.....	183	200 00
785	Jas. W. Miller.....	211	200 00
786	Mrs. E. V. Morfoot.....	215	50 00
787	John Klose.....	216	50 00
788	Mrs. Catherine Howell.....	224	50 00
789	Sim Carter.....	225	50 00
790	John Steier.....	252	50 00
791	Wilbur Rush.....	255	200 00
792	Jas. J. Doyle.....	260	200 00
793	Thos. H. Sullivan.....	274	200 00
794	Henry Rodewald.....	281	200 00
795	Adam Emmerdorfer.....	289	200 00
796	J. H. Horton.....	296	200 00
797	Mrs. Annie L. Bragg.....	299	50 00
798	Mrs. Charlotte Dearnally.....	301	50 00
799	Mrs. S. Sprotte.....	309	50 00
800	Mrs. Nora Williams.....	318	50 00
801	Stmuel Holt (dis.).....	825	400 00
802	Arnold Warmock.....	226	50 00
803	Job Brower.....	335	100 00
804	R. E. Lane.....	339	200 00
805	Mrs. H. Jordan.....	349	50 00
806	Mrs. Caroline Meier.....	355	50 00
807	John Pauly.....	355	50 00
808	Mrs. Mary Hawley.....	867	50 00
809	August Neidermann.....	375	200 00
810	John W. Hagen.....	391	200 00
811	Karl Zibush.....	402	200 00
812	Chas. Carriere.....	408	100 00
813	W. W. Oliver.....	417	200 00
814	R. Schmidt.....	419	200 00
815	Mrs. Minnie Boyd.....	423	50 00
816	Mrs. Helina Lawson.....	423	50 00
817	Ole Cleveland.....	457	200 00
818	L. A. Kenney.....	473	200 00
819	Mrs. G. M. Ward.....	483	50 00
820	A. H. DeTurk.....	492	50 00
821	Mrs. Rose Bauer.....	497	50 00
822	E. H. Pulley.....	510	50 00

823	Mrs. Minnie Schubert.....	537	25 00
824	Mrs. H. L. Mather.....	553	50 00
825	Mrs. Laura Reid.....	586	50 00
826	Mrs. Elizabeth Hennessy.....	693	50 00
827	Mrs. E. J. Stone.....	696	50 00
828	Chas. C. Cary.....	700	50 00
829	J. Potschernick.....	717	50 00
830	Mrs. Rosa L. Lock.....	717	50 00
831	Mrs. Hilda Berg.....	720	50 00
832	Chester F. Lemen.....	742	200 00
833	Mrs. G. M. Wilson.....	746	50 00
834	Mrs. Laura Cretsley.....	792	50 00
835	Mrs. Mary A. O'Kelley.....	793	50 00
836	Geo. Harney.....	889	200 00
837	Thos. Crumney.....	974	50 00
838	Mrs. C. Rathert.....	1100	50 00
839	Chas. R. Thomas.....	1183	100 00
840	B. S. Millward.....	1207	200 00
841	Mrs. W. H. Miller.....	1390	25 00
842	Mrs. L. A. Newton.....	27	50 00
843	J. F. McIntyre.....	55	200 00
874	J. J. Banjan.....	169	100 00
845	Jos. Bechtel.....	335	50 00
Total.....			\$13,310 50

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. E. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.
Asheville, N. C.—J. B. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. B. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—T. S. Galloway.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Bldg.; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199, J. C. Grant-ham, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bldg.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st. Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. B. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.; Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1220 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cuttermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storckel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Baton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Wals, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
Illon, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Dewese, 425 Shawnee st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthlaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 1526 Washington ave.; (Stairbuilders)—Brill Haar, 811 E. 147th st.; C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I. W. J. Gorman, 26 South st., West Brighton, L. I.
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swarts, 1410 Sandusky st.; Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Bleris.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. P. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Tracer, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, Marble st., Chicopee, Mass.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1808 17th st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Scanninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warde Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 876 Ashburton avenue.

A Workin' in the Mill

In a shaded southern valley
Tom an' Sue and little Saly,
Joe an' Georgie, Jane and Will
Are all workin' in the mill.
We don't need no education,
Since this is our destination—
A workin' in the mill.

Not rich enough to dress for looks—
'Tis true we hain't no time fer books;
Nigh on ten year, through rain an' shine,
We've made a livin, me an' mine.
We're some in debt—we owe fer rent—
But still we toil, and are content—
A workin' in the mill.

An' this here country's justly proud
To be a raisin' such a crowd,
Always fitten jest to fill
Vacant places in the mill;
Though we look a little shoddy
We air good as enny body—
A workin' in the mill.

The Comp'n'y's built a church-house, too
With painted benches, all bran new;
We're tradin' at the Comp'n'y's store
And don't live very high, for shore,
But we don't never need no cash,
'Cause we uns air jest pore white trash—
A workin' in the mill.

And sometimes we have parties. Phew!
How we dyke out in ribbons new;
Of kissin' games, why, I've hearn tell
The best to play is "In the Well."
The boys do off a sparkin' go,
The gals all like a "steady beau"—
A workin' in the mill.

We air nearly always porely
An' complainin'. I think shorely
This here Comp'n'y's house we've got
Is settin' in a sickly spot.
An' we feel so mighty tired,
We most wish that we warn't hired
A workin' in the mill.

We hear of wide-spread charity
And something called *philanthropy*,
And we wonder if it's ketchin',
An' if any body's fet hin'
Any of it this 'ere way,
To the white slave of today,
A workin' in the mill.

We go to church an' sing an' pray,
An' to the Lord our pennies pay;
Though all our scanty wage is spent,
If with our lot we'll be content,
The parson says that by and by
We'll lay our treasure up on high—
A workin' in the mill.

MARGRET SCOTT HALL.
(Author of "Heart Leaves.")
Kirkwood, Ga.

Slow But Sure

Smith—The hangman's rope and the electric chair are relics of the dark ages and should be discarded.
Jones—Why, I thought you were an advocate of capital punishment.
Smith—And so I am.
Jones—Then what would you suggest as a substitute for the rope and chair?
Smith—Cigarettes.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the wealth of the country is owned by one eighth of the people; that is, seven-eighths of the people are hypnotized by the other one-eighth. How? Simple enough. The hypnotized crowd have an idea that some day they will be able to break into the ranks of the one-eighth crowd

WHILE it is true that the great mass of the people are divided in their politics, I have noticed that they get pretty close together and party differences for the time being are forgotten when an attempt is made to infringe upon the constitutional right to express an honest opinion of the public acts of public men. As Lincoln said, You can't fool all the people all the time.

THE average working man figures his wages by the number of dollars he gets; he don't see the relationship between the contents of his pay envelope and the price of the things he buys.

WHO will reform civil service reform.—Barry.

LOVE may be the greatest thing in the world, but it isn't the biggest.



LOCAL UNION 468, Bayonne, N. J.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst a faithful and conscientious brother, John Lauf, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lauf this local union has sustained the loss of a worthy member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected, a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That his local union hereby express deep sorrow over the loss of our much esteemed brother and extend to each member of his family its heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our late brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that a page of our minutes be set apart for the inscription of a copy, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JACK ROCK,
CHAS. GRIFFIN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow-workman, F. C. Wineland; and,

Whereas, In our departed brother this local union loses a good member and first-class mechanic commanding the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his friends our heartfelt sympathy in his removal, and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his friends; that a copy be inscribed on our minutes; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days in memory of the departed.

JOHN G. GARBART,
J. B. SUMNEY, } Committee.
THOS. TEMPLETON,

LOCAL UNION 110, Stamford, Conn.

Whereas, Michael Rabbitt, an honored and charter member of our local union, has by death been suddenly taken away from his fellow-members, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. D. BLACK,
WM. MURRAY, } Committee.
F. KRAUS,

LOCAL UNION 644, Pekin, Ill.

Whereas, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world and the busy cares of life our beloved brother, Chas. Hewitt, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. J. DAVIS,
J. N. HUFFMAN, } Committee.
D. M. LEAN,

LOCAL UNION 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life Brother Martin Jensen, who has been a faithful member of our local union ever since its organization and

or one year was its able and efficient treasurer; and,

Whereas, It is the desire of this local union to publicly bear testimony to the high Christian character and usefulness of the deceased and to express our sense of sorrow and regret at the loss we have sustained, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in meekness to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply deplore the untimely death of our brother, and shall ever cherish the recollection of our pleasant fellowship and association with him in our union; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a union, bear united testimony to his devotion, loyalty and usefulness in his department of Christian labor and the uplifting influence of his life's character; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; that copies be sent to the local papers for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. L. DONEHUE,
J. F. FEENEY, } Committee.
A. KOYEN,

LOCAL UNION 1576, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the busy cares of life our beloved brother, Thomas Doty, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eyes upon the widowed and the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES DRAKE,
WM. BARBER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 81, Rockaway, N. Y.

Whereas, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Bro. Edward Weeks, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LEWIS A. MULDOON,
DANIEL C. DOCKER, } Committee.
EDWARD W. RACK,

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

Whereas, Death has again visited our union and taken our esteemed brother, Cornelius Q. Connor, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Connor the union loses a faithful member and a very efficient workman; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 23, extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minute book be devoted to a copy of these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

OWEN G. HUTCHINSON,
M. E. HINES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.

Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, George L. Grover, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him, who departed from this life this 15th day of September, 1903, be it

Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed we mourn the loss of one in every way worthy of our respect and regards; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and recommend them to Him who orders all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that they be spread

on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WILLIAM J. OWEN,
R. B. LEATHERMAN, } Committee.
A. C. BAIN,

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us our esteemed and worthy brother, Eugene Parks, to the great beyond where the sound of the gavel is heard no more and where we all sooner or later must join him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days from this date, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union, and also that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and one to each daily paper of this city and THE CARPENTER, with a request that they be published.

V. W. WAINWRIGHT,
FRANK BULLARD, } Committee.
T. O. WEBSTER,

LOCAL UNION 255, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Whereas, It has been the will of Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Wilbur Rush; and,

Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing and a faithful worker in building up the Brotherhood, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of this local union, one copy sent to the family, one to the General Office, to be printed in our official organ of the Brotherhood, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

CARL A. OELRICH,
JNO. S. CARSON, } Committee.
W. L. BLANCHARD,

LOCAL UNION 1357, Valparaiso, Ind.

Whereas, The great and supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us the wife of one of our worthy and esteemed fellow laborers, Mrs. J. A. Jackson; and,

Whereas, The intimate relations held with him in this fraternal order makes it eminently befitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life out of our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all who knew her best.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with him and the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the organization and a copy be printed in a local paper and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. DUSENBERG,
E. WANDERS, } Committee.
D. L. MATHEWS,

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earth to a higher throne the beloved wife of our brother, E. W. Stanton, who while in life was all that a fond and loving wife and mother could be, having the love and confidence of her husband, and in passing away she has gone before him to a higher sphere of blessedness, therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to our worthy Brother Stanton our deepest sympathy in this hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this union; that a copy be published in the Connellsville News, Connellsville Courier and THE CARPENTER, and that a copy be presented to Brother Stanton.

J. M. FRANKS,
H. SEARSON, } Committee.
F. H. CHRISTNER,

LOCAL UNION 510, Duquoin, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our fellow worker and brother, G. E. Pulley, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in this sad bereavement, and may the grace of God enable them to say "Thy will be done," and to bear with patience and humility their great loss of husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in

mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page in our records be set aside for a copy of these resolutions of respect and condolence, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. C. THONBERRY,
WM. HOLLOWAY, } Committee.
E. M. WRIGHT,

Child Labor Class Murder

Child labor is an evil that tends to grow ever worse, because its results become, in turn, causes and means to its further extension. A part of the workmen are driven by poverty to set their children to work. Those children displace other workmen and so increase the competition among adults for employment. That increases the poverty of the parents and drives still more children to work. And so it goes on in an endless chain. Again, the employment of children stimulates the production of semi-automatic machinery and so increases the demand for child labor and decreases the demand for adult labor. From this point of view it is at least as necessary to abolish child labor as to prevent the importation of coolies. From another point of view it is still more important. These children are our children, and when our poverty forces them into the mills it deprives them of education and of healthy childish play and youthful pleasure and dooms them to physical, mental and moral degradation. Child labor is class murder. If the workers consent to it, it is class suicide—something much more horrible than the sort of "race suicide" that President Roosevelt is worrying about.

Song of the Wage Slave

The land it is the landlord's,
The trader's is the sea,
The ore the usurer's coffer fills—
But what remains for me?
The engine whirls for master's craft;
The steel shines to defend,
With Labor's arms, what Labor raised,
For Labor's foes to spend.
The camp, the pulpit, and the law
For rich men's sons are free;
Theirs, theirs the learning, art, and arms—
But what remains for me?
The coming hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall bow,
And hearts that have the courage, men,
To make the future now.

I pay for all their learning,
I toil for all their ease;
They render back, in coin for coin,
Want, ignorance, disease;
Toil, toil—then a cheerless home
Where angry passions cross;
Eternal gain to them that give
To me eternal loss.
The hour of leisured happiness
The rich alone may see;
The playful child, the smiling wife—
But what remains for me?

They render back, those rich men,
A pauper's niggard fee,
Mayhap a prison, then a grave,
And think they're quits with me;
But not a fond wife's heart that breaks,
A poor man's child that dies,
We scorn not on our hollow cheeks
And in our sunken eyes;
We read it there, where'er we meet,
And as the sun we see,
Each asks: "The rich have got the earth,
And what remains for me?"

We bear the wrong in silence,
We store it in our brain;
They think us dull, they think us dead,
But we shall rise again.
A trumpet through the lands will ring,
A heaving through the mass,
A tramping through their palaces
Until they break like glass.
We cease to weep by cherished graves,
From lonely homes we'll flee;
And still, as rolls our million march,
Its watchword brave shall be—
The coming hope, the future day,
When wrong to right shall bow,
And hearts that have the courage, men,
To make that future now.

—Ernest Jones.

Eight-hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

- Aberdeen, Wash.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Alexandria, Ind.
Alton, Ill.
Anaconda, Mont.
Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Argentine, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Bay City, Mich.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beachmont, Mass.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Beaumont, Tex.
Berkeley, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Berwyn, Pa.
Bessemer, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise City, Ida.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brockton, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clairton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffee, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
Davenport, Ia.
Dedham, Mass.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
East Boston, Mass.
E. Hampton, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elmhurst, Ill.
El Paso, Texas.
Englewood, Ill.
Ensley, Ala.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
Fishkill, N. Y.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Colo.
Fresno, Cal.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Texas.
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Colo.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Col.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
- Greenwich, Conn.
Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hingham, Mass.
Highwood, Ill.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Homestead, Pa.
Houston, Texas.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hubbard City, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Independence, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Irvington, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Colo.
Lake Charles, La.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lebanon, Ill.
Lee, Mass.
Lenox, Mass.
Leominster, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.
Lockland, Ohio.
Long Beach, Cal.
Long Branch, N. J.
L'g Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Gatos, Cal.
Loveland, Colo.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, Ill.
Malden, Mass.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Marion, Ind.
Maywood, Ill.
McKeesport, Pa.
McKee's Rocks, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Menlo Park, Cal.
Meriden, Conn.
Milford, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Moline, Ill.
Mooreland, Ill.
Morristown, N. J.
Montclair, N. J.
Mount Olive, Ill.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Nelson, B. C.
New Albany, Ind.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Newberryport, Mass.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New London, Conn.
New Orange, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newton Cent., Mass.
New York, N. Y.
New Whatcom, Wash.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, O. T.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ouray, Colo.
Paducah, Ky.
Palestine, Tex.

- Palo Alto, Cal.
Parsons, Kan.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Percy, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Peru, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Pittston, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Plymouth, Pa.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, Ohio.
Portland, Ore.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Rahway, N. J.
Randsburg, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Roswell, N. M.
Rutherford, N. J.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salem, Ill.
Salida, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewickley, Pa.
Sharon, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Sparta, Ill.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Colo.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englew'd, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
- Total—343 cities and towns.

EXPULSIONS

Ed. Smith, of Local Union 113, Lincoln, Neb., has been expelled for appropriation of the local union's funds.

J. I. Scinner, formerly business agent of the Newark, N. J. District Council, has been expelled from the U. B. by that body for misappropriation of moneys collected by him for initiation fees and dues.

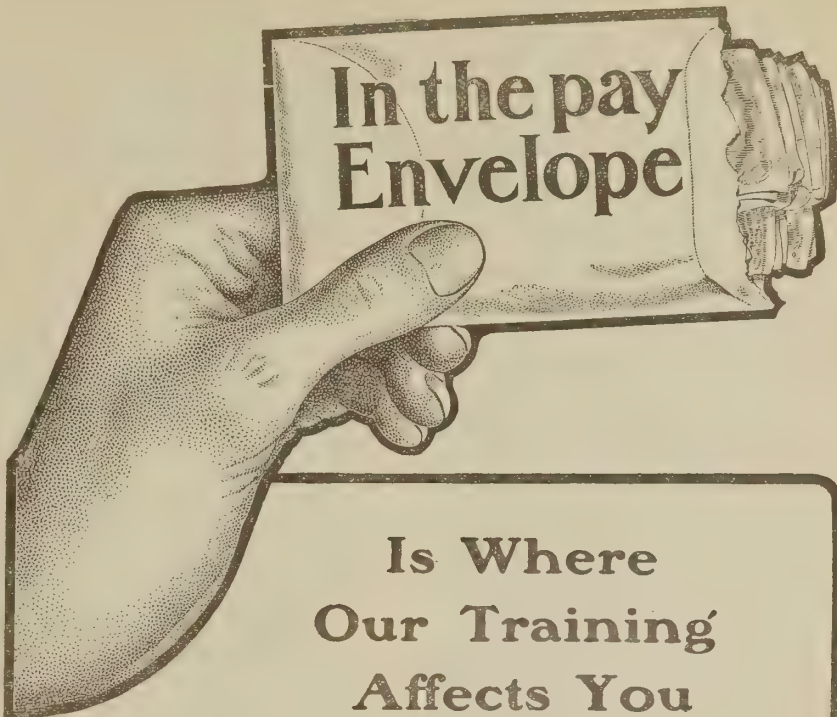
Business Agents' Badges.

In compliance with numerous requests the General Office will hereafter supply badges for business agents on application of any District Council or Local Union at the price of \$3.50 apiece. The badge is a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and is very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General office.

Mr. N. A. Gladding, vice-president and secretary E. C. Atkins & Company, saw and saw tool manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed as one of the commissioners from Indiana to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis, 1904.

What would you think of a man playing a game of cards and cheating himself? That's exactly what you do when you vote against your own class interest. It's worse than dealing from the bottom of the deck.

- Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Stamford, Conn.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Sterling, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Streator, Ill.
Summit, N. J.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Taunton, Mass.
Telluride, Colo.
Terrell, Texas.
Thompsonville, Con.
Toronto, Can.
Tiburon, Can.
Toledo, Ohio.
Topeka, Kan.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Trenton, N. J.
Tucson, Ariz.
Union Hill, N. J.
Unionport, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Vallejo, Cal.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Colo.
Waco, Texas.
Wakefield, Mass.
Warren, R. I.
Washington, Pa.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watsonville, Cal.
Waukegan, Ill.
Westchester, N. Y.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Newton, Mass.
West Superior, Wis.
Whitesboro, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita, Kan.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Wilmington, Del.
Woburn, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.



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<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Elec.-Lighting Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridge Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Show-Card Writer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Elec.-Railway Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ad. Writer
<input type="checkbox"/> Machine Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor	<input type="checkbox"/> Analytical Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Drafts.
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Machinist	<input type="checkbox"/> Wireman	<input type="checkbox"/> Textile-Mill Supt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Toolmaker	<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamo Tender	<input type="checkbox"/> Textile Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Patternm'kr	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Molder	<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat. and Vent. Eng.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Build.	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Arch. Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Elec. Mach. Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Law	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name _____ Age _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____

Curiosities About Wood

The strongest wood which grows within the limits of the United States is that known as "nutmeg" hickory, which flourishes on the Lower Arkansas River. The most elastic is tamarack, the black, or shellbark, standing not far below. The wood with the least elasticity and of lowest specific gravity is the *Ficus aurea*. The wood of the highest specific gravity is the blue wood of Texas and Mexico. The heaviest of foreign woods are the pomegranate and the *lignum vitæ*; the lightest, cork.

The tensile strength of the best known woods is set forth in the following, words "tensile strength" meaning the weight of power required to tear asunder one square inch of each: Ash, 14,000 pounds; beach, 11,500; cedar, 11,400; chestnut, 10,500; cypress, 6,000; elm, 13,400; fir, 12,000; lance, 23,000; *lignum vitæ*, 11,800; locust, 20,500; mahogany, 21,000; maple, 10,500; American white oak, 11,500; pear, 9,800; pitch pine, 12,000; larch, 9,500; poplar, 7,000; spruce, 10,290; teak, 14,000; walnut, 7,800; willow, 13,000.

The weight in pounds per square foot (without fractions) of the well-known woods (dry) is as follows: Butternut 25; cedar, 35; cherry, 45; chestnut, 38; cork, 15; dogwood, 47; ebony, 83; box elder, 43; elm, 41; blue gum, 52; water gum, 62; white hickory, 49; shellbark hickory, 43; holly, 47; juniper, 35; lancewood, 45; larch, 34; basswood or lime, 73; mahogany, 66; hard maple, 46; white maple, 34; mulberry, 35; white oak, 53; persimmons, 44; pear, 41; pitch pine, 41; red pine, 36; white pine, 34; yellow pine, 33; plum, 49; poplar, 33; quince, 44; rosewood, 45; sassafras, 30; spruce, 31; sycamore, 38; tamarack, 23; black walnut, 14; white walnut, 32; the willows from 30 to 26, and the yew, 49.

Four hundred and thirteen different species of trees grow in the various States and Territories, and of this number, sixteen, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water. These woods of high specific gravity grow mostly in the arid regions of New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.—National Builder.

Experience

Experience teaches through life's plodding,
Where a dollar is at stake,
There are those alert to capture
And the glittering bauble take;
If we would avoid disaster
Too much confidence does not pay,
For we're apt to meet dishonor,
Oft disguised, along the way.

Though the weeds of greed and envy
Flourish in each path we find,
Still above them noble actions
Bloom in blessing for mankind;
And there's comfort in this knowledge,
There are still some honest men;
With the thought there comes new courage
To resume our tasks again.

And by plodding on and upward,
Though the way is rough to climb,
Hoping still, through perseverance,
Toil may reach the top sometime;
Knowing well for every sorrow
Dealt us by the hand of Fate,
Happiness, an even measure,
For all grief shall compensate.

Many seek undue advantage:
Knaves would crowd you from your place,
Push you down to stand upon you,
Where you've fallen in the race.
But, thank God, a few are faithful
To deal justly as they strive,
And to know such men and motives
Keeps the spark of faith alive.

And experience, ever faithful,
Though our wisdom's dearly bought,
Can be trusted as a teacher—
Thorough are her lessons taught;
But when hardships all are mastered,
And all struggles overcome,
Toil's reward shall be thrice welcome
In success that's fairly won.

Kirkwood, Ga. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

An Improved Emblem Badge

We have added quite a neat improvement to our small badge or pin bearing Brotherhood emblem. We now offer the badge for sale in the shape of a button with screw attachment to be inserted or screwed on the front part or badge from the reverse side of the buttonhole. The price of the improved emblem badge is 25 cents each, same as for the badge with pin attachment.

Orders, for not less than a half dozen, specifying whether either button or pin is desired, will be promptly attended to by the General Office upon receipt of the necessary amount.

A Difference

1863—1903

Once black slaves were held as chattels,
In the Southland, long ago—
Bought and sold as cows and horses,
For our parents tell us so;
And they'd take us to "the quarters"
Where their "darkies" used to dwell—
Rows of cabins, clean and cozy,
Ante-bellum stories tell.

Healthy, happy pickaninnies,
Romp, rolling in the sun,
Eating plenty, living easy,
Light their toil when tasks begun;
Not a care and not a sorrow
For the future nor the past,
All anxiety for "rations"
Gladly on "Ole Massa" cast.

"Massa" wants them "sleek and likely,"
"Mistis" keeps them fat and fine;
Yes, the negroes were well cared for,
Who were slaves in "Auld lang syne."
Thus we see the "land of cotton"
And the black slave of the South,
Bere they learned the freeman's lesson
How to live from hand to mouth.

Now we'd draw another picture
While professing liberty,
And would ask a prosperous nation:
Who shall set the white slaves free?
Pale-faced children ever toiling
In the mine and in the mill;
Plain facts can not be mistaken—
Slavery's stigma shames us still!

Though we term the masters *bosses*
And the slaves are *hired hands*, free,
Free to toil and at their leisure
Starve and learn economy!
Hands are free, unkempt and hungry,
Well-fed slaves were bought and sold;
Masters furnished food and shelter,
Clothed, protected slaves from cold.

Pale and sickly untaught children,
Where the noisy looms must run,
Are the factory hands now toiling
From the dawn till set of sun;
Where the threads are always breaking
White mill hands pace to and fro,
Young lives spent in mutely watching
Whirling spindles swiftly go.

But no master gives them shelter;
From his bounty they're not fed,
But the pittance of their earnings
Buys the hungry children bread.
And before the week is ended
All their scanty hoard is spent,
For it pays for shabby clothing,
Goes for doctor's fees and rent.

Robbed of childhood, hopes soon blighted,
Wearily they tread their round,
For to Capital, the tyrant,
Baby "hands" for life are bound!
But mill owners have invested—
They must have their dividends;
They elect the legislators
And the law their right defends.

Now the voices of the people,
In their dire necessity,
Cry in vain, 'neath grievous burdens,
For diffused prosperity.
When shall righteousness and wisdom
All the ways of men control?
Ah! God grant a wave of justice
O'er our country soon shall roll.

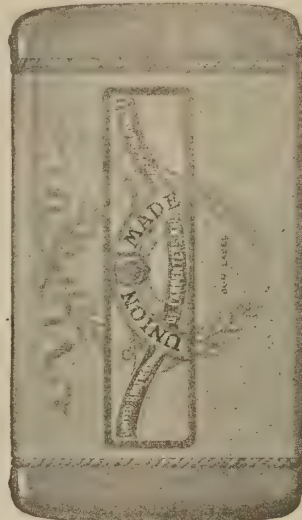
May the stars and stripes float proudly
O'er a nation truly free,
And no more the cry of bondage
Stain our boasted liberty;
May our leaders bravely, nobly,
Steer aright the "Ship of State"
Till love and peace and charity
Banish avarice, strife and hate.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

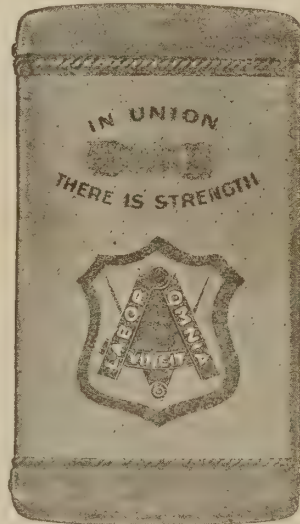
To Boom Our Union Label

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is being registered as rapidly as possible in the different states—our MATCH-BOX, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustration our match-box is an article which



will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on white ground, representing enamel.

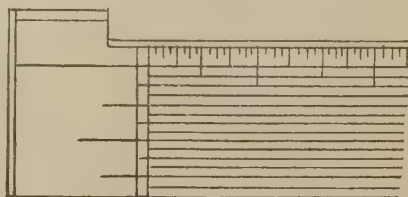
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local unions than the purchasing of our match-boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

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For "setting up" molding machines. When ordering state size of molding head and projection of cutter. Price \$1.00. Write for particulars.

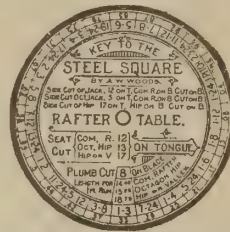
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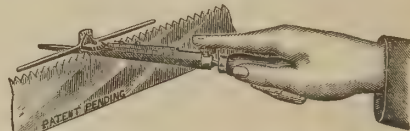


It is of celluloid, 3 in. in diameter, with revolving disks. One side giving the lengths and cuts of rafters—common, octagon, hips and valleys, from 1 to 24-in. rise; on the other side is given the same as above, from 1° to 90°.

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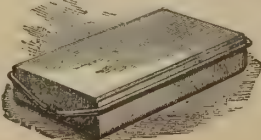
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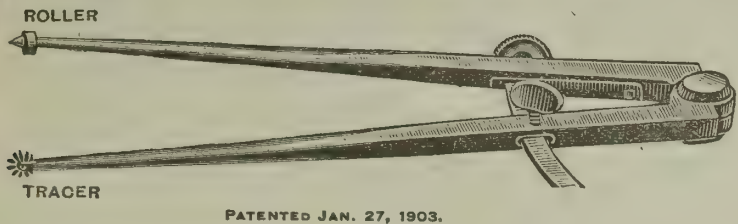
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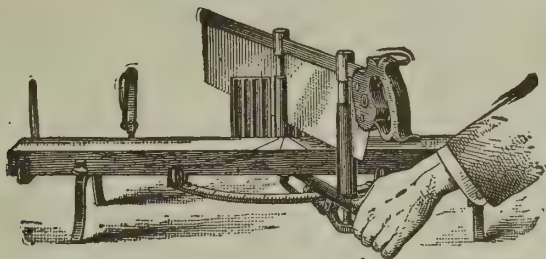
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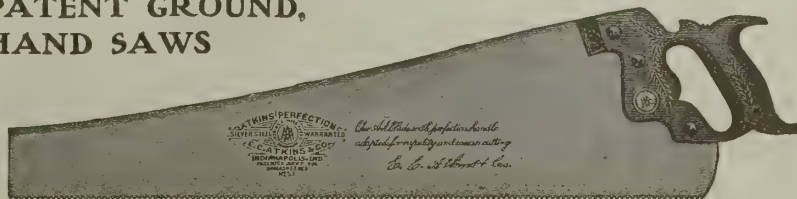


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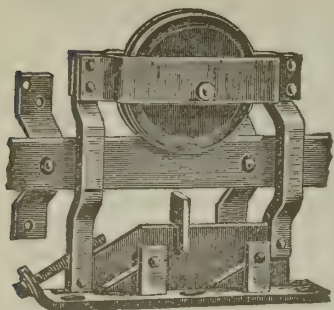


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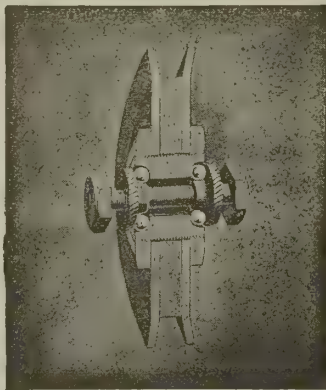


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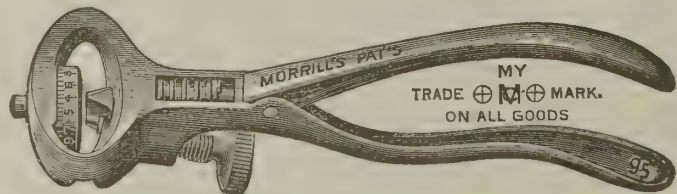


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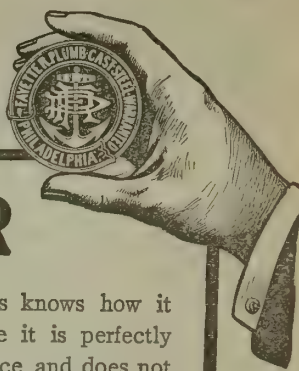
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII---No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1903

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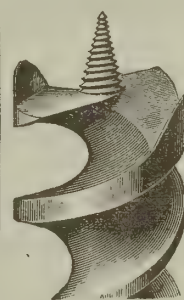
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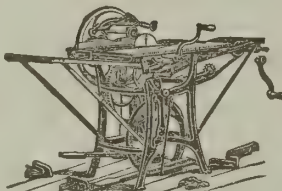


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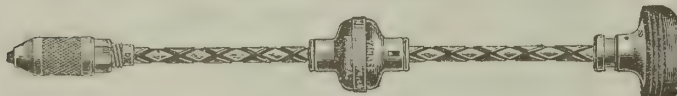
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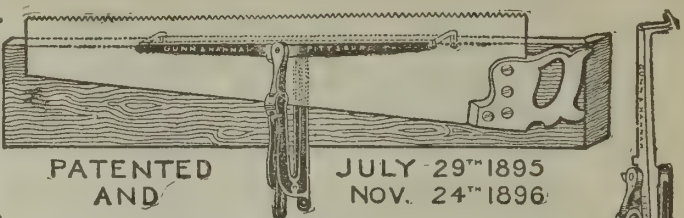
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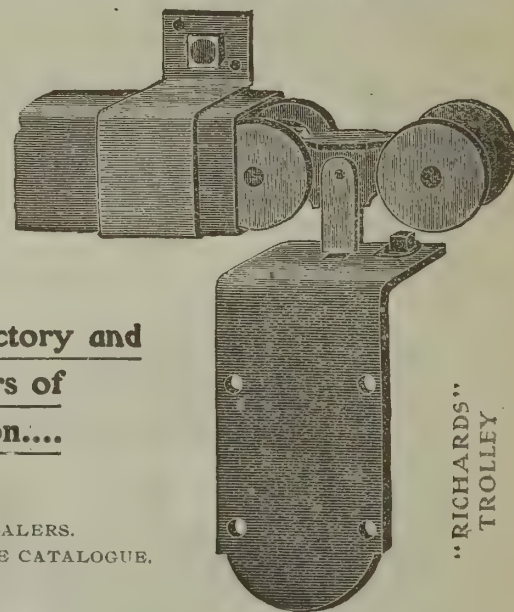
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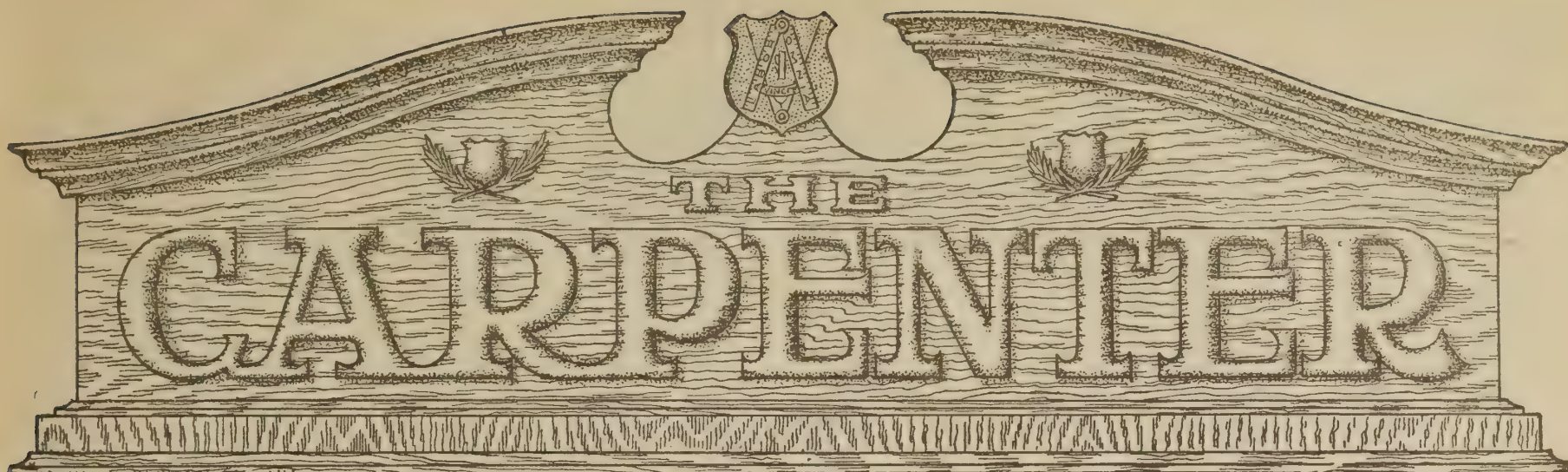
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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



OELWEIN, IA.—Carpenters as well as other craftsmen will do well by steering clear of this city, as it is flooded with idle men, especially carpenters. Trade is not up to our expectations and wages are low. Stay away.

WARE, MASS.—Work here has been plentiful this season, so far, but now most of the larger jobs are completed. We are working nine hours for a minimum scale of \$2.50 per day. Our local union is yet in its "creeping clothes," but prospering and taking in new members every meeting night.

VALEJO, CAL.—The contract between our local union and the Builders' Association, regulating wages and hours, expiring on the 17th August, we would request all carpenters to remain away from this city until a new agreement has been effected, of which due notice will be given through the columns of our Journal. At present everything runs smoothly.

VAN WERT, O.—The Local Union 1711' recently organized here, is doing splendidly. It is the only trade union in town and is making a great stir. Even the contractors are all in favor of seeing the carpenters organized. Work is fairly good and as soon as the new union is prepared for a demand the wages will be increased without a struggle. It would really be beneficial for some of the older local unions could they see the good results accomplished by Local Union 1711 in so short a time. They would surely make up and come to the front.

DE SOTO, ILL.—Our little Local Union 1121 is doing fine. Financially we are under the obligations of no one and have quite a surplus in our treasury. All the carpenters in town are members of the union, standing up manfully for their rights and the adopted wage scale. Up to April 1st last we received \$2.25 for nine hours. On that date we demanded an advance of 25 cents per day, which was granted without any opposition. Our members are all employed and prospects for the summer season are good.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Our local union is in fine shape and has had three years of smooth sailing. As we are making a trade demand and business being very dull at present, we would advise all carpenters to stay away pending a settlement and until trade conditions have improved.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The report* from this city published in the July CARPENTER requires rectification in as much as our now prevailing minimum wage scale is not 37½ cents but 35 cents per hour. A statement to this effect in the next issue of our journal will be most satisfactory to us.

NEW IBERIA, LA.—Some of our contractors are still holding out against us and refuse to recognize our union. We would earnestly request all carpenters to avoid this place, as by so doing they will enable us to arrive at an adjustment of our controversy. Business is dull, keep away pending a revival.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX.—Work is very dull here and as a consequence many of our members were obliged to go to other towns for work, which has caused a decrease in our membership. In view of the adverse circumstances we are proud to say that we are holding the greater part of work for union men.

ELKINS, W. VA.—Most of our members having started to work nine hours per day with ten hours' pay on August 1, and complications probably arising through our efforts to bring those contractors in line who have not agreed to our terms, we would advise the brothers to stay away from this place for the present.

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.—Moved by an editorial article in the CARPENTER, Local Union 642, lately passed unanimously the following resolution and instructed the secretary to forward a copy to our official journal: "Resolved, That Local Union 642 endorses the efforts made for securing direct legislation as a step towards the establishing of labors unquestionable right to the full enjoyment of its product." There is a strong sentiment in and outside of our union that industry must be re-organized, or rather, organized on a fairer basis.

COLUMBIA, PA.—The state of trade in this town is very discouraging. With the exception of an annex to the Steam Laundry Works there is not a building

going up, and in this case we are informed that the owners will hire the men required themselves and at so low a rate as 20 cents an hour. Our members are all employed on jobs out of town, anxiously awaiting a revival of business when we hope to have an opportunity to obtain a much-needed advance in wages. Under prevailing conditions Columbia is certainly not a desirable place for carpenters to work in and we would advise them to give it a wide berth.

ANISTON, ALA.—A damage suit has been brought against the President and Secretary of Local Union 376 by J. W. Galliher for alleged damages accruing from a publication in the *Labor Review*, whose editor is also included in the suit, to the effect that he had been placed on the unfair list by the local union. The total amount sued for is \$30,000. The case will come up for hearing at the fall term of the city court, and, as may well be imagined, will be watched with interest by both workingmen and employers. Trade is dull here; carpenters should keep away.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Judging from the large number of new men coming here from all sections of the country the town is extensively advertised as a health resort and mechanics' paradise. Some are coming here from places a thousand or more miles distant, bringing their families along, only to be disappointed and destitution staring them in their faces. The fact is that the supply is far in excess of the demand. There are three men for every one man's job, and we earnestly advise brothers contemplating coming here to provide themselves with sufficient cash to pay their fare back.

QUINCY, MASS.—At the time our schedule took effect one petty contractor by name of Wm. Stedman withheld his signature to our agreement and consequently the men in his employ were ordered by Local Union 772 to quit. Shortly afterwards the same men went back to work and the union instructed its Secretary to serve written notices on them, calling them out again. Thereupon Mr. Stedman got possession of one of the notices and on its strength sued the union for damages and had the Secretary summoned to court. The union engaged one of the best lawyers, fought the case and won it. Although our defense in this lawsuit cost us good money we are satisfied at its outcome, which shows that, after all, labor unions still have some rights in the state of Massachusetts.

PORTALES, N. M.—Trade is so dull here and times in general so hard that many of our members were compelled to leave town and secure employment elsewhere. Nevertheless, we hope to pull through; the members still here are of good material and those who left us will return as soon as trade revives. Portales at the present time is a good place for carpenters to avoid.

PORT ALLEGHANY, PA.—Our L. U. is progressing nicely and the outlook for the future is bright. We are working nine hours, and our minimum wage-scale is \$2.50 per day. We are encountering some difficulty, at present, the owner of an opera house under construction, having awarded the contract for plastering to an outside concern, which employs non-union plasterers. We are now conferring with other building trades in the matter, and hope that it may be amicably adjusted, and organized labor recognized by the owner of the building.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—For some time past business was booming in this city; at present, however, it is all over and there are more carpenters on hand than the trade can stand. The contractors, taking advantage of the situation, are doing their utmost to reduce the wages and are trying to disrupt our organization entirely. They now refuse to give employment to the members of our Local Union 1207. We would request all the brothers to pay no heed to advertisements inviting carpenters to come to Charleston, W. Va. Please stay away from this city until further notice.

CHICAGO, ILL.—There is an unprecedented influx of carpenters to this city from all parts of the country, especially of men with clearance cards. After depositing their cards the majority of them are unable to secure a job, and as a consequence any amount of destitute cases are complaining at our district office. A large number of buildings on 25-foot lots can not be started on account of the new ordinance requiring much light shafting, cutting up the rooms in a manner which makes them useless as flats. Further, we have a strike on in the Union Stock Yards, involving 700 men, to add to our depression. From this illustration of the present situation brothers will readily see that we are confronted by great odds without having men from other cities come here, in some cases without a penny in their pocket. Brothers, be wise and stay away from Chicago, Ill.

AKRON, OHIO.—Owing to the unsettled conditions of the building trades here at the present time and to the fact that we have a number of our men out of work, we would advise all members of the brotherhood to stay away from this place until conditions have changed.

BETHLEHEM, PA.—We are still among the living and doing our best in our struggle for shorter hours. Work is very slack here, most of our members, unwilling to work for unfair contractors, had to go outside of the district for work. We would request all carpenters to stay away from Bethlehem until further notice.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Local Union 1318 had a pretty hard fight in keeping its organization intact and getting it to its present standing. Nearly all of the resident carpenters are within our fold and we have plenty of work to last all season. We were organized on the 19th of November and have certainly been doing well for such a short length of time. Our membership this moment amounts to over 50. The nine-hour system will go into effect on December 1st and that clause of our trade rules which provides that no member shall work with any non-union man took effect on August 1st. All our undertakings have been successful so far and our members feel greatly encouraged.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The status of trade is very satisfactory and encouraging here at this time. A large number of buildings are under course of erection among them a ten story steel building and other large brick stores. On some of the jobs the wages paid over-reach our minimum scale which is 35 cents an hour for eight hours' work. All men are employed and there is more room for good mechanics, of the other kind we have more than is needed. All local unions in this district are growing in membership and doing well generally, they are now preparing for Labor Day. We have also a fight on here, which is directed against an unfair lumber company and a bitter one, lasting the whole past year and leaving us unable to tell when and how it will end. Should trade continue as favorable as it is at present, we shall make a demand for an increase of 5 cents per hour.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Detroit, Mich.	Sioux City, Ia.
Asheville, N. C.	Defiance, O.
Norwalk, Conn.	Telluride, Col.
Salina, Kans.	Alameda Co., Cal.
Morristown, N. J.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Providence, R. I.	Danvers, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.	Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Aniston, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Houston, Tex.	

A Warning

All brothers are hereby warned against H. J. Smith, formerly a member of Local Union 364 of Council Bluffs, Ia., and delegate to the Trades' Assembly of that city and that body's Treasurer. H. J. Smith, about two months ago, left his home for parts unknown leaving his wife and daughter in destitute circumstances and taking with him over \$60 of the Assembly's funds. He is about thirty-eight years of age, of sandy complexion, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, and is greatly addicted to pipe smoking. Look out for him.

Look Out for Him!

Ed Van Alstine, a member of Local Union 1261, Iliou, N. Y., and a contractor, has absconded with the amount of two weeks' wages due his help. He also borrowed money from fellow-members which he never paid back. Was placed under fine and expelled by the local union. Look out for him!

Beware of Him

William Longfeld, a member of L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, after obtaining money from the Business Agent as a loan, left the city and went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he tried the same game, thereby causing his union considerable annoyance. Local Union 171 would hereby warn all brothers to beware of William Longfeld, as he has been found utterly unworthy of assistance.

Where Are His Relatives?

VALEJO, CAL.—Bro. Martin Frisom, a native of Norway, came to us last April and in the second week of his first job met with an accident. He was removed to a San Francisco hospital, where he finally died. He was buried in the city of Valejo, Cal., on August 2d, 1903, Local Union, 180 defraying the attending expenses, raising the necessary amount by a pro rata assessment.

The deceased came here from Grand Forks, N. D., a perfect stranger to the members of L. U. 180, whose efforts to locate his relatives in this or his native country have so far proved futile.

Members or readers who can give any information as to the whereabouts of Bro. Ericson's relatives will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Wanted!

A General Agent in every State in the U. S. for a Carpenters' Tool. Sample, \$1.
HENRY W. DEHNE,
117 E. 8th St., Marion, Ind.

Stairs! Stairs!

I will forward to any address the most simple method on stair building in every branch; winders a specialty. Price, 25 cents; blue prints in full detail, 25 cents extra. I also give instructions by mail. Write for particulars. Address

STAIRS, 18 Walnut Terrace,
Bloomfield, N. J.

EXPULSIONS

J. R. Berry, of Local Union 1159, Alamogorda, N. M., has been expelled by the local union for stealing tools from his fellow workmen.

Union Principles

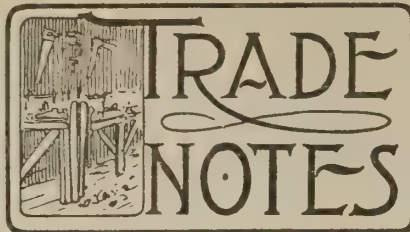
Selfishness says to the union man:

You make me pay as much for an average workman as for the highest class workman—that is unjust to you, the high class workman.

The high-class workman replies:

I may work faster and better than my fellow: so much the better for you, if I am willing to take the same pay. But his children are as numerous as mine. His children eat as much. His wife works as hard as mine. He is a human being like myself. We are union men, and our aim is not to get the most possible for the individual, but to get enough for all.

That is one of the fundamental principles of union labor, and one of the glories of true unionism.—Exchange.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 531, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—We have made a demand upon our contractors for the eight-hour workday, to take effect on September 1, next. There appearing to be no serious objection offered by the contracting builders, we are looking forward for success.

Successful Trade Movements

BAR HARBOR, ME.—Our difficulty with the Builders' Association has come to an end. We are now working eight hours, our wages have been advanced 25 cents per day. We have been more successful than we expected to be and are well satisfied with results.

PALESTINE, TEX.—We finally won a complete victory over our bosses and the eight hour day is now firmly established here. Our minimum wage-scale is \$2.50 per day, most of our members, however, are receiving \$2.80. Palestine, Tex., is now entitled to a place on our "Eight-Hour List."

NEWTON (MASS.) AND VICINITY.—After a strike of fifteen weeks' duration, for an increase in our minimum scale from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, we have compromised the difference with the Master Builders' Association, by accepting \$2.80, as the minimum scale of this district, and the strike has been declared off. This district comprises Newton, Waltham and Watertown and vicinity.

The Reference Card Nuisance Defeated

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

We desire to let you and the brothers of the U. B. know that our difficulty is settled. We are proud to say that by a united effort and concerted action we have scored a victory over our employers. The reference card plan, the pet scheme of the Interstate Employers' Association, has been defeated and become a thing of the past, and the contractors now desist from any attempt at inauguration of that nuisance. On the other hand we have secured an increase of wages of 20 cents per day. Yet, in order to attain this favorable result we were obliged to make some concession on our part, inasmuch, as we had to agree not to enter into any sympathetic strike, without first submitting the matter in dispute to arbitration. This, however, is not bad, as it may appear on the face of it, as all trades, with the exception of the painters, have agreements with their bosses prohibiting the employment of non-union men in any of the crafts.

J. M. GRIFFIN, B. A.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Local Union 115.

Thomas I. Kidd's Tirades

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have before me a copy of the journal, published by Thomas I. Kidd, Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, and I must confess that for abuse and gall, I have never seen anything in a dime novel to beat it. I am especially surprised at the language used by Mr. Kidd, knowing that he, as well as the General President, of his organization, have received their

schooling in the ranks of our Brotherhood.

Mr. Kidd states: We never claimed shop hands and machine-men until 1898. Now, if this was true, how did he, being a wood-turner, become a member of the U. B. ten years previous to 1898? And, if this is so, how is it that their Gen. Pres. Mulcahy was also a member of our organization until 1890? If Mr. Kidd's assertions are based on facts, both, he and G. P. Mulcahy must have joined the U. B. under false pretences.

Mr. Kidd lays great stress on Downey's decision; I understand that, for there is no doubt in my mind but that either he or some of his clique have assisted in the drawing up of this decision. And, before we accept any of its terms let the Umpire (if he is as fair-minded as he pretends to be) come forth like a man and tell us where he went, when he left the city of Indianapolis, to get that decision; a decision rendered in entire disregard of the evidence produced and the facts laid before him.

I will say further that Thomas I. Kidd, can not name one city where his organization is obeying Downey's decision, why should the U. B. abide by it? What is good for the goose is certainly good for the gander.

Mr. Kidd is using strenuous efforts to make organized labor believe that our U. B., in 1894, gave him control over all mills and shops; yet, he admits that he was never officially notified of any such action taken by the U. B. and can not produce anything to prove his assertion.

In conclusion, I will say, that judging from the tone of his journal, Thomas I. Kidd would like to have some one at the head of the U. B., who might be twisted by him and his gang. But because we happen to have men, in the General Office, who have grit and backbone to stand up for our rights, he uses the vilest abuse against them that he can command.

Let Thomas I. Kidd and his organization do as much for organized labor as the U. B. has done, and then it may be time for him to crow. I am for the U. B.

J. E. POTTS,

Boston, Mass.

Local Union 33.

Labor Leads Capital

Capital depends on labor, but the latter does not depend upon capital. If all the laborers would vanish from the world to day capitalists would perish in less than six months, for production would cease and famine would reign from one end of the earth to the other. But if all capitalists would pass down into their graves and bury all their wealth in their tombs, laborers would not only survive, but grow rich, for then they would get full amount of the wealth produced by their exertions. It is true that they would be without money and without machinery, but they would soon create these, as they have already created the wealth of the world.—Rev. Father McGrady.

A Trades Union should not be rated secondly to any fraternal or other organization. If it was not for your trades unions, which enables you to earn living wages, you would not be in a position to contribute to the support of the fraternal orders of any kind. You have a right to belong to any kind of organization your inclinations direct, but your trade obligation stands, or should stand, A No. 1, far above all others, and should take rank above all other organizations.—Union Sentinel.

EVERY man working for wages should belong to the union of his trade or calling.

More Comments on the Appointment of a Colored Organizer.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The members of Local Union 544, El Paso, Tex., have followed the discussion on the negro question in the recent issues of THE CARPENTER with great interest, and decided to enter protest against the appointment of a colored organizer for the following reasons:

First. We do not believe it to be to the best interests of the U. B. to force its members to accept the negro as their equal. Many of our members have expressed themselves as being more loyal to their Southern training and nature than to their trade organization associated with the negro. As Southern men, knowing the nature of our Southern brothers, we feel safe in saying that the stand taken by our General President in espousing the cause of the negro will, sooner or later, bring on a clash that will endanger, if not entirely destroy, some of our local unions in the Southern States.

Second. In the South the man who puts himself on an equality with the negro evokes for himself the contempt of every true Southerner, and what will apply to the individual man will also apply to the organization. Should the U. B. not renounce the attitude assumed by our General President towards the negro question, the Southern man will have to decide on the question: Shall I stay in, or join, the U. B. at the risk of depriving myself of the respect of my fellow-men and at the sacrifice of the social standing of my family, or stay out of the organization that is looked upon with contempt by the entire business and social world of the South?

A negro organizer will be confined to work among his own race, not by the Constitution of the U. B., but by the natural law placing the white man above the negro. The city that is large enough to have a union of colored men will certainly be of enough importance to white carpenters to also have an organization, and in such places the negro carpenter will not have to labor under the disadvantages that some localities have.

At the time we organized our local union here in El Paso we were not in possession of the address of our General Office and were compelled to communicate with L. U. 114, who kindly sent us a copy of THE CARPENTER which enabled us to effect our organization. The same local union also had to furnish the address to the carpenters in Alamogordo and Albuquerque, N. M., who, upon receipt of the same, joined the U. B.

This goes to show that while there are white organizers in the field, there are not enough of them to cover the territory, and that the white organizer would accomplish a great deal more good for the U. B. than a colored organizer.

We claim that there are many important territories being more neglected in this respect than the negro sections of the South.

J. H. ROGERS, V. P.
A. C. JOHNSTON, R. S.
F. H. NELSON.
T. E. WORSHAM.
FRANK DIFENDERFER.
El Paso, Tex. Local Union 544.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have been much interested in the April number in relation to the organizing of colored carpenters in the South.

Our Southern brothers are perhaps more to be pitied than blamed for their feeling in regard to the colored people, as it is the result of their training from early childhood, and on account of their training I suppose they suffer more than tongue

can tell. I would not train a child of mine like that for any sum of money. I rejoice greatly in being absolutely free from such feeling. I could associate with a negro or a Chinaman, or any other nationality or color, provided the person behaves as a man ought to behave and does not live on the product of other people's labor. If "The negro was created solely for surveying land with a jackass," I see no reason why that work is not as honorable as surveying a board with a jackplane.

Some of our Southern brothers have evidently not studied the labor problem very deeply when they can write "that there is no need to ever fear the competition of the disorganized colored carpenter;" for the unorganized colored carpenters of the South are not only a danger to those who live in the South, but the unorganized carpenters in New Orleans are a danger to the organized carpenters of San Francisco, and the unorganized, unskilled workers in China are a danger to the most skilled workers in America. The workers are a class, and when one worker is degraded the whole class suffers without regard to color or nationality; and if we can lift up one branch of the working class the whole class is benefited.

It may be best for our colored brothers to have their own unions where the race prejudice exists; but sitting with a colored brother in a lodge-room does not require us to invite him to our home, any more than it would compel me to invite to my home J. P. Morgan, Mark Hanna, J. D. Rockefeller, or anyone else of the capitalistic rich white trash of the "Four Hundred," who might belong with me to some lodge or order like the Masons, Knights of Pythias or Odd Fellows. I might have to sit with some of that rich white trash in a lodge, but that would not force me to invite them to my home to torture my family with their fashionable snobbery.

There are capitalists and rich people who do useful work, and earn their own living, who are just as good as any ordinary workman; but an industrious negro who works to earn his own living is surely a more desirable companion in a lodge or at home than a capitalist who lives in luxury on what he obtains by speculation, interest, rent or profit from the products of the labor of other people. Let us have the colored carpenters organized. Let us have all the colored people organized in unions, and let us have organized all the "poor white trash" all over the land that does useful work. Let us unite and so reorganize the government of the United States that we shall have an industrial government instead of the present military government with its soldiers to kill working people who ask for more pay for their work. Let us study the industrial problems and learn the tricks by which the larger part of the wealth we produce is diverted from us into the pockets of those who do not do any useful work; and when the working people, as a class, realize that it is through the machinery of government that their products are turned over to the non-producers, we will soon find a remedy by assuming control of the government; and our labor unions are needed to teach us to stand together, white or colored.

TARAL T. FRICKSTAD.
Oakland, Cal. Local Union 36.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I notice in the April issue of THE CARPENTER quite a number writing about the appointment of Bro. Burgess as organizer. In a certain respect I agree with the remarks of most of them, but in some respects I differ widely from them. In the first place I agree that it is not wise

for the G. P. to appoint a negro to organize the white carpenters of the South. It might do in the North, but I notice he does not appoint any up that way. It is just the same in government affairs—it seems as though the Northern people think that a negro is good enough for the Southern people but not for the Northerners. As I wrote the G. P. at the time he appointed Burgess, that if he was appointed simply to work among the negroes I thought it a good appointment. I think so yet.

Some of the writers in the April CARPENTER say they don't think the negro ought to be organized at all. They are very wrong. It is necessary to organize them for the reason that in the South especially they are the greatest drawback to organized labor that we are encountering, for the reason that they work for lower wages than the white carpenters can afford to do. It is true that, as a general thing, they are not as good mechanics as the white man, but it can not be denied that some of them are very good workmen. In a good many places where I have been the negroes have much the greatest amount of work to do, because they work cheaper. I have often had men ask me the question: "Can you tell me where I can find a negro carpenter?" At the same time they knew I was a carpenter and out of work, but they wanted a negro because he would work for less money than I would. I have sometimes told them that if they had any work to do I would be glad to do it. The reply would be: "Oh, it is a cheap job and I could not afford to pay you your wages." Therefore it is necessary that we organize them, if for no other reason than for our own protection. Again, I have always found that the negro, when organized, are, as a rule, stronger adherents of trade rules than their white brothers are, and in case of any trouble they can be depended upon to stand firm for the cause. And, again, I have never found any of the negro union carpenters who was not willing, and even anxious, to be advised by the white unions. But then I have also found a great many negro carpenters who object to the negro organizer, for the reason that they have very little confidence in a negro, anyway, and they have been so often swindled out of their money by some sharper of their race. I have frequently been told by the negroes that they were afraid to trust any negro who came to them with any kind of a proposition to get their money. I have taken a good deal of interest in the negro unions in the last two or three years, and I have visited their meetings, and always found them anxious for me to give them a talk, and I have also been able in a number of instances to settle difficulties between them. Therefore I say by all means go ahead and organize the negro, but don't try to make the negro organize the white man in the South. "It can't be did."

Fraternally,
J. I. WAITE,
Tifton, Ga. L. U. 1445.
SAVANNAH, GA.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Seeing so many protests against the appointment of W. H. Burgess as southern organizer by our General President, I feel it my duty as a southern man to answer in part several of the communications and to stand by the action of our worthy President.

One brother says that Burgess is from Birmingham. Another asks, "Why in Texas don't you keep your negroes North and let him organize the North?"

In answer to one of these brothers I will say that Burgess never saw Birming-

ham in his life; to the other let me answer that Burgess was never north of the Mason and Dixon line, but was born and raised in South Carolina, and at the time of his appointment as organizer he was President of Local Union No. 318, U. B. of C. and J. of A., of Savannah, Ga. Our brothers of Local Union 887 of Hampton, Va., can not see the necessity of organizing the negro. There may be none in Virginia; but in Georgia he must be organized. I was born and raised among them; my father once owned some of them, and I know them. Some of our Virginia brothers say that they can not compete with us as mechanics. To some extent that might be true; but in Georgia we are always in competition with them. The contractors prefer them because they can get them cheap. In Burgess' own home city we have three hundred white carpenters and five hundred negro carpenters, and the latter have less unemployed than the whites. The reason is that they are not well organized and can be hired for less wages. So I say we must organize them; for if we can afford to work all day on a scaffold beside them, then we can surely afford to meet them in the hall for an hour or so once in a while.

Whether or not Burgess is the right man to organize the negro in the South remains to be seen. I am satisfied that the General President will take him out of the field if he does not suit the place. My opinion is that the white man could organize the negroes better than a man of their own color, because they look with suspicion upon any of their own color who may rise above them.

But that is not my business. The Constitution gives the General President the right to appoint whomsoever he likes, and we should not criticize the actions of our President, who, I am sure, is acting for the best interest of the Brotherhood, as he sees it.

But I am sure that we must organize the negro in the South, notwithstanding some opposition to it. The mere fact that all of the boss builders in the South are advocating leaving the negroes out of the unions is a good reason why we should organize them. Being in the position of Business Agent in our city for the past six months, I have had occasion to notice the great necessity of organization. Let the good work go on, and let us hope for the day when there will be equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Then the great problem that confronts our brother about Mrs. McGinty and Mrs. Burgess at the sewing society will solve itself, and the white man and the black man in the South will march on down the stream of time in peace, as in years gone by.

Fraternally yours,
SOUTHERN CARPENTER.

ATLANTA, GA.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have been very much interested in watching the discussion going on in THE CARPENTER, resulting from the appointment of a colored organizer, which was perfectly in line with the action taken by the Atlanta Convention.

It has been some fourteen years since I came to Atlanta from Michigan. During all of these years I have given the negro question considerable study from a carpenter's point of view and also from a union and non-union standpoint. From my experience in Atlanta I find that the negro does not come into competition with the white mechanic in the shops, factories, on the office buildings or on the finer class of work. Where a first-class job of work is required the white mechanic has it his way as far as the negro

(Continued on page 6, 3d column.)



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

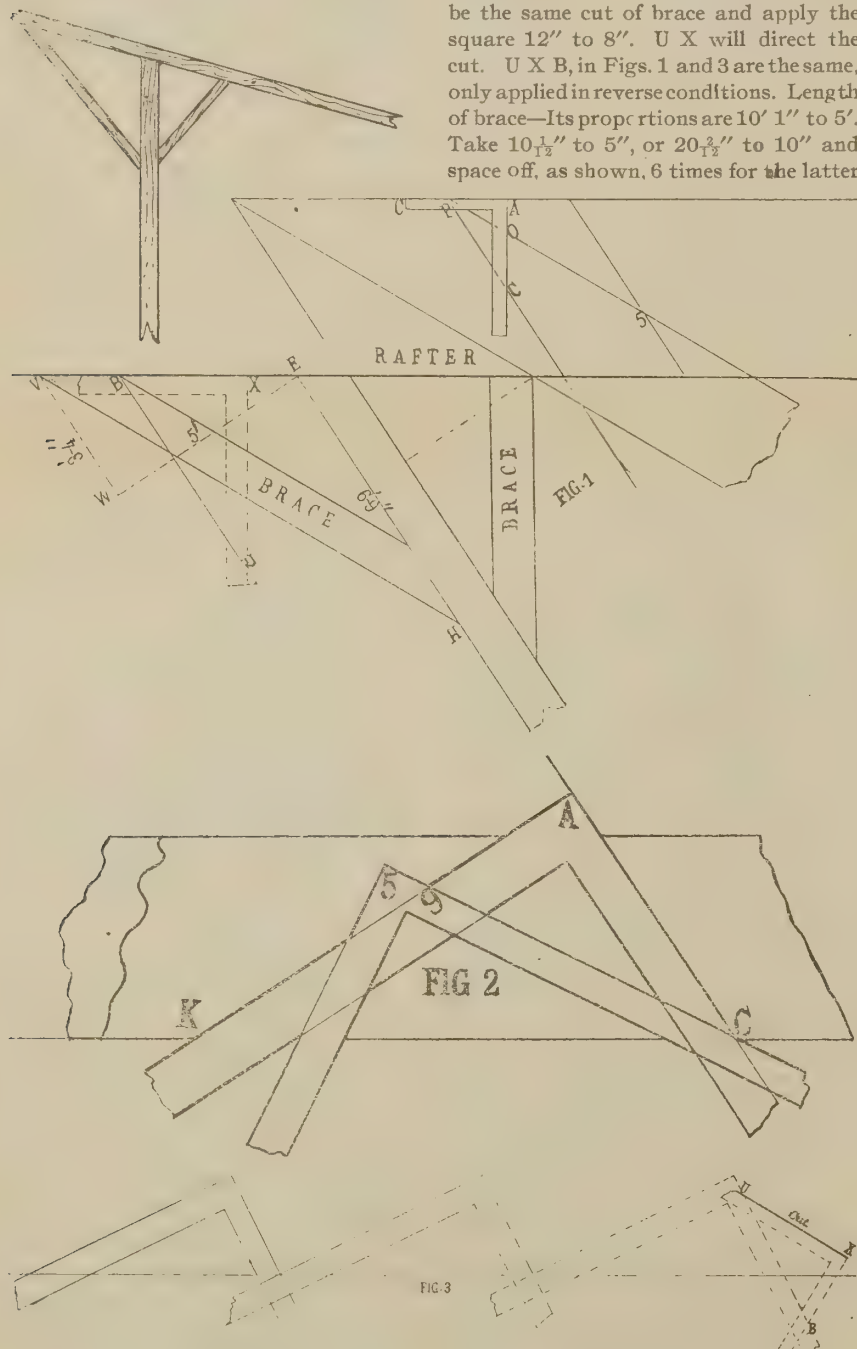
Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

How to Cut a Rampant Brace

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I lately saw a copy of THE CARPENTER and I like it very much. I formerly worked at carpenter work, but for some years I have taught school. There is one thing I would like to know—how to lay out a long and short brace like this: I can do it with a draft, but I would like to know how to do it with the square, without a draft, the same as I lay out a common brace or rafter. I have asked a good many carpenters and have not found one who could lay out such braces without a draft.



I enclose 25 cents in one-cent stamps for your reply and a few copies of THE CARPENTER.

Yours very truly,

J. C. MULLISON.

Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

Our first care will be to find the inclination or pitch of timber the brace is to fit against. In this case it is about 8" rise

per foot. The post is vertical. Assume the height of brace as 6' 9" from E to H (Fig. 1) and the level run as 5' 0", or W E. The level run being determined, find the height. Five times 8" is 40", or 3' 4". Then 6' 9" plus 3' 4" = 10' 1", the plumb distance from V to H. The level run or distance is 5' 0"; hence 5' on one side of the square and 10' 1" (or 10 1/2 inches) on the other side will give the cut proportions to fit against the vertical post (but not the top cut). The same is found in the following manner: Let the square K A C, Fig. 2, be the pitch of the roof or rafter V E, with the rise along A C. Let C 5, Fig. 2, represent the vertical cut of brace, Fig. 1, whose proportions are 10' 1" to 5', and let other intersect at 9, then A 9 C will be the cut proportions for top of brace to fit against rafter. It will be seen that C A 9 is the same angle as P A O in the upper right-hand corner of Fig. 1, hence A 9 to A C will be the cut. Again, let B U, Fig. 1, be the vertical line and throw across this line the square with the proportions 8" to 12" (rise of roof) and if X B is carried on it will be the cut. This method may be employed directly on the timber by making the vertical cut of brace on it and applying the square as shown. Again, let U B, Fig. 3, be the same cut of brace and apply the square 12" to 8". U X will direct the cut. U X B, in Figs. 1 and 3 are the same, only applied in reverse conditions. Length of brace—Its proportions are 10' 1" to 5'. Take 10 1/2" to 5", or 20 1/2" to 10" and space off, as shown, 6 times for the latter

and 12 times for the former figures, because we have in the first instance a scale of 1" to 1'; hence 12 times. The brace on the reverse side is gotten between. The true length of the brace under discussion is 11' 3 1/8" from V to H, Fig. 1.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This is a superior way to obtain lengths of rafter

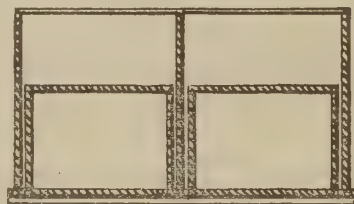
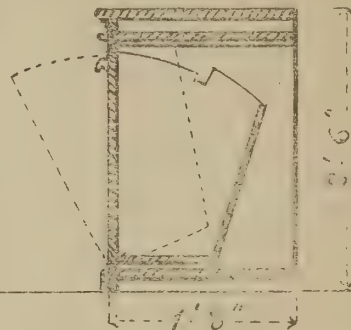
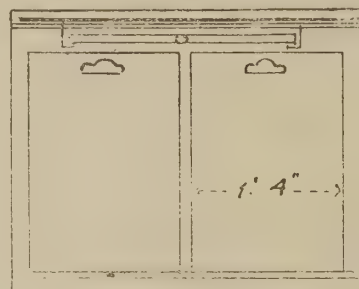
braces. For information write to the advertisers of books in our journal treating on the subject.

For the Good of the Craft

BY H. J. KNUDSEN



REPRESENTATION of three sets of flour bins: Fig. 1, a bin to tilt in front, a full size detail of the tilt is shown. Fig. 2, a bin to tilt in the center, over a one-half round, nailed to the floor. Fig. 3, is a



bin with a paneled front, hung like a cupboard door; one side and a bottom, and the one-fourth round side, of galvanized iron. All provided with breadboard, to slide in at the top.

Mr. Editor, of THE CARPENTER, if you find the above illustrations of sufficient interest to the readers, you may find them a place in your columns.

Denver, Colo.

Local Union 55.

Some Devices and Novelties of Which Our Readers Should Know

BY FRED T. HODGSON



THE first of these is a handy grindstone frame, Fig. 1, made by Mr. Arrowood of Greenock, Texas. In describing the frame, he says: "I had the frame of an old bicycle and utilized it in connection with the stone. I cut out the middle brace (1), and

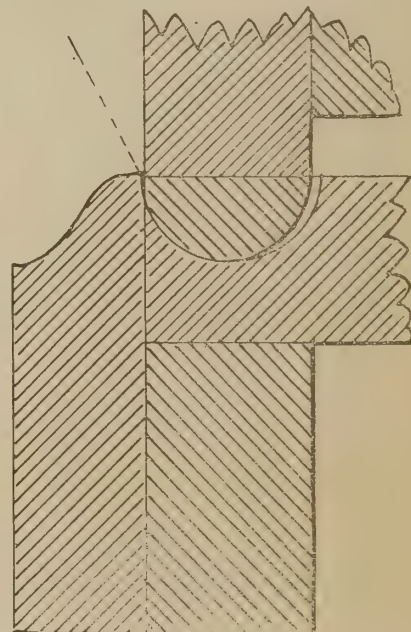


FIG. 1.

ing. It is shown at Fig. 2, and is so arranged that it can be attached to an upright stud or to a scaffold pole if necessary. Indeed, it can be fixed to most any piece of timber. The one shown is made

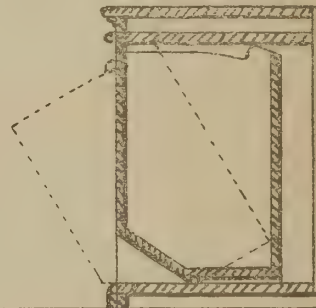
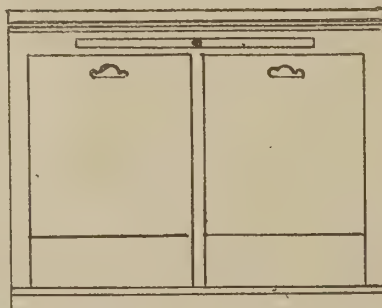


FIG. 2.

then took a two by four timber and made the frame (2) and stapled it to a stout post (3). Then I made the frame for the grindstone, and braced it underneath, as shown. I removed the hind wheel of bicycle that had little sprocket wheel on, and cut out the spokes. Then I took a piece of soft wood, trimmed it to fit square

of iron, but it may be made of wood, all except the pulleys, hooks, and the straps around the pole.

Often it is necessary to divide a circle into a number of equal parts, and it is too much trouble to "step" around with compasses, and takes too long a time. A ready method is shown at Fig. 3. Let A B C be a circle which we wish to divide into any number of equal parts; draw a diameter A B, and from A and B with the radius A B strike arcs cutting at D. Now divide A B into the given number of equal parts, and through the second division point from either end draw the line D E cutting the circle at E, then the line (on chord) A E is the required length of side for the given polygon.

Fig. 4 shows what may be termed

"A Universal Scale." It consists of a triangle having a base of 6 inches and an altitude of 6 inches. The base is divided into 30 parts. These parts are connected

us suppose it is to be divided into 12 parts, and then apply it to the drawing, using it as a scale. This is far more accurate than the usual

B for the bearings, and with a solid collar worked at C. A wooden or bone handle is fitted at one end D, and a nut is used at E to hold the stone on the spindle. The stand may be of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hardwood, the two side pieces being shaped as at F, Fig. 6 and the base as G, Fig. 6. A plane iron is shown in position for sharpening at H, and for supporting the back end of this a $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. diameter rod I may be dowelled between the supports. The side pieces may be glued and screwed to the base, and a couple of screw holes should be bored through the bottom for securing to the bench. Fig. 7 is a cross section through the spindle showing the bearings, a brass socket being used at J,

that I ordered five more at my hardware store. Now I have a neat set of core-box planes which take up little space in my tool chest."

Doubtless many of the thousands of readers of THE CARPENTER have, in the course of their work, been obliged to invent many curious kinks and devices for the purpose of doing odd out-of-the-way jobs, and if they would put them in shape and submit to the readers of this paper the methods by which they got over their difficulty, I am sure they would be doing good missionary work, and would get the good will and appreciation of their fellow readers.

(To be Continued.)

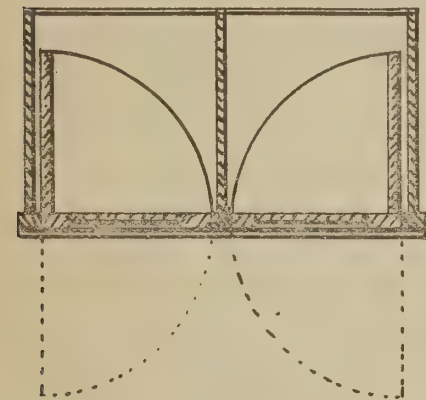
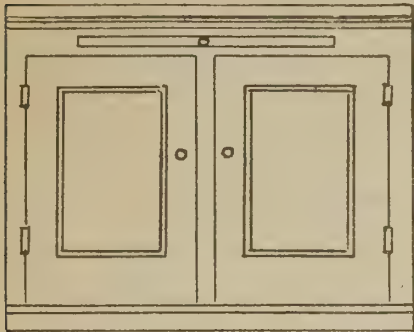


FIG. 3.

with the apex of the triangle by radial lines. Lines parallel to the base are drawn through the triangle, to enable

method of drawing parallels from points on a line drawn through one end of the given line. It takes far less time and does not deface the drawing. The draughtsman can construct in like manner a scale to fit any case, and which may be used in the same manner as a scale. Other applications will be obvious.

A revolving oil-stone, while novel, is not a bad idea, and a correspondent to a building paper asks how he can make a wooden stand in which to hang a revolving oil-stone $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. He has been answered as follows:

"It will first be necessary to make a spindle as Fig. 5. This may be forged from a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. round iron worked down to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. at A, where it passes through the stone, $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. in diameter at

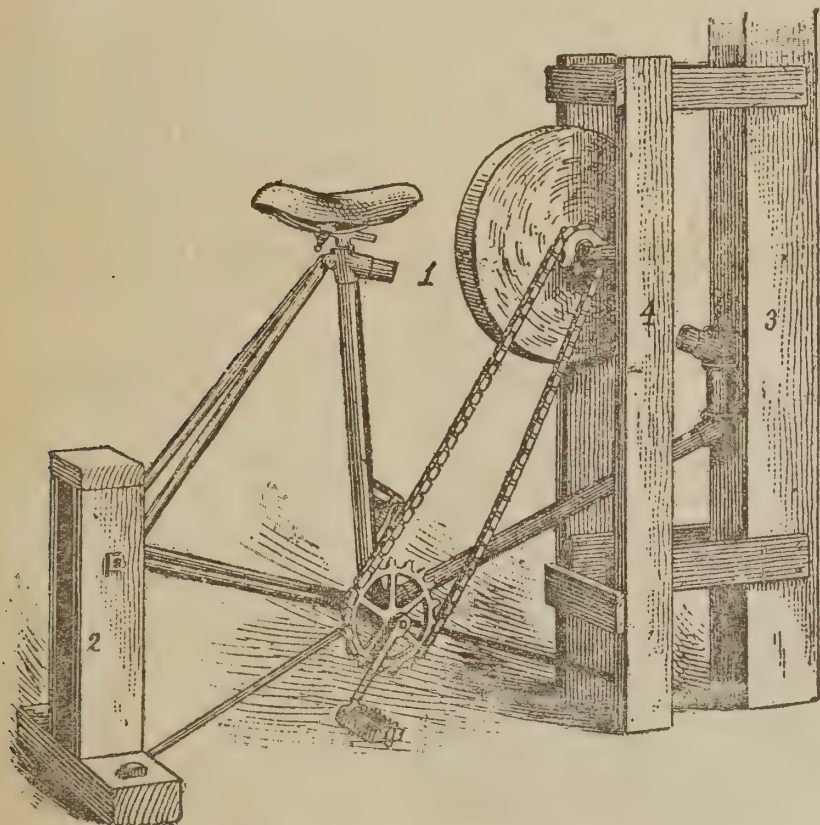


Fig. 1. A Novel Grindstone Frame.

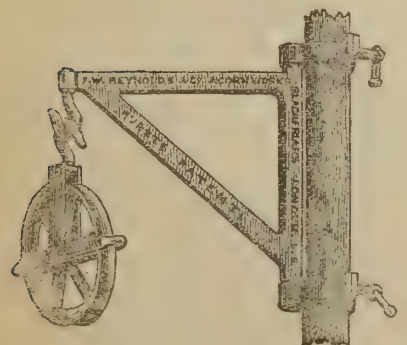


Fig. 2. A Handy Hoist.

one to hold parallel to the base the paper on which the divisions are to be taken.

To divide a line of unknown length into any number of equal parts mark on the edge of a strip of paper the length of the line as taken from the drawing. Let

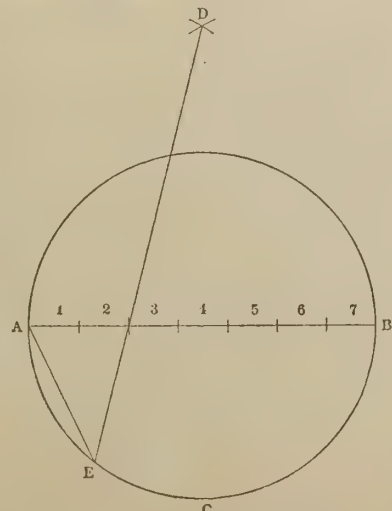


Fig. 3. Dividing a Circle.

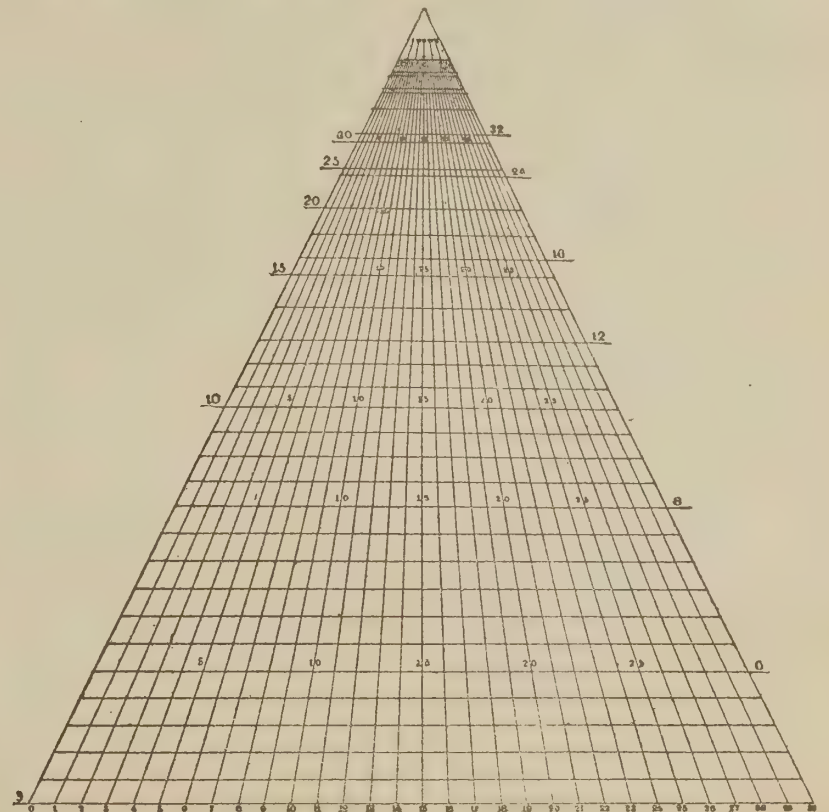
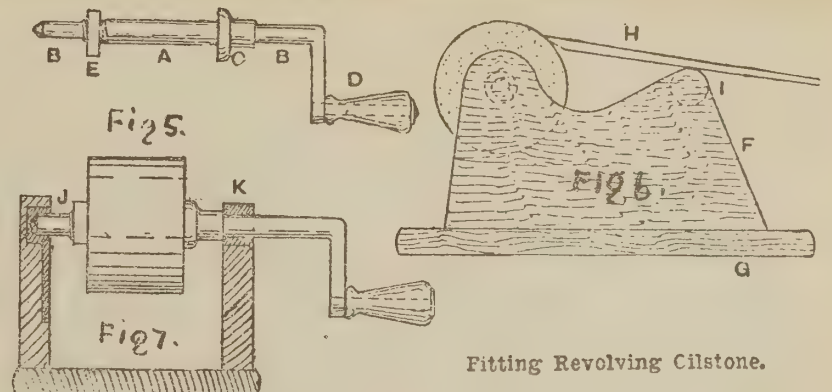


Fig. 4. A Universal Scale.



Figs. 5, 6 and 7. Fitting Revolving Oilstone.

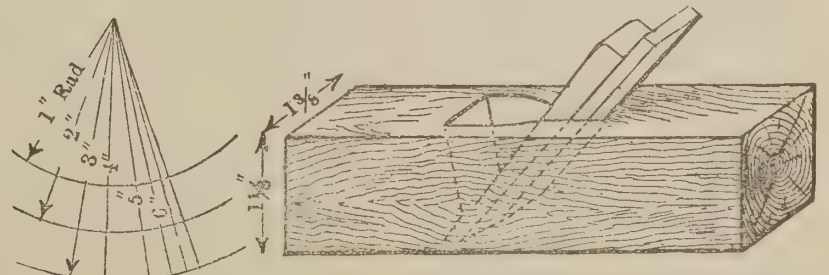


Fig. 8. A Handy Plane.

and a simple bearing made out of a couple of $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. brass plates secured to the side with screws at K."

A pattern maker, writing to *The American Machinist*, says: "Last Christmas Santa Clause was unusually kind to my little son, sending three small boxes of tools. In each box was a small plane made of beech, the dimensions as shown in sketch, Fig. 8. I took them to the shop and planed the bottoms to the radii, as shown, and from an old file made blades or knives to suit. These worked so well

The man in the dark follows the cry of "Progress" without really knowing whether it comes from ahead or from behind.

☛ ☛ ☛

TRUE, there is a limit to what unionism can accomplish. That is no reason for abandoning unionism or belittling its possibilities. It is a reason, though, why unionists should make a candid study of conditions and try to find out the other means by which to do what unionism can not achieve.

The Labor Leader

BY FRANK DUFFY

WE hear a great deal of late about the labor leader. He seems to be one of the most important personages on the face of the earth. We are all anxious to meet him and find out whether he is a member of the human family or not. His doings are heralded far and wide; his movements and his resorts are closely watched; his actions are carefully and suspiciously scrutinized. If he keeps the most select company, he is too reserved and high-toned—he is living on the fat of organized labor. If he associates with politicians, he is a political "labor fakir" looking for a job. If his company is not of the most reputable character, he is a bum, and if he joins in the every-day life of the workers, and allows himself to be entertained by them at their expense, he is a loafer. Yet he is one of the most essential members of the labor movement. We expect a great deal of him. He must be intelligent and educated; he must be a man of tact, diplomacy, conservatism and reticence. These qualities must be blended in his make-up, and yet to appearances must remain a workman. He must always do that which is right, and never do wrong. He must always be a winner, and never a loser. He is expected to give advice and instruction on all sorts of subjects; in fact, he must be "perfection personified." Don't you think we are expecting a little too much from our leaders? Does any other organization expect so much from theirs? Do we ever assist them in their struggles and trials? In the majority of cases we find fault with them—give them no encouragement, not even a kind word. We leave them to fight the battles of life, our battles of injunctions, strikes and lockouts, without offering them the benefit of our advice or the assistance that we ought. Let us in the future have a little compassion and consideration for these men who devote their time, energies and lives that our conditions may be improved.

Labor Organization of Very Ancient Origin

Labor organizations are not, as it is often claimed, of recent date, but of very ancient origin. Plutarch says:

"Under the reign of Numa, the first king of Rome after Romulus, 712 B. C., the inhabitants of that city were of various nationalities or factions, who were by no means willing to unite, but maintained perpetual contest and party quarrels.

"In order to tranquilize the tumultuous elements King Numa divided the inhabitants into small bodies according to the different trades or arts followed by them, such as goldsmiths, masons, dyers, shoemakers, tanners, braziers, etc. Other artificers were also collected and arranged into companies, who held their own courts of law and had their own halls for the conducting of their affairs as well as religious ceremonies peculiar to each company or society. By uniting the inhabitants on art or trade lines he succeeded in their setting aside all national prejudices and induced them to take a common interest in the welfare of their trade or calling, and peace and harmony was established."

Plutarch further tells us that the labor societies organized by King Numa not only maintained themselves thereafter, but their example was copied by the Athenians. He says:

"When Pericleas, 429 B. C., was rebuilding and beautifying the city of

Athens the merchants and meaner sort of people went not without their share of the public money. The conveyance of raw material, such as stone, brass, ivory, gold, ebony and cypress, employed merchants and sailors on the sea and furnished employment to carpenters, masons, braziers, goldsmiths, painters, carvers, ropemakers and other artificers on the land. Each art or trade had a number of lower people, ranged in proper subordination, for the execution of the work, like soldiers under the command of a general. Athens' labor forces thus being well organized and disciplined, industry at that time was in flourishing condition and plenty of all necessities of life was diffused among persons of all ranks and social standing."

As the laborers of ancient Athens were working under the supervision of their overseers, so are we today organized under the guidance of our officers. Our Business Agent acts in the same capacity as the overseer of old Athens did. He sees to it that all men are provided with work as far as possible, and that they receive a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. He looks out for the interest of all under his charge who abide by our Constitution and By-Laws.

Thus we see that labor unions originated way back in the early ages of the world, and out of necessity to harmonize the different branches of industry, to avoid conflicts between them and to stamp out animosity and national prejudice. They have done efficient and beneficial work in ancient times, as they are doing today. It is not very long ago since we would not work with men of different nationalities, shade or color. Now close contact in our unions and fellowship has made us all equal as workmen. Labor unions are the means of unifying the horny-handed sons of toil, the world's producers of all wealth, into peaceable, orderly bodies of men, without regard to nationality, creed, tongue, shade or color, as brothers of labor.

WILLIAM WADE.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Union 9.

An Australian View

Harmonious as the private relations between the employer and the employed may be, there is always the hopeless antagonism of class interests. Amiable as the boss may be—just and considerate, perhaps, within the limits of the capitalists system—he has got to go some day, and the sooner both sides recognize that position the less painful will the process of elimination be. Pierpont Morgan, the great amalgamator, is constrained to admit that the work of consolidating capital which he and other trust magnates are performing, is paving the way to the co-operative commonwealth.

"You may call us socialists," he says, "for that is the ultimate of what we are doing—the taking over by the people of the materials of their life." Unwilling, perhaps unwittingly, capitalism is helping to bring about its own end. The duty of the unionist is to hasten the inevitable by intelligently recognizing that between labor and capital there can be no truce, no compromise. The eight-hour victory marks a stage on the march forward, but there is much more to be done. Its chief value lies not so much in what it has accomplished as in the opportunities it affords for further progress.—The Worker, Brisbane, Australia.

To squeeze out the profit, rent and interest charged by a few individuals for the use of the cradle of production—the earth—is the object of Socialism.

More Comments on the Appointment of a Colored Organizer

(Continued from page 3.)

question is concerned, for the simple reason that the negro can not do this class of work, and, as a consequence, leaves his work uncompleted on every job he does.

On the more common class of work, however, he does come into competition with the white mechanic. On all outside work and house-building the negro is a very successful competitor with the white mechanic. He is largely preferred, first, because he can do, or be driven to do, a larger day's work and for less pay. He will work longer hours and for less pay without objecting, and on his wages and hours the standard is set for the white mechanic on the same class and even on the better class of work. Second, being unorganized, he will stand more abuse, because he does not possess the finer qualities of nature and self-respect, and, not considering himself on an equal with the white man, believes that he is not entitled to as much respect on the job. Third, he knows that by being submissive to the treatment he receives he is preferred in a large degree to the white mechanic.

Now, how are we going to remedy this? Let the negro remain unorganized, and continue to fight the present conditions as we have been for years, and growing worse all the time?

I say, No! Let us lay down all our prejudice (I have as much as any southern born man) and look the question fair and square in the face as it is! From the conditions, as I see them in Atlanta, it will benefit the white mechanic to have the negroes organized into locals by themselves with their own officers. Let them come under the same trade rules, and let them be represented in the District Councils and central bodies of other trades, in order that their delegates may come into touch with the white mechanic and gain aspiration from him to better their own conditions. The negro is a friend to us on the inside, while on the outside he will be our enemy. Therefore I claim that our colored craftsmen should have their own organizer.

I think that the appointment of a colored organizer was one of the wisest things our General President has done in a long time, and we want that organizer here in Atlanta for about three months. I believe he can do us more good than anything else.

H. B. ADOLPHUS,

Pres. Fulton County, Ga., District Council.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having lived in Dixie land and other parts of this country about half my lifetime and having studied the labor problem to some extent, I desire to say a few words on the negro question in reply to Bro. W. P. Pridgeon's remarks in the April CARPENTER. Bro. Pridgeon says "this is a white man's country." Now, my impression always was that our country was intended to be the home of the free—a country guaranteeing freedom and protection to the oppressed of all countries. The negro did not come here of his own free will, but since he is here it becomes a burning question how to bring him up to the same standard, economically and politically, as that of his white brother, in order that he may be of benefit to himself, to his fellow-tradesmen and to this country in general.

As soon as the co-operative system will take the place of the present system of wage slavery, the negro question, like many other problems, will be solved; but until that time arrives we have to make the best of the situation we can. It is in

our own interest and our imperative duty to organize the negro carpenters into local unions of his own, educate him and get him to espouse the cause and principles of unionism. I know from experience that, educated and organized, the negro feels much more independent and loath to take his white brother's place in case of trouble, than he does when unorganized.

As regards social equality, the South has settled that question for itself, the majority of white employers hiring negro labor in most all vocations of life. Furthermore, I will say that down in Mississippi I have often seen negroes take white children to theaters or other places of amusement. I have seen negro women with white children sucking their breast, and if the brother will look close he will see many a negro with white blood in his veins. Bro. Pridgeon says the sentiments expressed by him "are those of every Southern man south of the Mason and Dixon line." I, for one, deny this assertion. If such was the case, the South would pass a law compelling those who employ the negro to associate with him socially. If Bro. Pridgeon's sentiments were the sentiments of the South, Southern men would not hire negro labor. They would certainly not do it, did they not find it profitable, they hiring the negro for almost nothing. Organized, the negro will not work for nothing, and that is the reason why the South hates labor agitators.

We should endeavor to get over such sentiments as expressed by Bro. Pridgeon and try to study the destiny of the wage slave and the coming evolution and endeavor to hasten its coming. By so doing we will get nearer the solution of any problem confronting labor organization at the present day. We would then be of more benefit to ourselves and at the same time render effective service to our country and to posterity.

Fraternally yours,

St. Louis, Mo.

G. W. WEBB.

The Origin of "Penny" as Applied to Nails

The terms "four penny" "ten penny," etc., as applied to nails, refers to their weight by the thousand. Six-penny nails are those of which a thousand weigh 6 pounds; eight penny nails weigh 8 pounds to the thousand and ten-penny nails weigh 10 pounds to the 1000. It is an old English term, and meant at first "ten pound" nails (the "thousand" being understood), but the old English clipped it to "ten-pun," and from that it degenerated until "penny" was substituted for "pounds." When a thousand nails weigh less than 1 pound they are called tacks, brads, etc., and are reckoned by ounces.

Well-Treated Servants

"Weren't you stretching things a little when you told that Englishman that it was the custom in this country for the servant to dine at the master's table?"

"No; why, it hasn't been a week since I read of a dinner given by a railroad corporation at which there were present two judges and a senator."—*Liberator*.

Not Appreciated

Bjenks—It certainly seems to me that a man like Bjackson, who has worked hard all his life and brought up a family of sixteen children, deserves a great deal of credit.

Bjones—No doubt. But he can't have it at the store.—*Somerville Journal*.

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office

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General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Monthly Reports

Many Financial Secretaries of our Local Unions are negligent and sometimes very indifferent in sending their official monthly reports to the General Office. If it was not absolutely necessary that these reports be made regularly and promptly, we would have done away with them long ago. It is from these reports that we compile our monthly membership and also from these monthly statements that we compile our yearly reports. Unless we get these monthly reports on time, correctly filled out, it cannot be expected that we will be able to keep correct records at this office as to membership in good standing, members in arrears for three months' dues, and therefore, not in good standing, nor can we keep an account of those who apply for and take out clearance cards; nor those who deposit way-out cards; neither have we any way of knowing the number of members suspended, rejected or expelled, nor the ex-members who have been re-admitted, nor can we tell the number of new members initiated each month.

Our conventions in the past required, and even went so far as to order that correct records be kept, at the General Office, as to the growth, stability and numerical, and financial standing of the organization. In order to assist the General Secretary, they gave specific instructions, which has since been adopted by referendum vote of our membership and are now part of our General Laws, that "the F. S. shall make a written report monthly to the G. S., on the official blanks furnished for that purpose, under penalty of \$2 fine, and report not later than the second meeting night of each

quarter, to the Local Union, as to the numerical and financial standing of the Local Union for the preceding quarter. See Sec. 153 (c) of General Constitution.

Hereafter, we propose to enforce the section above quoted in the cases of all delinquent Financial Secretaries.

Local officers must in the future be more attentive to their duties. It is not to be expected that we can give reliable data on matters of importance, unless we get correct reports filled out in detail, each and every month during the entire year. We should not be left to guess at things haphazard. It is with this desire of having affairs at the General Office in good shape and in good working order that we call your attention to this seeming neglect.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Our Second General Vice-President

Robert E. L. Connolly, Second Vice-President of the U. B. and member of L. U. 75, Birmingham, Ala., first began taking an active part in the trades union movement at Augusta, Ga., where he served as President of the local union and as Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Trades, which position he occupied when removing his residence to Birmingham, Ala. Ever since residing in the latter city he has been constantly in harness in the interest of labor organizations, standing ready, any moment, to perform such duties as he might be called upon to undertake. He held the office of Secretary of the Birmingham Trades Council, served three terms as Financial Secretary of his local union, four terms as Secretary of the District Council, and was chosen Business Agent by the various local unions at the time he took up the present work.



ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY,
Second Vice-President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Robert E. L. Connolly was placed by the D. C. in charge of the movement for an eight-hour day in the Birmingham district and carried it to a successful conclusion. He possesses a strong personality and a disposition to take a decided stand on all matters of importance.

He is a believer in progressive trade unionism and industrial autonomy as opposed to a reactionary policy and trades autonomy. His views often come in conflict with those of others, but he enjoys the confidence and respect not only of the recognized leaders of his locality, but of the rank and file as well.

If you do not get what rightly and justly belongs to you, take it. The Lord helps those who help themselves.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1903

JULY 13th.

Members present, Meyers, Post, Wellman, Ogletree, Ainey, Sullivan and Workman.

Applications of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., and L. U. 27, Toronto, Can., for further financial aid in their trade movements. The sum of \$100 appropriated for the first and \$500 for the latter.

Request of Baltimore, Md., D. C. for donation in support of trade demand. After carefully reviewing all papers pertaining to the case the Board decides to stand by the decision passed in April meeting declaring the demand to be of too large a scope and unaccomplishable. Request not complied with.

JULY 14th.

Application of Boston, Mass., D. C. for financial assistance of members involved in late strike. The number of men out having been very small and the strike of short duration, application disapproved.

Request of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid, for exemption from payment of extra assessment and for an appropriation of \$15,000 as a donation or as a loan, for the purpose of paying strike pay due Manhattan District members. The Board decides: 1st. Being in receipt of request from quite a number of local unions for sanction of appeals for financial assistance, request in this respect can not be complied with. 2d. The granting of a loan is unconstitutional, and the donations to the Manhattan District having reached the highest limit, the Board can not make any further appropriation. 3d. The extra assessment, not being levied on any D. C., but on the local unions, request can not be considered.

Application of L. U. 561, Pittsburg, Kan., for an appropriation in support of members involved in lockout. The sum of \$250 appropriated.

Application of L. U. 114, Bridgeport, Conn., for further financial assistance in their strike. The G. S. instructed to demand particulars and strike roll. Action deferred.

Complaint of L. U. 1444, Nashville, Tenn., of action of Nashville D. C. relative to trade rules. Referred to G. P.

Request of San Antonio, Tex., D. C. for sanction of movement to obtain advance in wages. The G. S. instructed to demand filled out schedule of inquiries and other information. Action deferred.

Application of L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., for reimbursement of the amount of \$100 loaned L. U. 602, of same locality, to help them out in their trouble. Request complied with and the sum of \$100 appropriated.

Applications of L. U. 52 and 159, Charleston, S. C.; L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., and L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., for financial aid in strike movements. Action deferred until particulars are submitted.

Application of L. U. 217, Westerly, R. I.; L. U. 306, Newport News, Va.; L. U. 554, El Paso, Tex.; L. U. 629, Brockton, Mass.; L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J., and L. U. 533, Jeffersonville, Ind., for financial assistance in strike movements. A careful review of documents submitted showing that in most cases men were out but a very short time, an appropriation is not warranted. Applications disapproved.

Request of L. U. 389, Tuxedo, N. Y., and L. U. 459, Bar Harbor, Me., for sanction of movement to secure eight hours with nine hours' pay. Sanction granted, financial question to be considered later.

Request of L. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., for sanction of trade movement. Denied, and G. P. requested to send an organizer to locality.

Request of L. U. 1494, Natchitoches, La., for sanction of trade movement, and application of L. U. 1569, Minneapolis, Minn., for financial aid in support of members locked out. Not granted, the local unions not having been in existence one year.

JULY 15th.

Application of L. U. 1439, Topeka, Kan., for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid. Action deferred awaiting further information. Advices received later on same day, showing that the local union has sent out appeals without awaiting sanction of Board. Request not complied with.

Application of L. U. 138, Kansas City, Kan., for exemption from paying extra assessment and for appropriation of \$500 in support of members in distress in consequence of recent inundation. Laid over awaiting further information.

A similar application from L. U. 533, Madison, Ill., is denied, the Board holding that they were not invested with power to make any appropriations save in support of strikes and lockouts.

Communication from L. U. 1082, San Francisco, Cal., requesting Board to define line of jurisdiction in regard to trade rules prevailing in that city. Referred to G. P.

An amendment to General Constitution offered by L. U. 187, Geneva, N. Y., relating to members becoming contractors. Disapproved by the Board.

Complaint of Ship Machinist L. U. 9238, Tampa, Fla., against action of L. U. 696, involving a question of jurisdiction. Investigation of case being pending the Board approves of steps taken in the matter by G. S.

The Board approves of policy pursued by G. S. in controversy with Am. Wood Workers, and endorses the action of G. P. in controversy between the U. B. and Am. Society of Carpenters.

The Board decides to pay full per capita from June 1st, 1903, on all members in good standing, to Am. Fed. of Labor, and instructs G. S. and G. T. to carry out decision.

JULY 16th.

Communication from National Building Trades Council, asking for affiliation of U. B. as a body. Action deferred and G. S. instructed to obtain further information on the subject.

The Board passed the following resolution, which shall be standing:

"All local unions are hereby instructed not to pay attention to circular letters from other organizations asking financial aid, unless the consent and endorsement of the General Office has been obtained by the organizations issuing them."

On application of L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., the further sum of \$250 is appropriated for relief of their locked-out members.

Appeal of Organizer McFarland from decision of G. S. in disapproving a bill G. S. sustained.

Appeal of Washington, D. C., D. C., from decision of G. S. in regard to admission of members 50 years of age as full official members. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Second Vice-President R. E. L. Connolly submits a quarterly report. Actions endorsed. Report will appear in THE CARPENTER.

Telegrams from General President Huber, momentarily in San Francisco, asking for permission, on behalf of D. C., to use a rubber stamp for imprinting the U. B. label. Not granted.

Application of L. U. 138, Kansas City, Kan., for extension of time in payment of extra assessment. Extension granted until October 15th, 1903. Applications from same local unions for exemption from paying per capita tax and for a donation of \$500 for relief of flood sufferers denied, the Board not being vested with power to comply with the wish of the L. U., and the funds of the U. B. being reserved only for relief in case of strikes and lockouts.

Appeals of L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., in death claim of Mrs. A. D. Cox; of L. U. 114, Houston, Tex., in death claim of Minnie L. Blind; of L. U. 15, Syracuse, N. Y., in death claim of Adam Flohr; of L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., in death claim of F. D. Jones, and of L. U. 780, Everett, Mass., in death claim of Clara L. Wing, from decision of G. S. disapproving these claims. Denied and G. S. sustained.

JULY 17th.

The following Local Unions applied for exemption from, or extension of time for payment of extra assessment. Applications denied, but extension of time for payment granted until October 15, 1903. Local Unions 873, Palestine, Tex.; 382, 473, 240, 56, 509, 375, 51, 468, 707, 513, 200, 457, 476, 478, 774, 340, 497, 40, 464 and 575, New York City; 1596, St. Louis, Mo.; 1593, Concord, Mass.; 888, Salem, Mass.; 950, Danvers, Mass.; 1453, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 544, El Paso, Tex.; 962, Marblehead, Mass.; 924, Manchester, Mass.; 29, 1315, 44 and 990, Baltimore, Md.; 238, 1592, 972, 359, 964, 277, 1090, 8, 227 and 736, Philadelphia.

(Continued on page 11, 3d column.)

The Carpenter

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

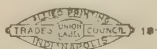
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1903

Facts Plead Their Own Cause

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

UNBIASED and impartial contrast of conditions is the clearest witness in the case of Capital vs. Labor. The grandeur and magnificence of palace homes—the evidence of luxury in excess and the lavish display of extravagant folly—speak louder than words in every tongue throughout all nations. Equally clear rises the appeal of adversity—equally manifest the squalor, want and suffering of the poor. Though poverty—“genteel poverty”—would conceal its rags and suffer in silence, privations and bare destitution are apparent to those who care to know.

Prosperity has a trick of not seeing and not knowing the necessities of the poorer brother. Busy providing for self by every available advantage, it is easy to say “I am not my brother's keeper.” Capital revels in repeated excesses—Labor often lacks the actual necessities for comfort. We are told that we are having times of unprecedented prosperity. Then what is the cause of such universal discontent? Those who *have ears to hear* may detect a discordant note rising above the triumphant chorus of prosperity. Our financiers have been too busy compounding interest and counting up annual increase to notice the corresponding retrograde of those below them in business.

There is a wrong adjustment of existing relations in the world of trade, and all surplus capital, however obtained by any individual, represents the want and misery of many, perhaps, who toiled to produce it.

To acquire fortune by thrift and integrity, exercising judgment and temperance, commands respect and admiration. It is not the acquisition of wealth, nor even the avarice, that provokes rebuke. It is the abuse of privileges afforded by capital that constitutes sins of omission and commission that are not far removed from crime.

The strong dictate terms to the weak, always with a natural tendency for the advantage of one and the disadvantage of the other. This process has continued through the generations until greed has assumed ravenous proportions and the party of the first part is willfully blind to the injustice and oppression that causes animosity and revolt. Public sen-

timent in vain utters protest against “man's inhumanity to man.” Conditions that require toil without adequate recompense have sown seeds of discontent that are developing into abundant fruitage.

Desperate situations require heroic treatment, hence the attitude of those who hire to those who are hired has caused organization among all classes of labor. Self-preservation is the instinctive law of nature.

Unionism is an important feature of the times and seems destined to play an important part in the making of history in the new country.

Industrial unrest portends approaching climax. Either the disintegration of organized labor and the utter collapse of unionism through the cause of internal strife—for “a house divided against itself can not stand”—or the end shall be peace and prosperity attained through a glorious triumph of right and justice, when righteous arbitration—a fact, not a farce—shall indiscriminately diffuse a proportionate prosperity over the assorted multitudes.

Humanitarians, unambitious for great wealth themselves, yet free from galling environment of poverty that binds the toiling millions, assume the task of remonstrating with those commanding the country's financial interests.

Would-be philanthropists make impotent efforts to uplift the great mass of humanity that year by year sinks more hopelessly into the depths of degradation into which grievous burdens are pressing it. Less intense members of society drift with time's current; they have no desire for martyrdom, and no relish for failure, so they stand aloof as disinterested spectators to view the situation without comment.

What is comedy to the masters of finance is frightful tragedy to those who serve in the machinery of the world's treadmill. Facts eloquently plead their own cause at the bars of justice. To indulge in sentiment would be a mockery of honest motives.

“No man is perfect, no not one.” Conscience is sluggish. Shakespere's idea is expressed in no uncertain terms concerning conscience, namely: “It beggars any man that keeps it. It is turned out of towns and cities for a dangerous thing; and every man that means to live well, endeavors to trust to himself and live without it.”

But in a world of selfishness the wonder is that honor still exists in even a small percentage of the race.

The wage-workers of this country are attempting to improve their condition. It is not surprising that they should embrace any creed that offers relief in the struggle to harmonize high prices and low wages. There is a relentless pressure in every department of labor, every available excuse seeks to keep wages as low as possible, however high all necessities of life may advance.

This is unfair and creates suspicion and dissatisfaction. Facts plead their own cause more eloquently than any untutored son of toil ever can do. All see mistakes and many recommend remedies for the chronic unrest of the industrial world, but while wealth abounds and capital increases economic conditions *must* improve or strife will continue.

If we remove the cause of disease in the body politic the sore will heal through natural process. If the habits and principles of the “rabble” are repulsive to cultured, progressive civilization, the situation demands relief and presents the most forcible argument for compulsory education. We have heard that “it takes three generations to make a gentleman,”

but in view of the existing depravity typical of the lowest strata, it is difficult to believe in even so remote a possibility.

It is late to begin, but it is never too late for the nation or the individual to repair the evil wrought by neglect, and so advance a step in the right direction. Not only for this generation, but for time and eternity, wise legislation should require the best development of all grades of our country's citizenship.

This is one way the laboring people can elevate themselves and families, and without the advantages such legislation affords it is impossible ever to rise from the degradation to which poverty and ignorance condemns the toiler. The lowest element is the dangerous element; it is a menace to law, order and the civil government; it hates capital and hangs, a continual impediment, to the skirts of organized labor, hindering all efforts at advancement or mutual understanding.

How much longer shall the blemish of voluntary ignorance bedraggle the vestments of American liberty? The only hope for the improvement of the species lies in compulsory education. This would prove the antidote for at least a part of the “industrial unrest.”

When every state, for sake of its own self-respect, requires a decent average in its grade of citizenship, child labor will cease to be a contested subject, for compulsory education would soon correct this growing evil.

Look at the ever-increasing mob of the discontented, disorderly and illiterate—locate the many causes and then acknowledge that the only way to improve them is to teach them and train them.

Facts plead their own cause and self-interest in the capitalist classes will sooner or later demand for their own safety that they slacken the lines they have drawn so oppressively around labor.

When a limit is reached we always turn in a new course, so if capital has got all there is to get and labor is worn out and production practically ceases, a new course must be found in which to move.

Many and complex are our nation's problems, and as “no man liveth unto himself,” it is the duty of every individual to use his own influence for the good of humanity. No *one* can do much, but suppose *one million* would unite to work toward the same end, the influence concentrated, for good or evil, would be recognized around the world.

May an All-Wise Providence pity and direct His long-suffering people, and mercifully deal with the oppressed class to which He belonged when He dwelt among erring mortals.

Look Upward

Fix thy thoughts on higher things. Lift thine eyes

Above the dust that grimes thy tired feet,
Above the mire and garbage of the street;
Look upward till thy glance shall sweep the skies

And on the wings of faith thy spirit rise.
When thou hast made earth's pilgrimage complete,
Each task well done—eternal rest is sweet;
Look up, toil on, till Justice satisfies.

Crave not too much the vanities of earth—
Rather avoid its envies and its dearth
Of purity. Look up through faith and live
To strive for nobler aims than earth can give.
Look upward still beyond the Cross to see
Thy heritage of immortality.

Kirkwood, Ga. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

TRADE UNIONS demand “the right to work.” They must demand it honestly. They must leave no foundation in fact for the charge that they seek to prevent others from getting into the trade and the union. They must leave no man any just excuse for scabbing.

The Serious Side

BY HAL SCRIVER



WE shall all hear a great deal in Labor Day speeches and read a great deal in Labor Day articles about the dignity of labor, the power of organization, the progress organized labor has made in the last year, the strikes won, the increase of union membership, and so forth. That is all well. It is good that we should recount our victories and rejoice in our strength. But it is also good that we should recall our defeats and consider our weaknesses—not in a spirit of gloom and despondency, but as brave men, willing to face the facts as they are in order that we may know how to better them. It is true that “Every cloud has its silver lining.” But we should not forget, in admiring the silver lining that the cloud is there and that it may be big with tempest and destruction.

It is fitting that we should rejoice in the strikes we have won. But let us make no pretenses. Let us remember that we have lost or partly lost many strikes and that in many cases we have submitted to grievances, because we did not dare to strike. Nor must we forget that we have met a good many lockouts, big and little, and that we have been beaten in several of them.

It is right that we should exult in the increased membership of our unions. But we should bear in mind that quality counts for as much as quantity, and that the ease with which the bosses and their open or secret agents, have set us to fighting each other, for their benefit, in a number of instances, would indicate that we have need to cultivate higher ideals, deeper thoughtfulness, and a wider spirit of brotherhood in our ranks.

It is proper that we should congratulate ourselves over the cases in which we have succeeded in raising our wage-scale. But we should consider the fact that the raising of the prices of food and clothing and of the rent that most of us have to pay for homes takes away, in many cases, what we seem to have gained; or that increased speed and intensity of labor, in many other cases, takes out of our nerves and muscles more than the equivalent of our increased pay. Least of all can we afford to forget that the wage-advances, of which we hear so much, apply generally only to “skilled mechanics,” a comparatively small part of the working class and are counterbalanced by a disproportionate increase in the number of very poorly paid “factory operatives” and “common laborers.”

Above all, we should bear in mind that, whatever our victories and the increase our strength, the class opposed to us is also rapidly increasing in strength, organizing its forces, and beginning an aggressive warfare against us. Neither in Congress, nor in the legislatures of the several states, have any important gains been made in the last year in the way of labor legislation; but those bodies have been very busy passing laws desired by the bankers, the trusts, and the great franchise corporations. The most important piece of national legislation of the last twelvemonth is decidedly against us—the new Militia Law.

But, if the legislative bodies have done little for us and at least something against us, the courts have done much worse. The Ohio law making eight hours the legal workday in public work, has been declared unconstitutional; the same fate has befallen three labor laws in Indiana—one requiring that wages be paid in money, instead of store-orders;

one requiring that wages be paid weekly; and another fixing a minimum wage for laborers in public employment; the same was the case with the Maryland law, for the suppression of the sweat shop system; and many other instances might be given.

But the courts have done still worse than this. They have begun the application of the principle (set forth in the British Taff Vale and Denaby decisions), that unions and their officers and members are liable to the employers for damage caused to such employers by strikes or boycotts, even though such strikes and boycotts be carried on without the slightest violence or disorder.

If, as now seems probable, that principle is generally adopted by our courts, it will make striking and boycotting a very costly matter for us. We will do well to consult and take measures now to guard ourselves.

If we take a larger view; if we look to Holland, where laws have been passed making it a penal offense for railway, street railway, telegraph or telephone employes to strike, and making peaceful picketing or boycotting of scabs, a penal offense in all trades; if we look to Sweden, where similar legislation has been carried through and followed by a general lock-out of the metal-workers; or to Norway, where similar legislation came very near being enacted; if we look to England, with the court decisions already referred to; if we look to Australia, where legislation very like that of Holland has been put into effect; if we look to Canada, where drastic laws against the labor movement are under consideration (if not passed by the time this reaches the reader); if we remember that laws modeled on those of Holland, were proposed in the Connecticut Legislature and defeated only by the strenuous protest of the workers; if, following this up, we observe the growth of the National Association of Manufacturers in this country, and the violent utterances of its leaders; the pernicious activity of the National Economic League in disseminating misinformation against the trade-unions; the formation of so-called "non-union unions," in several places, under the patronage of employers; the formation of such powerful organization of employers, as the National Metal Trades' Association, or the Building Trades Employers' Association in New York, with their equipment for spying on the unions, for blacklisting active unionists, for carrying on extensive lockouts, and for mutually supporting each other in conflicts with organized workingmen; if, finally, we turn our attention to the unrestrained and unrebuked lawlessness of Citizens' Alliances and Business Men's Associations in Tampa, in Idaho Springs, and in other places—if, we consider all these things, the developments of a single year, we can not escape the conclusion that there is a great international movement, on the part of the capitalistic class, for the purpose of dividing, disarming, and utterly destroying the organization of the working class and reducing the workers of the world to absolute subjection to the owners of the world.

All this will not discourage us, ought not even to alarm us, if, we will view the situation calmly, prepare ourselves for a bigger and harder fight than we have ever yet fought, with the unavoidable choice of a more glorious victory or a more disastrous defeat than we have ever known, and summon up resolution in proportion to the dangers and difficulties we have to meet—resolution to let nothing divide us from our brother workers, to let nothing seduce us from loyalty to our class, to let nothing deter

as from demanding and insisting upon and winning industrial freedom. The working class must be all free or all slave. It is for us to say which.

"As from this hour you use your power,
The world depends on you."

Trades Unions as a "Trust."

Recently I read in the New York Press an article or editorial rather with the above caption, it proves interesting as it shows the stupidity of a hireling doing the "make-ups" of nonsense called editorials in the great daily sheets under pretense of teaching its readers good morals, truths, and what kind of politics and political matters to put your confidence in. This individual touches very tenderly upon individual liberty. Any one loving liberty cannot but offer his sympathy to this very editor, knowing as one must that the editor of the New York Press is deprived of that individual liberty in regards to editorials and free thoughts of his own. There is no doubt in my mind about this, for he most likely is rewarded for his "idiotisms"—which must not conflict with the principles of the owners of the New York Press—by what is called wages. No matter what the issue is of any opposition, or opponent to the New York Press, no matter how just and right that opposing issue may be, he is holding his position as editor of that sheet, as long as he uses his efforts and brains to down that issue. Should he use his individual liberty in regards to his own thoughts, we would perhaps find his editorials of a different quality, but he is like the dumb animal trained to go where ever directed. What directs him is the strong arm of gain in the line of political influence or a good, round salary. Since we have discovered the why and wherefor that keeps an editor "slinging ink" for a livelihood we can place this editor among the class known as wage workers. As the wage-working class consists of those working for wages. I see no difference in regards to economics between an editor or a common laborer that works for a dollar and a half a day. He may not have as much competition as the dollar and a half a day laborer, but one thing may happen which is this, when a man of his grade offers to do the same work for a less wage, out goes the editor in his field of competitors, just the same as the laborer when one of his grade offers to work for one dollar. All this does not instruct you my fellow toiler and wage worker about the labor trust, my starting point is to show you what we are at "liberty" to do for wages, whether editor, black smith, carpenter or laborer, and there is some of this editors "make-up" and we will analyze it and see what are the objects of the trusts, etc.

The frankness of Mr. John Mitchell's recent averment that a labor union is a "trust" striving for monopoly contract of a market commodity, labor and its price, just as an industrial or a financial "trust" does, is commendable; but how will the sort of "trust" which the leader of the United Mine Workers favors meet any different treatment from the public than a beef "trust" or a coal "trust" when the public thinks it is trimming the public's rights? From this we can but come to one conclusion namely that labor is a commodity just like pork or cheese and therefore its price is regulated by the supply and the demand; when the supply of pork or cheese is low the price goes up, and when the supply is high the prices go down. Where under the sun do we find the supply of the commodity, labor low, not in the United States and no where else that civilization knows of, on

the contrary it is constantly increasing, we read in the papers—even the New York Press—about inventions of machinery for industries of all kinds, machines that will do the work equal to twenty or more men a day, these machines are put in use, not by the working class, but by the "steel, beef, and other trusts," and what is the consequences, more commodity labor is put out on the—labor market.

The beef, steel, and other trusts of the kind can at will regulate their supply, thereby they can also keep the price equally regulated. If there is too large a supply, why, they shut down and we are face to face with overproduction. But where do we find a remedy for an overproduction on the labor market. The commodity, labor whether in use or idle consumes something in order to be of market value, we cannot store it up until the prices go up, what must we do but sell—at the market price or perish.

He writes further and states: The whole country objects to a few individuals regulating the price of meat for everybody in the United States, there are more than a few individuals in the trades unions. There are all of a million, but this million is trying to regulate prices just as much as any other trust for more than 10,000,000 wage-earners and for 80,000,000 people—the great public, which, whoever regulates prices of commodities, labor or anything else, pays all the bills. And the public, of course, has the final say over all "trusts" or all influences.

The figures he here shows make the population of the United States 90,000,000, the census of 1900 tells us 76,303,387. I don't know of any census being taken later, nevertheless, he has at least added 13,000,000 to it and more, his arithmetic at any rate is not reliable for a man of his standard, a man with an editorial education?

When we take in consideration the great public of which he writes, we will not follow the example of this great editor and throw out the wage workers, let us not forget that 70 per cent. of our population belong and are classified as commodity, labor, from editors and up and from editors and down. In the eyes of the editor of the New York Press those millions of wage-earners do not belong to the public when they are wage workers or when they belong to a labor organization, only when the price and buyer is taken in consideration are they part of the public. We have all heard the saying that "figures never lie." In this case somebody else does, with the help of figures. The figures of the editor of the New York Press show eleven millions of wage-earners, the other sixty-nine millions are not, according to his figures. It is enough to make one laugh and laugh aloud to be informed through an editorial of such a kind that the wage workers must have about sixty-nine millions of idlers to keep alive and keep clothed and housed. From the above figures we should never need to fear of too large a supply on the labor market. With eleven millions only, to produce enough for sixty-nine millions we would have no need for appointed commissions to settle our market value.

Now comes the final satisfaction of the editor—read carefully. There is no doubt in our mind that when the public has had a reckoning with the corporate "trusts" it will take up the trades union "trusts," for it is not to be imagined that a country which cherishes individual liberty will permit 1,000,000 men to fix the cost of living for 80,000,000 any more than it will permit 10,000 to do that thing. And from some developments throughout

the country which are observable as the significant trend of a new movement—the organization of no-union wage-earners to protect themselves against unionism—it is not unlikely that we shall have to deal before many years with a situation where the non-union wage-earners (ten or twelve millions) will be boycotting any business, or firm, or individual who has anything to do with trades unions. This would be an extraordinary boom-crang indeed, and one of the most convincing force and terrific consequence.

We are here confronted with that individual liberty of which he so proudly writes. How does this liberty work on the owner of the commodity, labor? We will take for instance, one individual in the "labor market" who has held out until his stomach commenced to revolt in looking for his price. He has been at liberty to starve, he has been at liberty to sell at the price set by the buyer. Can you, my dear reader, tell who is the beneficiary of this liberty? I am inclined myself to say the buyer, because he has that wherewith to buy, but the owner of the commodity, labor, will sooner or later be a dead man, if he don't sell.

He (the editor) looks upon the new movement of non-union wage-earners as a significant trend, why? Because it gives the buyer, whom we now will call by his right name, the capitalist, a more individual freedom of exploiting the wage-earners who will as per non union movement work and sell their commodity, labor, at the capitalist price. I will—if it pleases the editor—advise you, my dear reader, should you be a union man to go right to your union and put in your death claim bill, before the ten or twelve millions of non-union wage-earners, whom the editor of the New York Press is organizing in his editorial, come to make quick work out of you.

If Mr. Mitchell has made the statement that labor organizations are a "trust," we will ask him, how many shares each member has, he will truthfully answer, one. If all other "trusts" allowed only one share per shareholder, we should see one great labor organization of the whole combine, because they would have to labor to make their shares profitable. The corporate "trusts" have only one object and that is holding not only the machinery by themselves, but want also the full value of everything produced, and control all markets. Organized labor is not far from its last step, namely, to gain the power of the tools of production, because it sees that as long as the tools of production remain the property of a few individuals with the liberty to use them and run them as they see fit, there is no chance whatever to produce for the whole social body what it needs. Just think of the natural resources which God has placed here on earth to be used by humanity for its welfare being owned by a few. What would the wage-earners do should a few lay claim upon the light of the sun. A few reforms will not right a whole wrong. When all the wage earners realize their true position in life, and the capitalistic "trust" creates a little more discontent; then beware of the Labor Unions as a "Trust," for it is not the labor agitators that create discontent as it is often claimed, but the corporate "trusts" by adding a few cents every now and then to the price of necessities of life. But when the corporate "trust" has so created, a deep discontent among the workers, the labor agitator has a good field for sowing the seeds of unionism giving the worker an education on the Trades Unions as a "Trust."

N. M. HEMBERG.

Jersey City, N. J.

Local Union 118.

American Labor at Once the Dearest and Cheapest on Earth.

BY S. J. KENT.

SUCH, the press tells us, is the statement made by Alfred Morley and his commission of British workmen, who have lately visited the United States. Can it be possible that this is so? Why, we have been told all along that our manufacturers could not compete with the pauper labor of Europe, and we have put on a tariff to equal the so-called labor cost between labor in the United States and abroad. But facts are stubborn things and will eventually assert themselves. The daily product of carpenters and mill men in the United States is more than double, and in most cases more than treble that of carpenters in Europe. A carpenter's wages in London is 22 cents per hour—probably the highest wages for a carpenter in Europe. He uses very little machinery, his methods are still quite slow, and there is no question but that his daily product is more costly than the American carpenter getting 50 cents per hour. Brassey, the great railroad contractor, in his work called "Work and Wages," proves by figures that where he paid the highest wages he got the cheapest labor. For instance, he speaks of building the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada and at the same time building the Delhi & Muritza Railway in India. In the former he paid for labor about \$1.50 per day, and yet the moving of every yard of dirt on the Indian railway cost more than on the Grand Trunk. The treasury department of the United States has lately issued a report of our consuls in China, in which they state that we are underselling the Chinaman right in his own market. This means that the Chinaman with his crude methods cannot compete with our up-to-date labor-saving devices, even though the wages of our operators be fifty times greater than the other. Along with the advent of the eight-hour day has come higher wages, and along with the stimulus of higher wages and shorter hours has come an increased product. The per diem product in our eight-hour cities is fully as great as it ever was under the ten-hour system. Each recurring year the worker must get more for his day's labor. It is not only worth more but the exactions upon his income becomes greater each year. The luxuries of yesterday become in turn the necessities of the morrow, and as his wants expand must must his income. Nature never stands still, neither can men nor nations. It is this ambition to move forward that has given stimulus to the growth of the trade union and made it an index of advancing civilization.

A Vegetable Chair

One of the most wonderful pieces of furniture in the world, a vegetable chair grown from a single seed, is in the possession of a Mr. T. P. Lukens, of Pasadena, Cal. A gardener in Korea planted a seed of the ginkgo tree about twenty-six years ago. It grew into a vine, which the gardener set about to fashion by ingenious twistings, compressions and trainings into an arm-chair, much pruning and binding being necessary before his object was accomplished.

The chair weighs more than 100 pounds, and is even hardier, sturdier and more imperishable than oak. It is three feet four inches high and twenty-five inches wide. The bark has been removed, and the surface has taken a rich polish.

—The National Builder.

Capitalist Property

Individual property can only exist in a primitive stage of human life, because of its two attributes, it is the product of the owner's labor, and it is used by him.

These two qualities, regarded as indispensable to and inseparable from individual property, have left so strong an impression upon the human mind that the defenders of capitalism idiotically state that property is the reward of toil. Nevertheless, capitalist production can only exist when individual property is stripped of the two attributes which alone justify it.

Personal wealth is still, indeed, the result of labour, but it no longer belongs to the workers who produce it; the means of production (land, machinery, mines, etc.) are not owned by the wage-workers who use them, but by the capitalist who has not made them, and who does not work them. Capitalist property does not, consequently, possess the two attributes of individual property.

The economists, the moralists, the philosophers, and the politicians puzzle their brains to discover some attributes of which can give it the appearance of being justifiable. Not being able to give the capitalist the character of a producer, they give him that of a thrifty man; his wealth is the result of his saving, they say. But, as he does not work, he must, then, save on the labor of others—in other words, he robs the workers of a part of the fruits of their labour, in order to make himself rich. The "thrift" argument having been recognised as being as silly as it is inconvenient, the leading politicians have generously endowed the capitalist with the qualities of organizer of labor and captain of industry, which by a genial co-operation with the labor of the wage-workers, beget his millions. But, reply the Socialists, as these qualities are not possessed by the capitalist, but by his managers and foremen, they cannot justify his ownership of wealth.

Then, arriving at the end of their inventive genius, they transform the transcendent virtues of the capitalist into a metaphysical entity. It is chance, it is blind fortune which makes him owner of property. The existence of joint-stock companies demolishes these arguments, so laboriously maintained, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary. The capitalist who possesses shares in them has not the least contact with production; he may be ignorant of the place where it is carried on, as well as of its nature; he receives his dividends, and that's all he cares about. The joint-stock company breaks the last bonds which unite the proprietor to his property; it has depersonalised property.

The shares of a joint-stock company can belong to Peter, Paul or Nicodemus; they can change hands every day at the Stock Exchange, and sometimes several times in one day; but they still go on producing as if the property had not changed hands. The joint-stock companies which create a kind of collectivist property possessed by shareholders, demonstrate the absolute uselessness of capitalist production and clearly show the parasitical nature of the capitalist class. It is not the possessors but the non-possessors who are useful in the field of capitalist production; but the Social Revolution will sweep away these parasites.

PAUL LAFARGUE in the *Droit du Peuple*
(Translated by Hector Kirby).

No man ever lived a right life who has not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her discretion.—John Ruskin.

Our Controversy with the Amalgamated Woodworkers

Labor organizations, like any other organizations, have never been free from men who betray their own cause by serving the interests of their antagonists; but never in the history of the labor movement, to our knowledge, has labor's cause been so basely betrayed, the common laws of trades-unionism so flagrantly violated and its fundamental principles trampled upon as in this present day by the organization known as the Amalgamated Woodworkers. Nor has the disastrous effect of dual organization ever been so obviously demonstrated as by the existence and the recent actions of that very organization.

From the time of the establishment of our U. B. in 1881, as Section 2, Article VI of the early editions of our General Constitution will show, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have claimed jurisdiction over planing mill bench hands, cabinetmakers, carpenters running wood-working machinery, etc.

Notwithstanding this fact a Machine Woodworkers' International Union, organized in 1890, was granted a charter by the A. F. of L., in 1891, and retained this charter after consolidating with the International Furniture Workers' Union, under the name of Amalgamated Woodworkers, in 1895. Although being mindful of the fact that our late General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, after first entering protest with the A. F. of L. against the granting of this charter, withdrew his protest later on, we emphatically maintain that the U. B. never at any time relinquished its claim over the branches hereabove enumerated.

A charter having been granted to a dual organization, the arising of disputes and frictions between the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the U. B. on questions of jurisdiction and lines of demarkation were inevitable. And, with a view to adjust the differences between the two contesting parties, the A. F. of L. convention, held at New Orleans in November last, passed a resolution referring the matter to a conference committee of eleven, five from each party, they to elect an eleventh man as umpire.

This conference committee met in February last in the city of Indianapolis and chose as their umpire P. J. Downey of Albany, N. Y. During the committee's proceedings it was admitted by the umpire himself that he had acted as Secretary of the grievance committee of the Scranton convention of the A. F. of L., which committee, in a dispute between the U. B. and Amalgamated Woodworkers, rendered a decision in favor of the latter and against the U. B. The conference committee, at their first session, having arrived at the distinct understanding that no one that had ever been previously connected with the controversy in any way should be eligible as umpire, Mr. Downey's election was an illegal act, and he being prejudiced against the U. B. his rendering of a decision in favor of the Amalgamated Woodworkers was a matter of course. According to Mr. Downey's decision all men engaged in the manufacture of trim, sash, doors, blinds, store and office fixtures, which, as any man having the slightest knowledge of the conditions in the woodworking industry will concede is carpenter work, come under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, while the men putting up this work in the buildings come under the jurisdiction of the U. B. Mr. Downey by his decision does not alleviate the present situation in our industry, but his decision aggravates the situation considerably, inasmuch as its consummation would disrupt

our organization—it would require the the splitting up of our industry in two distinct branches, one of carpenters and one of joiners and woodworkers, or outside and inside men.

Should we abide by Mr. Downey's decision we would in the first place be required to call a special convention for the purpose of so amending our constitution as to conform with his decision. In the second place we would have to turn over to the Amalgamated Woodworkers at least 30,000 of our membership against their own will and desire and allow them to be degraded to the ranks of an organization whose schedule provides for longer hours and smaller wages.

The main reason advanced by Mr. Downey in rendering his decision is the adoption of a committee report by the U. B. convention, held in Indianapolis in 1894, declaring it to be to the best interests of the U. B. that the, then, International Machine Woodworkers be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands.

This report, however, which Mr. Downey sees fit to style an agreement, was never ratified by a general vote, as all resolutions passed by our conventions have to be ratified before becoming a law. Nor has this convention eliminated that section of our constitution which provides that mill hands, cabinetmakers, etc., are eligible to membership. The proceedings of this very convention show that the delegates began to realize the fact that the industrial transitions of past years had effaced and shifted the lines of demarkation between the different branches in the woodworking industry to an extent that, instead of dividing our forces, the combining of them into one single organization had become an imperative necessity. This spirit became manifest later on when the convention decided to admit the Cabinetmakers' Union of New York, who for months previous had been in communication with P. J. McGuire as to the terms of affiliation with the U. B. either of their own local union or eventually of the entire International Furnitureworkers' Union of which they were a part.

It may be asserted, and we candidly admit, that this action taken by the Indianapolis convention was inconsistent with its former decision adopting the committee report granting certain jurisdiction to the International Machine Woodworkers. The adoption of that report was a mistake, such as are made by any convention, even the A. F. of L. conventions not excepted. The Indianapolis convention, in deciding to admit the New York cabinetmakers, showed that the delegates had realized their mistake and had common sense enough to rectify it by taking action making the adoption of the committee report on machine woodworkers null and void. So was the granting of a charter by the A. F. of L. to the International Machine Woodworkers in 1891 a grave mistake, and the withdrawal of the protest by P. J. McGuire was another very serious mistake, as it is through these transactions that the Amalgamated Woodworkers obtained their standing in the trades union movement, resulting in the present controversies over the question of jurisdiction and the scabbing of the Amalgamated Woodworkers.

However, in recalling these incidents we are not actuated by a love of criticism but by a desire to show our priority as regards jurisdiction over mill hands, cabinetmakers, etc., and to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers are infringing and encroaching on our long-established rights. In our estimation it is ridiculous and a waste of time and space

to put particular stress on occurrences of years gone by. We must look the question as it confronts us today fair and square in the face—the question: Shall the men engaged in the woodworking industry remain divided and strife, friction and scabbing continue, or will their interests be better furthered by a combination of all its branches under one central head, and harmony and concerted action secured?

As far as the U. B. is concerned our Atlanta convention has decided on this question. It has placed itself on record as being opposed to all dual organization in the woodworking or any other industry, and it is our sacred duty to stand by that decision, come what may.

The scabbing tendencies of the Amalgamated Woodworkers have been exposed by us time and again; hence we shall confine ourselves to the exposing of their outrageous actions of recent date.

In last April the members of the U. B. were called out on strike in Wilson & Adams and Hartman Bros. mills in Mount Vernon, N. Y., because these firms refused to sell lumber to any employer or any one who had signed the schedule providing for 44 hours and \$18 per week. The Amalgamated Woodworkers took our men's places and are now working 50 hours at a maximum rate of \$17 per week.

In the course of the same month and in May the men of eight mills in the Bronx, N. Y., district, where the schedule of 44 hours and \$18 was also established, were called out in assistance of our members in Manhattan then on strike against the Am. Society of Carpenters. After the strike was declared off and our men wanted to resume work they were locked out upon refusal to apply for work individually and work 50 hours at the rate of \$17 per week. The Amalgamated Woodworkers' representatives entered into an agreement with the firms on these terms and their members took our men's places.

In order to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers are resorting to the same contemptible practices elsewhere we reproduce the following affidavits:

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS:

This 29th day of June, 1803, before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid county and state, personally came August Pfahl who, being duly sworn, stated, deposed and said as follows:

"I, August Pfahl, a member of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, am employed by Mr. Fred Elfein, boss cabinetmaker under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J., was called one day to the office of said firm. There two representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers were introduced to me, who said that they would furnish to said Fred Elfein all cabinetmakers needed by him at the rate of \$15 per week of 50 hours.

"The said representatives said to me: 'If Mr. Elfein draws you men of the U. B. of C. and J. out we will furnish him, at any time, with all the cabinetmakers he wants for \$15 per week of 50 hours.'

"This happened on or about the 11th day of June, 1903, and the boss especially told me to report such in the meeting of U. B. of C. and J. Local Union 32.

"AUGUST PFAHL."

Sworn to before me this 19th day of June, 1803. JUL. EISINGER,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS:

This 29th day of June, 1903, before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid county and state, personally came Ambrose Hilbert who, being duly sworn, stated, deposed and said as follows:

"I, Ambrose Hilbert, have been handed a letter by Mr. Joseph Goetz, a boss cabinetmaker of No. 530 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, who is under our jurisdiction (U. B. of C. and J.), at 49 hours and \$17 week, in which letter the Amalgamated Woodworkers offered, in case of trouble with the U. B. of C. and J., to furnish to said Joseph Goetz, cabinetmakers at the rate of \$15 per week of 54 hours. This said letter was shown to me by Mr. Goetz during the month of June, 1902.

"AMBROSE HILBERT."

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1903. JUL. EISINGER,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

As will be seen by the above statements the Amalgamated Woodworkers are deliberately working into the hands of the employers and scabbing on the U. B. Thos. I. Kidd, their General Secretary, and his organizers, by filling the mills where our men are locked out or on strike for the maintenance of the established hours and wages, with their men, and by allowing them to work longer hours for smaller pay, have become identical with Mr. Parry and his employers' association. Mr. Parry, in his endeavor to organize so-called non-union unions, composed of men willing to submit to the employers' terms, can well afford to leave the woodworking mills and cabinet shops to Thos. I. Kidd and his organizers—they will do that work for him to his fullest satisfaction. The Amalgamated Woodworkers, by their recent actions, have become the marplot in the trades union movement, and they are perpetrating the outrages on the U. B. under the eyes of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and apparently with that body's approval.

We have always been loyal and true to the A. F. of L., and desire to be loyal to them in the future, but we positively refuse to abide by an umpire's decision that implies a violation of our constitution and has a tendency to perpetuate dual organization in the woodworkers' industry.

A Good Old World

Though we meet with sin and trouble,
This world is a good old place;
For 'tis rich in love's fond treasure—
Holds many a friendly face.
And a wealth of human kindness
Pours its blessing everywhere—
There's joy for all and laughter
Enough to banish dull care.

When hearts have grown used to sorrow,
Borne grief too bitter for tears,
Met fate with courage unyielding
And vanquished her scourge and jeers,
'Tis then the sunshine seems fairer—
The rose-tints a brighter hue;
For after the clouds pass over,
The skies seem a brighter blue.

This good old world is a puzzle
With all its mysterious ways,
Where mercies o'erbalance sorrow
And mourning is turned to praise.
Though a brother dear turn traitor,
All unmindful of our care,
The welcome guest, though a stranger,
Proves an "angel unaware."

Thus life has its hidden beauties,
And time develops their grace;
For every friend that is fickle
Two better ones take his place.
When we learn to "count our blessings"
And rejoice whate'er befall,
Earth becomes a pleasant dwelling
And a good home after all.

There is more of shine than shadow,
More of honey than of gall—
If we but divide life's sweetness,
Love yields plenty for us all.
Work is pleasure—makes us happy—
Loving, striving for a space;
Let's enjoy the world we live in
While it is our dwelling-place.
Kirkwood, Ga. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Hrr the nail straight upon the head and
you will save many crooked blows.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1903

(Continued from page 7.)

Pa.; 503, Lancaster, N. Y.; 122, Germantown, Pa.; 1099, Downingtown, Pa.; 1255, Chillicothe, O.; 878, Beverly, Mass.; 463, Frankford, Pa.; 458, Lawrence, Kans.; 212 and 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 1573, 1410 and 954, Boston, Mass.; 697, East St. Louis, Ill.; 795, Gainesville, Ga.; 617, Vancouver, B. C., Can.; 217, Westerly, R. I.; 708, West Newton, Mass.; 342, Pawtucket, R. I.; 1125, Central Falls, R. I.; 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 231, Rochester, N. Y.; 196, Greenwich, Conn.; 846, Revere, Mass.; 1523, Chariton, Ia.; 172, Westchester, N. Y.; 156, North Wales, Va.; 1132, Dayton, O., and 629, Somerville, Mass.

Application of Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid for the relief of members locked out. Sanction refused.

Appeal of Carl Bartels, of Local Union 375, New York, from decision of G. P., relative to a fine imposed on appellant, for failing to participate in Labor Day parade. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 375, New York, from decision of G. P. exonerating Frank Gilliard from alleged shortage in his accounts as F. S., and declaring his suspension illegal. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of George Sharp and others, from decision of G. P., in case of appellants vs. Local Union 476, New York. Laid over until next meeting, and G. P. requested to require a sworn copy of the minutes of the local union of the night when the trouble occurred.

Quarterly report from First Vice-President G. M. Guerin is submitted and accepted. Report will be published in THE CARPENTER.

The G. S. submits insurance policy for all property in Gen. Office. Accepted and ordered to be placed in safe-keeping.

Application of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for further appropriation. Action deferred awaiting particulars as to present standing of strike.

JULY 18th.

Local Union 602, Trenton, N. J.; 625, Malden, Mass.; 1388, Tottenville, L. I., N. Y.; and 387, New York City, are granted extension of time for payment of extra assessment until October 15, 1903.

In further aid of their strike movements appropriations are made as follows: L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., \$400; L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn., \$400 and Bronx District, N. Y., \$1,000.

The Board appoints a committee for the compilation of all papers pertaining to the controversy between the U. B. and Am. W. Workers; report to be submitted before adjournment.

Application of L. U. 503, Lancaster, N. Y., for further financial assistance. Assistance not granted.

Request of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C., for sanction of trade movement. Action deferred in absence of filled out schedule of inquiries.

Request of L. U. 974, Monessen, Pa., for financial aid and sanction of movement, for eight hours and \$3 per day, already entered into. Laid over because of lack of necessary information.

The same course is taken relative to a similar request of L. U. 159, Charleston, S. C.

JULY 20th.

The desired information from Charleston, S. C., having been furnished the sum of \$800 is appropriated for relief of members, of L. U. 159, out on strike.

The auditing of books and accounts of Gen. Office is entered into and occupies remainder of day.

JULY 21st.

Communication received from G. P., now in San Francisco, urging the Board to reconsider their decision refusing granting of permission to San Francisco to use rubber stamp for imprinting Union Label. Not complied with.

On application of L. U. 309, New York City, extension of time for payment of extra assessment is granted them until October 15, 1903.

Auditing of accounts resumed and occupies balance of day.

JULY 22d.

Auditing of accounts continued and occupies all day's session, as well as sessions of July 23 and July 24.

JULY 25th.

Question of awarding contracts for printing of supplies is taken into consideration, bids submitted, compared and the G. S. instructed to award contracts in lots, as large as practicable, to printing firms strictly observing union conditions and to the lowest responsible bidders.

The G. S. and G. T. are instructed to draw the amount of \$40,000 from the active account in the American National Bank and place it with the inactive account drawing interest.

The G. S. submits a schedule of inquiries to be filled out by firms applying to local unions or L. C.'s for the Union Label. Schedule approved and adopted.

JULY 27th.

The Board deputizes members Meyers, Wellman and Ogletree to Lafayette, Ind., to confer with Executive Board of Brotherhood of Painters, in reference to San Francisco controversy.

Advices received from Halifax, N. S., Can., showing that the difficulty existing there had been placed in the hands of arbitrators, and the employers refusing to abide by their decision, contrary to agreement, the sum of \$400, is appropriated in support of the men still on strike.

Appeal of L. U. 715, New York, from decision of G. S. in death claim of Margaret Sweeney. Appeal denied and decision upheld.

Communications from Philadelphia D. C., asking Gen. Officers to proceed to that city and try to adjust internal difficulties.

The Board decides that this matter shall rest until all appeals from Philadelphia have been passed on by G. P.

The G. S. submits blank form for renewal of his bond, the former one expiring on August 15. The G. E. B.'s, officers attach their signatures and order forwarding of the bond to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Request of L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash., for endorsement of appeal to local unions for financial aid. Request not complied with.

The G. E. B. receives and endorses report of committee on compilation of papers pertaining to controversy between the U. B. and Am. W. Workers and orders printing of 4,000 copies of report in circular form.

The following report of expert accountant for quarter ending June 30, 1903, is received and placed on file:

We have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of your organization for the three months ended 30th of June, 1903, and found them to be correct and carefully kept.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.
Auditing of books and accounts resumed.

JULY 28th.

The subjoined financial statement for the quarter ending June 30, 1903, is submitted and approved.

Financial Statement for the Months of April, May and June, 1903

Funds on hand Mar. 1, '03.....	\$154,078 98
Receipts for April.....	33,783 04
Receipts for May.....	33,052 33
Receipts for June.....	54,892 49
Check returned from L. U. 373.....	124 05
Credit per G. S. Cash Book.....	10 00
	\$120, 61 92
Total.....	\$274,940 89
Expenses for April.....	\$67,604 48
Expenses for May.....	75,376 66
Expenses for June.....	44,463 37
	\$187,444 51

Funds on hand June 30, '03....	\$87,496 38
Distributed as follows—	
Penn. Nt. Bank.....	\$49,785 61
Capital Nat. Bank.....	20,000 00
Amer'n Nat. Bank.....	17,185 16
Cash on hand.....	525 61
	\$87,496 38

Adjournment.
A. D. Post,
Sec'y G. E. B.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY,
General Sec'y.

Local Unions Chartered from July 29 to August 22, Inclusive

Camden, N. J.	Lakewood, N. J.
Moravia, N. Y.	Neodesha, Kan.
Monongahela, Pa.	Sparks, Oak.
Christopher, Ill.	Cameron, W. Va.
Elkhart, Ind.	Nelsonville, Ohio.
Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Hardwick, Vt.
Rossville, Ohio.	Columbia, S. C.
Hartford, Ark.	Doe Run, Mo.
Ferdinandia, Fla.	Winchester, Ky.
Fayetteville, F. C.	Gr'd Mere, Que., Can.
Aiken, S. C.	Scottdale, Pa.
Economy, Pa.	Total, 23 local unions.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President T. M. Guerin to the Executive Board

During the past quarter I devoted most of my time to localities in the state of New York, except the earlier part of April, which I spent in the state of Vermont. In Burlington, Vt., I found that the mill men had made a demand on their employers a week prior to my arrival and had as yet not received any reply from them whatsoever. I called a special meeting of the members employed in the mills and finding them divided against themselves as to their demand, I advised them to lay the matter over for one year and in the meantime to use special efforts to get the non-union men to join. I also advised them to raise the amount of their local dues in order that a year hence they might be better prepared financially and the success of their movement more assured. My advice was taken heed of. After leaving Burlington I proceeded to Schenectady, N. Y., where a strike was on. There I found that a number of our men were at work for fair employers, and that the other trades had refused the carpenters their moral assistance unless they would call a general strike. I went over the ground, called a meeting of the Executive Committee, hustled night and day and finally we were successful in obtaining the signatures of 42 contractors to the agreement. These signatures were given, however, with the understanding that our men would resume work only when 75 per cent. of them could go to work under the new schedule.

At the next regular meeting of the local union the number of contractors who signed the agreement had increased to an extent warranting the employment under new conditions of 95 per cent. of the union men at the time in Schenectady and the strike was won and declared off. Then the contractors who had not signed the agreement were looking around for men to work for them and, failing to get any, our trouble begun. The Employers' Association, seeing that they had been defeated, communicated with the organizers of Albany branch of Am. Society of Carpenters who, assisted by the Troy branch, formed a branch in Schenectady and tried their utmost to break up the local union of the U. B. The daily papers having spread the news of the settlement of the strike broadcast it resulted in an influx of carpenters never before experienced in that city, and, to add to our dilemma, many of the newcomers, being almost destitute, applied to the union for relief. In support of these men the union spent all their funds, many of their own members not receiving any financial aid during all the five weeks the strike had lasted.

To make matters worse, the contractors advertised extensively for men they, by the way, had no work for. This caused the union considerable more expense, as it compelled them to keep a picket at the depot for the interception of new arrivals. Finally leaving Schenectady I wended my way to Kingston where I addressed a mass meeting of carpenters at the Y. M. C. A. hall, and left the same night for Watertown, N. Y. Here our men were also out on strike and the bosses insisting on making no other than individual agreements, the chances for a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty were rather poor. Neither the strike committee nor myself could obtain an interview with them. At this juncture our men made up their minds to do contract work for themselves before the work would leave town. This scheme proved a successful one and when I left town every union man was working.

On my arrival in Elmira I found similar conditions, the bosses refusing to meet me in conference, and while I succeeded in getting some prominent business men in the city interested in the fight and laid a proposition for settlement before the contractors, their answer was a flat refusal to treat with the union. As we had some aged members to take care of who were unable to climb up buildings and there being considerable shop work required, I suggested the securing of that work and the hiring of a shop for its execution. This was done and proved to pay well. For several weeks we had from ten to fifteen men thus at work, taking that many off the strike roll and permitting the union to pay a few dollars to those members whom they could not furnish with employment.

The outside men in Elmira control their affairs fairly well, while the interests of the shop men are not cared for as they might be and require looking after.

I next went to Silver Creek, N. Y., a small town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Here the bosses claimed to be members of the National Employers' Association and declared they would not hire any union men. As I have stated in a recent communication to Gen. Pres. Huber, I would not advise going into any expense on account of this town, but should the iron molders and machinists agree to send organizers there we could make an effort in the same direction. However, I am still doubtful whether the result would be in keeping with the expense.

I stopped at Buffalo, N. Y., and spoke at two of the local union meetings in one night.

At Syracuse, N. Y., I surveyed the ground with the Business Agent and found that there is a good deal yet to be done here in the way of organization. While in this city I met some of our men from Utica, who informed me that all negotiations between the employers and men in that city were off. So, on my way to Schenectady, I stopped off there anxious to see if I could be of any assistance to Organizer Murray. We waited on the contractors and induced them to call a meeting. We were in conference with them a whole day long until 7:30 in the evening without accomplishing anything. The contractors unanimously voted against granting any advance in wages this year, but declared themselves willing to sign an agreement providing for an increase of from 25 to 50 cents per day, to take effect on January 1st, 1904. We laid this proposition before the union and had it thoroughly discussed in all its consequences, but the men rejected it without a dissenting voice.

At midnight of that day I again went to Schenectady where I had sent some men from Elmira with instruction to obtain some information in regard to conditions in unfair shops. I am, at this time of writing, still investigating and watching developments.

Faternally,
T. M. GUERIN.

The Erection of a Building for U. B. Headquarters

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Through the columns of the carpenters' journal I desire to concur in the suggestion of Bro. F. E. Madison, of Clarks-ville, Tenn., as published in the July issue of THE CARPENTER, relative to the erection and maintenance of a general head office building for our beloved Union of Carpenters and Joiners.

I believe that the suggestion and plan of Bro. Madison will meet the approval of a majority of our members. I, for one,

am willing to contribute my dollar, as proposed by Bro. Madison, for that purpose. Just think of the enormous sum that is paid annually for office rent, where that amount could be used for other purposes if we owned our own building.

As Bro. Madison has said, there are 150,000 members belonging to our order, and to assess each member one dollar means \$150,000, which, in my judgment, would be ample funds with which to erect and furnish a handsome office building, much more convenient than where it is now located.

While attending the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, in June of this year, at Indianapolis, I had the pleasure of visiting the general head office of the U. B. It is located in a handsome fifteen-story building, among many offices. While the building is a handsome structure, equipped with elevators and modern improvements and located on one of the principal streets of Indianapolis, yet the rooms are small and, in my judgment, unfitted for a general headquarters for so large and grand an order as the U. B. of C. & J. I am favorably impressed with the city of Indianapolis as headquarters for our order, and believe that a prettier and more convenient city could not be found to locate in and that the citizens of Indianapolis would offer an inducement to have such a building erected and maintained in that city.

There are other organizations of less importance than our U. B. which own and control their own building. Why can't we? I would answer that—we can if we only try. Having been a member of the U. B. almost continuously since 1886 am desirous of witnessing all advancements made, and hope to see many more. I believe the one proposed will be one of the greatest, aside from getting in new members.

Now that Bro. Madison has started the question of erecting and maintaining its own building for general headquarters, I hope others will take the matter up. It's a good thing; push it along and let us own our own office building.

Yours for union and advancement,
W. J. WALDEN.
Springfield, Ill. Local Union 16.

Resort of Unions to Injunctions

We are just as much opposed to government by injunction when the judge aims the injunction at the employers as we are when it is sent in the direction of the unions or the members thereof. We can conceive of no condition of affairs that makes the injunction in trades disputes justifiable. The unions are abundantly able to take care of themselves and we do not ask the ever ready injunction judge for protection under any circumstances.

If the unions or members thereof do wrong or commit any act against the law there is a way to proceed against them without recourse to the injunction.

The same applies with equal force to the employers, or it should. We wonder, however whether the bosses like injunction tonic in strike troubles when they have to take it themselves.—Cigar Maker's Journal.

THE workingman who lets his boss know that he fears him is just the man whom the boss will bully and tyrannize over.

THE report of the steel trust for 1902 shows total wages and salaries to all employes, from Schwab down, amounts to \$120,000,000, and total profits to stockholders and bondholders amounting to over \$133,000,000. How is that for "dividing up"?

Remedy for Creosote from Wood Burning

In sections of the country where wood is being used largely as a fuel there has been more or less complaint of creosote forming and running down the chimney into the cellar and creating a bad odor throughout the house. Various remedies have been suggested for obviating the difficulty, but so much depends upon local conditions that these are not always successful. One writer in discussing the matter says:

As the weather gets colder, I expect to hear that people in all wood burning sections of the country with big, cold chimneys are having trouble from creosote. Usually this trouble comes from a chimney which has none too good a draft, and in many instances where a flue is much larger than is necessary, presenting a large cooling surface. In consequence, the products of combustion do not escape from the chimney before condensation takes place. Where a man has a chimney in his house he is indisposed to rebuild it to meet the necessities, and where the chimney is large and cold, the heat of the gases passing through is not sufficient to keep it at a temperature which will insure such a draft as will discharge them before they condense. It is fortunate that the chimney belongs to the man; otherwise, he might insist on the furnaceman changing it for a better one, which he needs. If a man will provide his furnace with a bigger pipe and give it full draft he can heat the chimney, but as his first trouble would probably be less than the trouble from overheating his house, he would be satisfied to keep the poor chimney, instead of suffering a bigger trouble. If the man is willing to run a smoke pipe up inside of his chimney to the top, the smoke pipe will, in all probability, keep hot enough to overcome the trouble. If it does not, it is a simple matter to let the liquid run out through suitable openings provided for the purpose in the bottom. Then he will get rid of the nuisance caused by the stain and the odor. If the creosote is sufficient to drip down from the stove pipe into the cellar he has only to reverse the joints in the pipe to make the liquid flow back into the heater where it will be disposed of by the fire without nuisance.—*Carpentry and Building.*

The Social Outcast

While strolling 'mongst the haunts of poverty
I saw an old man resting by his door,
And asked him if he needed charity.

"Not so," he said, "'tis justice I implore.

"I've labored till I'm three score years and ten,
Serving as best I could my fellow-men,
Pronouncing—day by day—that they be blessed;
My only comfort are my hours of rest.

"They're honored for their great prosperity;
Whence did it come, if not from such as me?
These hard old hands have been their stock
in trade,
Else wherewithal had they their fortune made?

"There's not a dime that they have ever earned;
The sweat of others' faces they have turned
To their own credit; and the people then
Gave them the honored name of 'self-made men.'

"Sometimes they feel our great disparity,
And do the act they call 'charity,'
By sending round the refuse of their table:
The husk of what I earned when I was able.

"They tell me, sir, that there's a party growing
Whose purpose is that justice have a show-
ing;
If that is so, go tell them I am 'in it,'
I'll join them in the battle till we win it.

'Although the hey-day of my life is past,
I'll vote and fight for justice to the last,
And if I fall before the fray is o'er,
I'll fight at long range from the other shore."
Uncle Ben.

L'Organisation des Chambres Syndicales de L'Ouest.

II.

En dehors de la production agricole vinicole ou fruitière il existe encore dans notre extrême-Ouest une autre source de revenue, que l'on pourrait appeler "Industrie"; c'est de voler les touristes, de leur extorquer autant d'argent que possible. La saison des touristes ne durant que quelques mois, tout le monde s'empresse de les exploiter le plus que possible. Les hôteliers, les chemins de fer, les marchands de curiosités et de souvenirs s'entendent comme larrons en foire. On sait bien que ceux là ne reviendront plus jamais, et on profite de la bonne aubaine. Ces voleurs de grand chemin, gagnant beaucoup d'argent dans la bonne saison, consentirent à payer un salaire à peu près raisonnable dans cette période de temps, quitte à reprendre le tout à leurs employés ou ouvriers dans le temps inévitable de chômage, qui a la fin de chaque saison se présentait infailliblement. De même avec les ouvriers du bâtiment. Des villes naissent et grandissent pendant quelques années, pour disparaître aussi vite qu'ils sont venus.

Dans ces conditions il est impossible de réglementer la loi de l'offre et de la demande. Malgré cela l'organisation ouvrière présentait de grandes difficultés. Les temps prospères, (booming periods) attirèrent bon nombre de travailleurs, pour lesquelles aucun moyen d'existence n'existent plus, sitôt la panique arrivait. L'agglomération factice de tant de monde se dispersa, et les germes d'une organisation ouvrière disparurent avec eux. Ceci fut la règle pendant des années, lorsque enfin les chambres syndicales prirent pied fermement. Dans les grandes villes tel que San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, et tant d'autres, chaque branche de métier est organisée, à tel point que les Unions ouvrières décident de l'élection du maire de la plupart des villes de la Californie. Non seulement ces dernières, mais l'influence des Unions se fait sentir sur tout le territoire de l'Ouest. A partir de Chicago, jusqu'à la côte du Pacifique, le grand Capital sent le poids de l'organisation ouvrière peser d'avantage sur son coffre-fort. La classe ouvrière demande augmentation du salaire, réduction des heures du travail, etc., et le Capital se plaint amèrement de cette attaque sur sa caisse. C'est avec un sensible plaisir qu'un ouvrier organisé passe à travers cette contrée; partout où il passe, on appartient à l'Union. L'employé du Chemin de fer porte fièrement le bouton de son organisation. Dans l'hôtel, depuis le clerc jusqu'à un garçon de l'ascenseur, tous appartiennent à l'Union. Les annonces des journaux, demandant des ouvriers d'un métier quelconque, ajoutent toujours "Union men only." Pour nous autres hommes de l'Est, qui avons à lutter quotidiennement contre les nouveaux arrivés de la vieille Europe, c'est un spectacle aussi nouveau qu'imprévu. Les travailleurs des villes organisant les travailleurs des champs, ces derniers continuant leur besogne avec les italiens, les espagnols et voir même les originaires du pays, Californien et mexicain.

Les employeurs n'aiment pas cela. D'accord avec les Compagnies des Chemins de fer, et les propriétaires des mines de métaux et de charbon, se donnent tout le mal possible pour faire déverser une quantité de cette armée de non-occupés de l'Est, contant pouvoir briser cette poignée solide, qui les étreint; mais en vain. A mesure que des forces sont importées, ils joignent l'Union, à tel point qu'au Japon la fédération du travail a ses adhérents, et le mouvement des chambres syndicales s'étend dans les pays du grand Orient d'une façon, splendide pour la classe des travailleurs, mais terrible pour

les classes possédantes et dirigeantes. Ces dernières ont beau persécuter les Unions, comme à Bunker Hill, à la Bull Pen, ou avec des "Injunctions", comme à Denver, il est trop tard pour enrager le mouvement des chambres syndicales. Aux grandes Compagnies ont répondu par la demande de la Nationalisation des Chemins de fer, des télégraphes, des mines, aux trusts on fait voir la possibilité de la reprise du Sole et Sous-Sole par la nation, et des grandes Industries par la coopération ouvrière, et aux juges injustes leur remplacement par des juges pris au sein de la classe ouvrière, fatiguée de ce laisser molester et persécuter plus longtemps. Les patrons ont beau faire, l'oppression a déjà duré trop longtemps, et la classe des exploités commence à perdre patience.

Si nous citons tous ces faits, c'est pour démontrer la facilité, avec laquelle nos frères de l'Extrême-Ouest ont pu en peu d'années, mettre une barrière solide contre l'exploitation patronale; ce qui était possible dans le Colorado, l'Iowa, le Nebraska et la Californie ne doit pas être impossible dans le Canada, la Nouvelle Angleterre ou les États, bordant les grands lacs. La rapacité patronale est partout la même, seul l'ignorance de la classe ouvrière leur facilite une plus ou moins grande exploitation. Que l'on cesse de faire des distinctions entre nationalités, entre croyances, que l'on s'entende sur les moyens les plus sûrs de combattre l'exploitation capitalistes, et bientôt nous aurons les mêmes conditions de travail et de salaire que nos frères de l'Ouest. Opposons à l'organisation des patrons la fraternité, l'Union des travailleurs, et nous nous améliorerons notre existence sur cette terre, nous la rendrons digne de vivre, et nous préparerons un avenir plus désirable à nos enfants.

Quand le Lion du travail se réveillera, ses compteurs prendront la fuite.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS, FRANCE.

III.

LES CONGRÈS OUVRIERS. — LA FÉDÉRATION DU BÂTIMENT.

Pendant plusieurs années fonctionna tant bien que mal en France une Fédération qui avait réussi à grouper des syndicats de presque toutes les catégories des travailleurs du bâtiment. La faiblesse du lien qui unissait les organisations qui la composaient, le peu de services qu'elle était à même de rendre à ses adhérents vu son manque de ressources et l'insuffisance des moyens d'action mis à sa disposition firent que peu à peu elle se désagrégea et finit par s'éteindre tout doucement. Des fédérations de métier se constituèrent alors à sa place, et l'on vit les charpentiers, les maçons, les menuisiers, les peintres, les tailleurs de pierres, etc., s'organiser séparément. Sur l'invitation de quelques syndicats non fédérés, la Confédération générale du travail prit l'initiative d'une reconstitution de l'ancienne Fédération du bâtiment et lança une circulaire à cet effet. Il en résulta la convocation d'un Congrès à Paris, lequel tint ses assises à la Bourse du travail dans les premiers jours de juin. Une vingtaine seulement de syndicats y étaient représentés par des délégués. Après avoir décidé que les patrons, les marchands et les tâcherons ne seraient admis dans aucun des groupes adhérents, le Congrès fixa la composition de la nouvelle Fédération. Elle comprendra dorénavant des syndicats généraux et mixtes constitués dans les localités où la création de syndicats de métier n'est pas possible,

de sections de métiers créés pour toutes les corporations ne possédant pas encore de fédération de métier, enfin de fédérations de métier, ces dernières se trouvant en fait être assimilées aux sections de métiers. Le principe de la création d'une caisse de grèves fut ensuite adopté. Elle sera alimentée par un prélèvement de 50 par cent. sur les cotisations, prélèvement qui permettra, paraît-il, d'assurer à chaque gréviste adhérent à la Fédération un secours quotidien de 0f 50; dans les autres cas, il ne sera versé, par solidarité, qu'une somme de 5 francs par 100 grévistes. Ces dispositions, bien que modestes, supposent déjà un embryon d'organisation financière. Nul doute que la jeune Fédération saura l'améliorer par la suite. Nous faisons des vœux pour qu'elle arrive à son plein épanouissement. Le seul obstacle qui puisse s'opposer à son développement réside dans la tendance qu'ont parfois les travailleurs français à se grouper nationalement non par industrie, mais bien par métier. Nous aurons d'ailleurs, au cours de nos correspondances, l'occasion d'examiner plus longuement cette dernière question.

LES GRÈVES.

En faisant exception pour la grève des métallurgistes d'Hennebont qui se développe actuellement et dont je vous entretiendrai prochainement, on peut dire qu'en France il n'y a pas eu de conflits de réelle importance entre patrons et ouvriers depuis la grève générale des mineurs et celle des travailleurs du port de Marseille. Tout au plus y a-t-il lieu de signaler celle des "carriers-mineurs de Savonnières-en-Terthois", qui ont abandonné le travail pour protester contre des retenues injustifiées que voulaient leur faire subir les patrons.

La loi de 1898 sur les accidents du travail met les primes d'assurances à la charge de l'industriel et interdit même formellement à celui-ci de les récupérer sur le salaire des ouvriers. Ce n'est pourtant pas ainsi que l'entendent les maîtres carriers de Savonnières, aussi ont-ils cru pouvoir agrémente les salaires payés par eux d'une retenue de 3 à 12 par cent, les uns la motivant (violation ouverte de la loi) par la prime d'assurances sur les accidents, les autres masquant leur action illégale sous de prétendus frais de toisage ou de cubage de la pierre. 500 travailleurs ont abandonné les carrières et tiennent bon depuis déjà six semaines.

Bien que la Fédération des carriers soit de création récente et partant insuffisamment préparée pour prêter un concours financier effectif aux grévistes, tout fait espérer qu'il auront néanmoins raison de la résistance des patrons, étant donné qu'il représentent une main-d'œuvre difficile à remplacer au pied levé. On annonce même déjà que la plupart des patrons se montre disposés à souscrire aux revendications des ouvriers. un seul d'entre eux paraissant vouloir demeurer inflexible.

La Domination du Plus Apte

En organisant une nouvelle chambre syndicale nous forgerons un anneau à la chaîne de la fraternité humaine, qui dans un temps prochain, est destinée à briser les liens qui jusqu'à présent attachent la classe ouvrière à leurs maîtres capitalistes en procurant à cette classe ouvrière sa liberté économique.

Récemment, à Boston, on a organisé sous la juridiction de la fraternité des charpentiers et menuisiers, une chambre syndicale d'ouvriers de l'étable et de machines. Cette fondation aura du avoir lieu il y a des années, mais comme bien des choses plus ou moins d'importance, soit par pur égoïsme ou des questions individuelles, elle fut négligée.

Bien souvent un simple proverbe, dans de certaines conditions nous révèle sa profondeur. Dans le cas présent le fameux mot de "la domination du plus apte" nous en dit plus long que des volumes compilés par nos savants de la science économique, classique ou politique, n'auraient pu nous enseigner.

Dans notre lutte économique, poussé par l'évolution industrielle, la concurrence pour "le droit au travail" s'accroît de plus en plus entre camarade d'ateliers, et nous oblige de former des unions ouvrières afin de mieux nous protéger. Les unions commencent leurs opérations d'abord sur un terrain local, mais forcé par la demande multipliée elles deviennent bientôt un corps national, formé d'organisations locales dans différentes villes ou localités. Seulement, comme la spontanéité de ces organisations ne s'étend jamais simultanément dans le même corps de métier ou dénomination, il arrive souvent que deux organisations nationales réclament la juridiction sur en même genre de métier, sans spécifier exactement leurs droits.

En organisant les ouvriers machinistes du bois sous la juridiction de notre fraternité nous avons, selon les assertions de nos amis, les travailleurs du bois (woodworkers) accaparés leurs droits et il protestent vigoureusement, disant que si nous persistons dans cette voie, ils porteront plainte au conseil des "Grand Moggles". De sorte que nous devons nous abstenir d'organiser la plus importante partie de notre métier, voir même la plus importante de toute l'industrie, simplement pour le bon plaisir des nos adversaires.

Eh bien, non; voilà des années que je me trouve au milieu de cette partie du métier, connaissant à fond le degré de démoralisation des grands fabricants de Boston, et je ne serai jamais de ceux, qui se retireront tranquillement du champ de bataille sans avoir tiré un coup de feu pour mes droits personnels ou les droits de mes camarades d'ateliers. Mais la bataille est imminente, et malgré mon aversion profonde contre une lutte entre deux organisations ouvrières, je dois proclamer que la conservation de nous même est la première loi naturelle, et, à moins que les travailleurs du bois (woodworkers) s'unissent avec nous, cette lutte inévitable aura lieu.

Le système de la concurrence capitaliste ne garanti nullement à chacun les moyens d'existence, ni fourni t'il du travail rémunérateur à tous ceux qui en demandent; et si l'organisation ouvrière a un but, une raison d'être quelconque, c'est certainement son premier devoir de protéger ces membres.

Et voilà la question posée, "A qui le contrôle?" et en cas de guerre "Lequel survivra l'autre?" Comme je l'ai déjà dit, nous vivons sous le régime de la concurrence entre les ouvriers, et comme la classe des employeurs conserve soixante cinq pour cent du revenu de notre production à agrandir notre exploitation, il est clairement démontré que la tendance future des organisations ouvrières sera d'être très conservatrice dans la protection mutuelle de ces membres.

Si nous pouvions prévoir la future aussi bien que nous voyons le passé derrière nous, nous nous garderions bien contre tous les maux qui nous apparaîtraient, mais l'apathie général des grandes masses de travailleurs, doublée de leur profonde ignorance en matière économique, nous forcent de lutter pour les questions du jour, laissant le soin du futur aux générations à venir. Mais je suis certain que le jour du réveil viendra, et ne voulant pas rester endormi moi même, je consens à me laisser pousser par le courant prête à attendre ce jour de réveil.

I. E. WORCESTER,
Local Union 33.

Boston, Mass.

Monats-Berichte.

Viele lokale Finanz-Sekretäre sind iehr nachlässig und gleichgültig in der Einsendung ihrer offiziellen Monats-Berichte an die General-Office. Wenn die Einsendung dieser Berichte nicht eine absolute Nothwendigkeit wäre, hätten wir das Berichterstatten schon längst abgelehnt.

Die in diesen Berichten enthaltenen Angaben ermöglichen es uns, über unsere Mitgliederzahl eine monatliche Zusammenstellung zu machen und unsere Jahresberichte abzufassen.

Wenn uns die Monats-Berichte nicht zeitig und korrekt ausgefüllt zugehen, kann man von uns nicht erwarten, daß wir unsere Kontos ordnungsgemäß führen und bezüglich der gutstehenden Mitgliederzahl, der drei Monate rückständigen, außer Beiseit befindlichen Mitglieder, korrekte Eintragungen in unseren Büchern machen. Noch können wir unter diesen Umständen enaue Kontrolle führen über Mitglieder, welche um eine Freikarte eingekommen oder eine solche deponirt, oder über suspendirte oder ausgeschlossene Mitglieder, noch über wieder aufgenommene Ex., noch über die im Laufe des Monats aufgenommenen Mitglieder.

Unsere letzte Convention hat verfügt, daß die General-Office korrekte Lste führen und Eintragungen machen soll über das Wachstum, die Beständigkeit und den numerischen und finanziellen Stand der Organisation. Um dem General-Sekretär diese Aufgabe zu erleichtern, hat diese Convention spezielle Instruktionen ertheilt, welche seitdem durch Urabstimmung zum Gesetz erhoben und unserer General-Constitution einverleibt worden sind. Sect. 153 (c) sagt:

„Der F. S. soll dem G. S. monatlich auf den offiziellen für diesen Zweck gelieferten Formularen, bei \$2.00 Strafe, einen schriftlichen Bericht einenden, sowie nicht später wie in der zweiten Sitzung der U. in jedem Vierteljahr, die Mitgliederzahl und den Finanzstand der U. in im vorhergehenden Vierteljahr angeben.“

Von nun an werden wir in allen Fällen, wo Finanz-Sekretäre oben angeführte Section verlegen, auf der strikten Ausführung desselben bestehen. Die Lokal-Beamten müssen sich in Zukunft unbedingt einer gewissenhafteren Pflichterfüllung befleißigen!

Es ist der General-Office nicht möglich, über wichtige Fragen Einsicht zu erhalten, wenn ihr nicht jeden Monat genaue, alle nöthigen Einzelheiten enthaltende Berichte das ganze Jahr hindurch zugehen. Die General-Office sollte über nichts im Unklaren und über Alles genau informiert sein. Es ist unser Wunsch, die Organisations-Geschäfte prompt und in ordnungsmäßiger Weise zu führen und zu erledigen, und um dies zu bewerkstelligen, machen wir hier auf die Nachlässigkeit vieler Finanz-Sekretäre aufmerksam. Brüderlichst

Frank Duff, G. S.

Die Achte Stündige Arbeitszeit.

Ueber dieses Thema ist schon so viel geschrieben und geredet worden, daß man meinen sollte, die Frage sei erledigt und die Achte Stündige Arbeit allerwärts eingeführt. Doch der große Kohlengräber-Ausstand des vorigen Jahres und auch beispielsweise der Ausstand der Textilarbeiter Philadelphia's belehrt uns eines Anderen.

Trotzdem überall da, wo die achte Stündige Arbeitszeit bereits eingeführt ist, die Unternehmer fast ohne Ausnahme zugeben müssen, daß ihnen die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit keine Nachtheile gebracht hat, daß sie in ihrer Konkurrenzfähigkeit durch diese Neuerung nicht beschnitten wurden, werden den organisierten Arbeitern in ihrem Bestreben, die Arbeitsstunden von zehn auf neun oder acht Stunden zu verkürzen, immer noch erhebliche Hindernisse in den Weg gelegt. Die Unternehmer dieses Landes rekrutiren sich eben in ihrer großen Mehrzahl aus Emporkömmlin-

gen, aus einer Kategorie von Unternehmern, die, wie uns die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung aller Länder zeigt, nichts lernen und nichts vergessen können. Diese können und wollen aus den günstigen Resultaten, die jetzt durch die verkürzte Arbeitszeit erzielt wurden, keine Lehren ziehen. Sie wollen nach wie vor von der Zehnstunden-Arbeit nicht ablassen und sagen einfach: „Wir haben, als wir noch selbst arbeiteten, zwölf und mehr Stunden per Tag gearbeitet, und sind doch noch am Leben; warum sollten unsere Arbeiter nicht wenigstens zehn Stunden täglich arbeiten können?“

In der Kinderarbeit erblickten diese Unternehmer nichts Schädliches, sondern nur Vortheilhaftes, behauptend, daß dadurch das Einkommen der Eltern erhöht werde. Sie halten zähe an den alten Einrichtungen fest, weil ihnen jede Neuerung zuwider ist und die alten Zustände es ihnen bisher gestattet haben, aus dem Schweiß ihrer mündigen und unmündigen Lohnsklaven die Kapitalien herauszupressen, denen sie ihren Aufschwung in die Klasse der Ausbeuter und ihre heutige Machtstellung verdanken. In ihrer Profitwuth übersehen sie die Thatsache, daß in Folge der industriellen Entwicklung des verfloffenen halben Jahrhunderts, der Anwendung der Maschinerie, der verbesserten Technik und des daraus hervorgegangenen Konkurrenzkampfes, die Produktionsverhältnisse eine radikale Umgestaltung erfahren haben. Sie leugnen die Thatsache, daß die Ansprüche, die heute an die Leistungsfähigkeit der Arbeitskräfte gestellt werden, bedeutend größere sind, als vor dreißig, vierzig oder fünfzig Jahren, bei zwölf- oder mehrstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Dieselbe maßlose Ausbeutungswuth, denselben Widerwillen gegen eine Aenderung der bestehenden Arbeitsverhältnisse und dieselbe Gefühllosigkeit gegen die Arbeiter, die unter diesen Verhältnissen schmachten, findet man unter den feinkalibrigten Kapitalisten anderer Länder. Wir konstatiren hier nur Thatsachen, und liegt es uns ferne, die feinkalibrigten herauszufreichen, die, wenn sie auch den Verbesserungsbestrebungen der Arbeiter zugänglich, trotzdem unsere Ausbeuter, also unsere Feinde sind. Zur Befräftigung unserer Ausführungen verweisen wir auf die Zehnstunden-Bewegung in England während der sechziger Jahre. So lange dort die „Whigs“, die Partei der Unternehmer und kleineren Gewerbetreibenden, das Heft der Regierung in Händen hatten, waren alle Bemühungen der britischen Arbeiter, die Annahme des Zehnstunden-Gesetzes durchzusetzen, erfolglos. Es blieb der „Tory“-Regierung, der Partei der Lords und Großkapitalisten, vorbehalten, die Zehnstunden-Vorlage im Parlament zur Annahme und den Zehnstunden-Tag zur gesetzlichen Arbeitszeit zu erheben.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit sei erwähnt, daß damals eine von der Regierung ernannte, theilweise aus Aerzten zusammengesetzte Commission zur Ermittlung der Lage der Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in ihren statistischen Berichten (Blue Books) nachwies, daß die elf- und zwölfstündige Arbeitszeit bei vorherrschenden Produktions-Verhältnissen die Gesundheit der Arbeitenden untergrabe, und Kinder- und Frauen-Arbeit unter gegebenen Umständen schließlich die physische und geistige Entkräftung der Arbeiter-Bevölkerung des ganzen Landes nach sich ziehen müsse.

Hier in Amerika haben wir keine aristokratische Partei, welche den Arbeitern—sei es um Stimmen zu fördern oder aus Oppositionslust gegen eine andere Partei—Konzessionen wönnte. Hier haben wir reine Kapitalistenwirtschaft; Gemeinde-, Staats- und Bundesregierung sind Dank der Gleichgültigkeit der Arbeiter und ihrer Vertrennung der eigenen Interessen, in den Händen der Kapitalisten. Gesetze, wenigstens von den Oberbundesgerichten unanfechtbare und wirksame Gesetze zur Regelung der Arbeitsstunden, werden daher hier erst dann erlassen

werden, wenn sich die Lohnarbeiter die politische Macht erobert haben, die ihnen zukommt. Bis zu dem Eintreffen dieses Zeitpunktes aber, den alle intelligenten, klaffen- und interessenbewußten Arbeiter schmerzlich herbeiführen, müssen wir auf gewerkschaftlichem Gebiete, durch unsere gewerkschaftliche Organisation, die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, wo diese noch nicht stattgefunden, zu erringen und zu erzwingen suchen.

Welch' kolossale Arbeit wir in dieser Richtung noch zu verrichten haben, sehen wir erst bei näherer Beleuchtung der noch vorherrschenden Arbeitsverhältnisse, vielmehr der in den verschiedenen Gewerken und Arbeitszweigen heute üblichen Arbeitsstunden.

Wir finden da, daß es außer den deutschen Schriftsehern, und vielleicht den Cigarrenmachern, kein einziges Gewerk gibt, welches die achte Stündige Arbeitszeit durchweg im ganzen Lande eingeführt hat. In allen Baugewerken ist theilweise neun Stunden noch die übliche Arbeitszeit. Das Gleiche gilt von vielen anderen Gewerken, während einige, wie die Textilarbeiter in Philadelphia und in den Fabriken der Südstaaten, sich noch nicht auf die neunstündige Arbeitszeit herauszuschwingen konnten.

Selbst unsere Bruderschaft, die unter den Baugewerken in dieser Beziehung noch am günstigsten bestellt ist, zählt, wie uns die in dieser Nummer veröffentlichte Lste zeigt, nur 342 Städte u. d. Orte, in denen die Achte Stündige-Arbeit das Feld behauptet. Daraus ergibt sich, daß auch für unsere Bruderschaft die alte, viel erörterte Frage der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden noch eine offene und unerledigte ist. Wenn wir nun auch der Hartnäckigkeit der Arbeitgeber gebührend Rechnung tragen, so drängt sich uns doch unwillkürlich die Frage auf: Wie kommt es, daß wir in der Achte Stündigenfrage, die doch schon vor mehr denn drei Jahrzehnten in Angriff genommen wurde, keine größeren Erfolge zu verzeichnen haben? Die Beantwortung dieser Frage unsererseits, in Bausch und Bogen, wäre unklug, denn es kommen hierbei örtliche Verhältnisse in Betracht, deren sich uns viele der Beurtheilung entziehen. Dagegen sollten aber alle Lokal-Unions der Erörterung und Beantwortung der Frage einmal ernstlich näher treten. Doch auch wir haben eine Meinung hierüber, die wir bei einer späteren Gelegenheit zum Ausdruck bringen wollen.

Maschinisten erkennen das Vorhandensein eines Klassenkampfes.

In der Juni Ausgabe des Machinists' Monthly Journal finden wir in einer editorielle Betrachtung über die Verhandlungen der letzten Konvention der Internationalen Maschinisten-Union die folgenden einen bedeutenden Gefinnungs-Umschwung markirenden Ausführungen:

„Wir sind in eine andere Epoche eingetreten, und geben heute zu, daß es einen Klassenkampf gibt, d. h. wir erkennen offiziell die Thatsache an, daß das soziale Gleichgewicht gestört wird, wenn es einigen Wenigen, die nicht arbeiten und der menschlichen Gesellschaft keinerlei Dienste erweisen, gestattet ist, unseren Arbeitsertrag zu vergeuden, während Andere aus Mangel an den nothwendigsten Existenzmitteln, wie Nahrung, Luft und Sonnenschein, zu Grunde gehen müssen. Indem die Internationale Maschinisten-Union zu dieser Erkenntniß gekommen ist, hat sie einen großen Schritt vorwärts gethan und ist anderen Organisationen vorausgeeilt.“

Nachdem einmal die wichtige Thatsache erkannt ist, daß wir uns in einem Kampfe der Klasse gegen Klasse befinden, haben wir den Weg betreten, der uns zur Erlösung führt.

So lange wir den Sirenenstimmen Gehör schenken, die uns zuflüstern, daß die Interessen der faulenzenden, nichtproduzieren-

den Mitglieder der menschlichen Gesellschaft mit unseren Interessen identisch seien, war kein Fortschritt unter uns möglich; nachdem wir aber erkannt haben, daß Derjenige, der nicht arbeitet, auch nicht essen sollte, ist unser Fortschritt gesichert.

Ebenso ist unsere Organisation zu der Ansicht gelangt, daß unsere ökonomische Befreiung nur durch politische Thätigkeit errungen werden kann, und sie hebt besonders hervor, daß wir auch am Wahltag nicht vergessen dürfen, daß wir organisierte Arbeiter sind, und daß es die größte Thorheit ist, das ganze Jahr hindurch Unionmann zu sein und „Scab“ am Wahltag, wenn wir unsere Stimmen abgeben.

Wenn die Mitglieder der Int. Maschinisten-Union den Rath und die Grundsätze ihrer Organisation befolgen, werden sie von nun an nur für Männer stimmen, die ihrer eigenen, der Arbeiterklasse, angehören, die sich als treue Anhänger der Sache der Arbeit und im Klassenkampfe bewährt haben.“

Vierter österreichischer Gewerkschafts-Kongreß.—Am 8. Juni trat in Wien der vierte österreichische Gewerkschafts-Kongreß zusammen. Auf demselben waren 160,000 in 47 Central-Verbände gruppirte Arbeiter vertreten. Die Gewerkschaftspresse ist eine vielsprachige, wie es österreichische Verhältnisse bedingen, und wird in 150,000 Exemplaren verbreitet.

Internationaler Bergarbeiter-Kongreß.—Anfangs Juni tagte in Brüssel der 14te internationale Bergarbeiterkongreß. Anwesend waren 76 Delegaten, und zwar 46 aus Großbritannien, 9 aus Deutschland, 14 aus Belgien, 6 aus Frankreich und ein Delegat aus Oesterreich. Dieselben vertraten 1,271,500 Bergarbeiter. Der Kongreß hat eine Reihe weitgehender Beschlüsse gefaßt. Zunächst erklärte sich derselbe für den gesetzlichen Achte Stündentag (drei englische Delegirte enthielten sich der Stimme). Auch wurde beschlossen, für die Bergarbeiter aller Länder einen geizlich geregelten Minimallohn zu verlangen. Ferner erklärte sich der Kongreß nach längerer Debatte dafür, daß nur Arbeiterkandidaten in's Parlament gesandt werden. Das Pensionswesen der Bergarbeiter betreffend, wurde einstimmig beschlossen, von den Regierungen aller Länder zu fordern, Pensionskassen zu schaffen, die den altgewordenen Bergmann vor Hunger und Elend schützen. Der Kongreß erklärte sich für Verstaatlichung der Gruben und für die Forderung nach Hülfinspektoren, die aus den Reihen der Arbeiter zu entnehmen sind. Bei der Abstimmung über diese Resolution enthielten sich die Deutschen der Stimme, weil es abgelehnt worden war, den Passus aufzunehmen, wonach Hülfinspektoren von den Arbeitern zu ernennen sind. Endlich beschäftigte sich der Kongreß mit der für die Bergarbeiter so brennenden Frage der „Wurmkrankheit“. Zur Bekämpfung der Seuche, die in Deutschland, Frankreich und Belgien bedenkliche Ausbreitung erfahren hat, wurde beschlossen, daß die Unternehmer gesetzlich verpflichtet werden sollen, auf den Werken Einrichtungen zur Förderung der Arbeitergesundheit zu schaffen, und zur Bekämpfung der Wurmkrankheit sind alle Mittel zu ergreifen, die Wissenschaft und Praxis als zweckdienlich anerkannt haben.

Ein internationaler Steinarbeiter-Kongreß tagte zu Pfingsten in Zürich. Vertreten waren acht Landesorganisationen mit 31,450 Mitgliedern. Das Ergebnis des Kongresses war die Gründung eines internationalen Steinarbeiter-Sekretariats, zu dessen Erhaltung jede Landesorganisation einen einmaligen Beitrag von 20 Mark und einen laufenden Beitrag von 25 Mark pro Jahr und Mitglied zu entrichten hat. Das Sekretariat ist am 1. Juli in Kraft getreten. Eine Regelung erfährt die gegenseitige Unterstützung bei Lohnbewegun-

gen und Streik. Ferner wurde beschlossen, daß die einzelnen Landesorganisationen in der Agitation an den Grenzdistrikten gegenseitig unterstützen sollen. In Verbindung mit dem Kongreß fand eine Ausstellung von gewerkschaftlichem Verwaltungsmaterial, Schriften über die Geschichte der Gewerkschaften, Verbandsgeschichte der Steinarbeiter, Drucksachen über deren Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse usw. statt, die viel Beachtung seitens der Kongreßteilnehmer fand.

Verhandlungen

der dritten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1903 des General-Executive Board.

13. Juli.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.
Gesuche der Local Unions 77, Portchester, N. Y., und 27, Toronto, Can., um weitere finanzielle Hilfe zur Unterstützung ihrer Ausstellungen. Portchester wird die Summe von \$100 und Toronto die Summe von \$500 bewilligt.

Der Baltimore District Council ersucht nochmals um Sanktionierung seiner Streikbewegung und finanziellen Beistand. Der Board beschließt, seine in der April-Sitzung getroffene Entscheidung, welche die Forderung als zu weitgehend und nicht erfolgversprechend erklärt, aufrecht zu erhalten. Gesuch wird nicht gewährt.

14. Juli.

Gesuch des Boston, Mass., District Council um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung der an einem beendeten Auslande beteiligten Mitglieder. Der Board findet, daß die Zahl dieser Mitglieder eine sehr geringe und die Dauer des Ausstandes eine sehr kurze war, und weist aus diesen Gründen das Gesuch ab.

Gesuch des Manhattan, N. Y., District Council um Sanktionierung eines Aufrufes an die Local Unions um finanzielle Hilfe, um Erlassung des Extra-Abschlags und um Bewilligung eines Geschenkes oder Darlehens von \$15,000 zur Unterstützung der am letzten Auslande beteiligten Mitglieder. Der Board beschließt: 1. Da eine ganze Anzahl Gesuche anderer Local Unions um Sanktionierung von Hilferufen vorliegen, kann das Gesuch des Manhattan District Council nicht gewährt werden. 2. Die Bewilligung eines Darlehens ist unkonstitutionell, und dem Manhattan District ist bereits eine Summe bewilligt worden, die nicht überschritten werden kann. 3. Das Extra-Abschlag wird nicht von den District Councils, sondern von den Local Unions erhoben, und auch dieses Gesuch ist abgelehnt.

Gesuch der Local Union 561, Pittsburg, Kan., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrem Lockout. Die Summe von \$250 wird bewilligt.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der Local Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., wird der General-Sekretär angewiesen, Angabe näherer Einzelheiten einzufordern, und Beschlusfassung wird verschoben.

Beschwerde der Local Union 1444, Nashville, Tenn., gegen die Handlungsweise des District Council jener Stadt, Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Gesuch des San Antonio, Tex., District Council um Sanktionierung einer Lohnforderung. Wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information und des ausgefüllten Fragebogens zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der Local Union 81, Trenton, N. J., um Zurückstattung der Summe von \$100, welche sie der Local Union 602 während ihres Ausstandes geliehen. Die erwähnte Summe wird zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt.

Gesuche der Local Unions 52 und 159, Charleston, S. C.; 146, Schenectady, N. Y., und 331, Norfolk, Va., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer Streikbewegungen. Zurückgelegt, bis nähere Einzelheiten vorliegen.
Ähnliche Gesuche der Local Unions 217, Westerlo, N. J.; 396, Newport News, Va.; 544, El Paso, Tex.; 624, Brodton, Mass.; 638, Morristown, N. J., und 533, Jeffersonville, Ind., werden abgewiesen, da die Ausstände beendet und in den meisten Fällen nur eine geringe Anzahl Mitglieder daran beteiligt waren.

Gesuche der Local Unions 389, Tuxedo, N. Y., und 459, Bar Harbor, Me., um Sanktionierung ihrer Forderungen für acht Stunden und neun Stunden Lohn, und um finanziellen Beistand. Sanktion gewährt und finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der Local Union 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., um Sanktionierung einer Gewerkschaftsforderung. Abgelehnt und General-Präsident ersucht, einen Organisator nach Silver Creek zu senden.

Gesuch der Local Union 1494, Nachitoches, La., um Sanktionierung einer Forderung,

und der Local Union 1569, Minneapolis, Minn., um finanzielle Unterstützung in einem Lockout, werden abgewiesen, da diese Local Unions noch nicht ein Jahr lang bestehen.

15. Juli.

Gesuch der Local Union 1459, Topoka, Kan., um Sanktionierung eines Hilferufes an die Local Unions wird zurückgelegt, bis weitere Information vorliegt. Da zu späterer Stunde Nachrichten einlaufen, welche erheben lassen, daß der Hilferuf bereits ohne Genehmigung erlassen wurde, wird Sanktionierung verweigert.

Gesuch der Local Union 138, Kansas City, Kan., um Erlassung des Extra-Abschlags und um Bewilligung von \$500 zur Unterstützung der unter den Folgen der Ueberschwemmung leidenden Mitglieder. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Information zu verlangen und die Angelegenheit zurückgelegt.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der Local Union 633, Madison, Ill., wird abgewiesen, da sich der Board nicht für berechtigt hält, für derartige Zwecke Bewilligungen zu machen, indem die Organisationsgelder, außer den Benefits, nur für Unterstützung bei Ausständen und Lockouts bestimmt sind.

Schreiben von Local Union 1082, San Francisco, Cal., wünscht, daß der Board die Jurisdiktionsgrenzen bezüglich der in jener Stadt geltenden Arbeitsregeln festsetze. An den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Der Board mißbilligt ein von Local Union 187, Geneva, N. Y., eingereichtes Amendement zur General Constitution, Mitglieder betreffend, welche Kontrolloren werden.

Beschwerde der Schiffsmaschinen Union 9238, Tampa, Fla., gegen die Handlungsweise der N. B. Local Union 696, eine Jurisdiktionsfrage betreffend. Eine Untersuchung des Falles ist im Gange, und der Board billigt die seitens des General-Präsidenten getroffenen Maßnahmen.

Der Board billigt die Haltung des General-Sekretärs in der Streitfrage zwischen der Ver. Brüderschaft und den Am. Woodworkers, und indossiert die Handlungsweise des General-Präsidenten in der Streitfrage zwischen der Ver. Brüderschaft und der Am. Society of Carpenters.

Der Board beschließt, vom 1. Juni an die volle Kopfsteuer für alle aufstehenden Mitglieder an die Am. Federation of Labor zu entrichten und instruiert den General-Sekretär und General-Schatzmeister demgemäß.

16. Juli.

Schreiben des National Building Trades Council, zum Anschluß der N. B. als Ganzes auffordernd. Zurückgelegt und General-Sekretär angewiesen, mehr Information über diese Frage einzuholen.

Der Board faßt folgenden Beschluß, welcher ein stehender sein soll:

„Alle Local Unions sind hiermit instruiert, von anderen Organisationen einlaufenden Circularen, welche um finanzielle Hilfe nachsuchen, keine Beachtung zu schenken; es sei denn, dieselben seien von der General-Office indossiert.“

Auf Gesuch der Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., wird derselben die weitere Summe von \$250 als Unterstützung in ihrem Lockout bewilligt.

Appellation des Organisations-McFarland gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, indem derselbe die Zahlung einer Hotelrechnung verweigert. Die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation des Washington, D. C., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich der Aufnahme von Mitgliedern, welche das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten, als vollberechtigte Mitglieder. Appellation abgewiesen.

Der zweite Vice-Präsident, E. J. Connolly, unterbreitet einen vierteljährlichen Tätigkeits-Bericht. Wird gutgeheißen und soll im CARPENTER veröffentlicht werden.

Ein Depesche des General-Präsidenten, zur Zeit in San Francisco, läuft ein, welche dem Board empfiehlt, dem District Council jener Stadt die Benutzung eines Gummi-Stempels zur Anbringung des Union Labels zu erlauben. Wird abschlägig beschieden.

Gesuch der Local Union 138, Kansas City, Kan., um Frist in der Bezahlung des Extra-Abschlags, um Bewilligung von \$500 zur Unterstützung ihrer nothleidenden Mitglieder und um Erlassung von Kopfsteuern. Der Board bewilligt Frist bis zum 15. Oktober, fühlt sich aber nicht berechtigt, Kopfsteuer zu erlassen, noch Geld zu bewilligen, da die Organisationsgelder nur für konstitutionelle Zwecke verwendbar sind.

Appellation der Local Union 114, Houston, Tex., Minnie E. Winder's Ansprüche auf Sterbegeld betreffend; der Local Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., desgleichen im Falle Adam Flohr's; der Local Union 362, Pueblo, Col., desgleichen im Falle J. D. Jones', und der Local Union 790, Everett, Mass., desgleichen

im Falle Clara E. Winder's, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, welche die Ansprüche zurückwies. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten und Appellationen abgewiesen.

17. Juli.

Die nachfolgenden Local Unions ersuchen um Erlassung des Extra-Abschlags oder Frist in der Entrichtung desselben: 873, Palestine, Tex.; 382, 473, 240, 56, 509, 375, 51, 468, 707, 513, 200, 457, 476, 478, 774, 340, 497, 40, 464 und 575, New York City; 1596, St. Louis, Mo.; 1593, Concord, Mass.; 888, Salem, Mass.; 950, Danvers, Mass.; 1453, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 544, El Paso, Tex.; 962, Marblehead, Mass.; 924, Manchester, Mass.; 29, 1315, 44 und 990, Baltimore, Md.; 238, 1592, 972, 359, 964, 277, 1090, 8, 227 und 736, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1255, Chillicothe, O.; 878, Beverly, Mass.; 463, Frankford, Pa.; 458, Lawrence, Kan.; 212 und 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 122, Germantown, Pa.; 1099, Downingtown, Pa.; 503, Lancaster, N. Y.; 1573, 141 und 954, Boston, Mass.; 697, East St. Louis, Ill.; 795, Gainesville, Ga.; 617, Rancouber, N. C., Can.; 217, Westerlo, N. J.; 708, West Newton, Mass.; 342, Pomtucket, R. I.; 1125, Central Falls, N. J.; 543, Mamoroneck, N. Y.; 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 231, Rochester, N. Y.; 196, Greenwich, Conn.; 846, Revere, Mass.; 1523, Chariton, Ia.; 172, Westchester, N. Y.; 156, North Wales, Pa.; 1132, Dayton, O., und 629, Somerville, Mass. In allen diesen Fällen wird Erlassung des Abschlages verweigert, aber Frist bis zum 15. Oktober 1903 gewährt.

Gesuch der Local Union 427, Omaha, Neb., um Sanktionierung eines Hilferufes an die Local Unions. Nicht gewährt.

Appellation Carl Partel's der Local Union 375, New York, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, eine Geldstrafe wegen Nichttheilnahme an einer Labor Day Parade betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 375, New York, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Frank Gilliard's, denselben von aller Schuld freisprechend und seine Suspension unangefochten erklärend. Entscheidung bleibt zu Recht bestehen; Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation Geo. Scharp's u. A. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der Appellanten gegen Local Union 476, New York. Zurückgelegt und der General-Präsident ersucht, sich eine notariell beglaubigte Abschrift des Protokolls der Versammlung der Local Union zu verschaffen, auf welche sich die Vorwürfe beziehen.

Ein vierteljährlicher Tätigkeits-Bericht des ersten Vice-Präsidenten, G. M. Guerin, wird unterbreitet und gutgeheißen. Wird im CARPENTER veröffentlicht werden.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet Versicherungspapiere für alles Eigenthum in der General-Office, welche als befriedigend befunden und dem General-Sekretär zur guten Aufbewahrung übergeben werden.

Gesuch der Local Union 396, Newport News, Va., um weitere Geldbewilligung. Zurückgelegt, bis Nachricht über den jetzigen Stand des Ausstandes eingelaufen ist.

18. Juli.

Den Local Unions 602, Trenton, N. J.; 625, Malden, Mass.; 1388, Tottenham, L. E., N. Y., und 387, New York City, wird Frist in der Zahlung des Abschlages bis zum 15. Oktober 1903 gewährt.

Zur Unterstützung von Streikbewegungen werden folgende Summen bewilligt: Local Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., \$400; Local Union 210, Stamford, Conn., \$400; Bronx District, N. Y., \$1,000.

Der Board legt ein Comité ein zum Zweck der Zusammenstellung aller auf die Am. Woodworkers Frage bezüglichen Dokumente, und soll das Comité vor Vertagung des Board Bericht ermitteln.

Ein Gesuch der Local Union 503, Lancaster, N. Y., um weitere Geldbewilligung wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch des Los Angeles, Cal., District Council um Sanktionierung einer Gewerkschaftsforderung. Zurückgelegt, bis der Fragebogen eingelaufen ist.

Gesuch der Local Union 974, Monessen, Pa., um Sanktionierung ihrer schon begonnenen Bewegung für acht Stunden und \$3.00 per Tag, und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Wegen mangelhafter Information zurückgelegt.

Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der Local Union 159, Charleston, S. C.

20. Juli.

Von Charleston, S. C., liegt die gewünschte Information vor, und wird die Summe von \$400 zur Unterstützung der ausstehenden Mitglieder der Local Union 159 bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen und nimmt den Rest des Tages in Anspruch.

21. Juli.

Vom General-Präsidenten, zur Zeit in San Francisco, läuft ein Schreiben ein, welches den Board ersucht, seinen Beschluß, den Gebrauch eines Gummi-Stempels zum Anbringen des Union Labels verbietend, in Wiedererwägung zu ziehen. Abschlägig beschieden.

Gesuch der Local Union 309, Manhattan, N. Y., um Frist in der Zahlung des Abschlages. Frist bis zum 15. Oktober 1903 gewährt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt.

22. Juli.

Die Revision der Bücher wird wieder aufgenommen und dieselbe nimmt diese Sitzung, sowie diejenigen des 23. und 24. Juli, vollständig in Anspruch.

25. Juli.

Die Frage der Vergebung der Contrakte für Druckarbeiten wird in Erwägung gezogen, unterbreitete Vorschläge geprüft und der General-Sekretär beauftragt, die Contrakte so wie es am praktikabelsten ist an die Firmen zu vergeben, welche strikte Union-Bedingungen einhalten und die niedrigsten Angebote gemacht haben.

Der General-Sekretär und der General-Schatzmeister werden instruiert, die Summe von \$40,000 des beweglichen Kontos in der American National Bank zu ziehen und diese Summe dem unbeweglichen interessen tragenden Konto beizufügen.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet ein Schema zu einem von Firmen, welche um das Union Label einkommen, auszufüllenden Fragebogen. Für gut befunden und angenommen.

27. Juli.

Der Board entsendet seine Mitglieder Meyers, Wellman und Oatree nach Lafayette, Ind., um mit der Executive der Brüderschaft der Antreiber und Dekorateur bezüglich der in San Francisco schwebenden Streitfrage zu konferieren.

Nach eingelaufenen Nachrichten von Halifax, N. S., Can., haben Schiedsrichter bezüglich der dortigen Differenzen eine Entscheidung gefällt, der sich die Arbeitgeber nicht unterwerfen wollen, und wird die Summe von \$400 für die noch ausstehenden Mitglieder bewilligt.

Appellation der Local Union 715, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle von Margaret Sweeney, Sterbegeld betreffend. Abgelehnt und Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Schreiben des District Council von Philadelphia liegt vor, den Board ersuchend, sich nach dieser Stadt zu begeben, um innere Streitigkeiten zu sichten. Der Board beschließt, diese Anwesenheit erst dann in Erwägung zu ziehen, nachdem der General-Präsident über die eingelaufenen einschlägigen Appellationen verfügt hat.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet neue Bürgschaftspapiere, da die alten am 15. August ablaufen. Die Mitglieder des Board unterzeichnen die Papiere und beordern deren Abienung an die Bürgschaftsteller, die United States Fidelity and Guarantee Co.

Gesuch der Local Union 131, Seattle, Wash., um Sanktionierung eines Hilferufes. Nicht gewährt.

Das Comité für Zusammenstellung der auf die Am. Woodworkers Streitfrage bezüglichen Papiere unterbreitet seinen Bericht, welcher indossiert wird, und sollen 4,000 Exemplare desselben in Circularform gedruckt werden.

Der Rechnungs-Experte unterbreitet nachstehenden Bericht, welcher den Akten einverleibt wird:

„Wir haben die Ehre, zu berichten, daß wir die Finanzen Ihrer Organisation für das mit dem 30. Juni 1903 endende Quartal geprüft, für richtig befunden und daß dieselben in sorgfältiger Weise geführt sind.“

„Inbrand Bros., Ross & Montgomery.“
Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt.

28. Juli.

Der Finanzbericht für das am 30. Juni endende Quartal wird unterbreitet und angenommen.

Hierauf folgt Vertagung.
(Finanz-Ausweis, siehe englischen Bericht.)

M. D. Post, Sec. des G. E. C.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sec.

Die Gewerkschafts-Organisation sollte stets allen anderen Organisationen vorgezogen werden. Ohne sie, die unsere Löhne hochhält, würden wir nicht in der Lage sein, unsere Beiträge an Unterstützungs- oder Vergütungs-Gesellschaften zu emittieren. Letzteren anzugehören ist nicht verwerflich, besonders dann nicht, wenn sie aus Lohnarbeitern bestehen. Derentwegen dürfen wir aber nicht unsere Pflichten der Gewerkschafts-Organisation gegenüber vernachlässigen.



RECEIPTS

During Month Ending Aug. 31, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
2	\$103.60	134	\$305.10	258	\$24.70
3	65.20	135	32.00	259	6.80
4	162.80	136	39.15	260	54.40
5	81.20	137	33.00	261	63.20
6	28.00	138	63.00	262	99.05
7	276.40	139	38.80	263	21.20
8	230.00	140	2.60	264	28.50
9	108.10	141	6.25	265	42.80
10	208.80	142	166.00	266	251.10
11	144.00	143	34.90	267	37.50
12	148.40	144	24.00	268	12.85
13	42.50	145	21.70	269	9.00
14	78.40	146	59.80	270	29.50
15	19.60	147	32.00	271	32.40
16	21.50	148	30.40	272	44.40
17	143.10	149	11.90	273	16.60
18	29.70	150	46.00	274	5.00
19	32.40	151	40.40	275	148.20
20	290.40	152	3.50	276	27.50
21	48.40	153	33.80	277	9.60
22	40.55	154	22.85	278	80.40
23	53.00	155	38.60	279	25.00
24	87.80	156	3.40	280	16.50
25	188.40	157	5.80	281	13.00
26	28.80	158	23.60	282	7.90
27	215.60	159	9.80	283	25.00
28	174.80	160	3.60	284	39.00
29	64.80	161	21.40	285	105.20
30	175.70	162	12.20	286	30.10
31	50.80	163	18.60	287	12.40
32	32.40	164	20.00	288	47.20
33	145.30	165	145.40	289	34.30
34	31.60	166	25.75	290	3.50
35	19.00	167	61.15	291	9.60
36	28.20	168	44.80	292	21.10
37	17.30	169	69.60	293	32.20
38	23.40	170	11.30	294	222.60
39	97.70	171	133.80	295	17.20
40	14.00	172	12.20	296	36.10
41	82.70	173	38.40	297	31.90
42	99.40	174	32.50	298	48.45
43	4.00	175	51.20	299	31.90
44	23.80	176	39.00	300	19.80
45	158.20	177	10.00	301	115.60
46	50.30	178	18.00	302	12.25
47	79.40	179	49.00	303	58.00
48	29.00	180	172.60	304	247.40
49	53.60	181	10.20	305	31.20
50	213.00	182	70.80	306	15.50
51	44.40	183	9.00	307	2.80
52	10.60	184	6.20	308	4.40
53	181.00	185	43.00	309	33.60
54	51.80	186	14.60	310	5.60
55	60.00	187	116.00	311	45.60
56	93.60	188	78.95	312	10.00
57	511.50	189	104.80	313	23.90
58	31.20	190	24.80	314	14.70
59	58.15	191	6.80	315	25.60
60	36.00	192	50.80	316	29.80
61	17.90	193	21.60	317	58.20
62	75.80	194	8.00	318	5.20
63	32.20	195	20.60	319	14.20
64	13.00	196	15.10	320	66.60
65	89.20	197	191.50	321	7.40
66	265.70	198	56.20	322	48.80
67	12.60	199	30.80	323	29.80
68	39.80	200	14.40	324	8.00
69	70.60	201	71.00	325	16.20
70	40.80	202	31.20	326	16.65
71	50.10	203	3.00	327	95.20
72	68.60	204	38.60	328	16.00
73	161.00	205	64.10	329	17.60
74	24.40	206	22.50	330	55.10
75	30.80	207	12.20	331	12.20
76	51.80	208	33.00	332	5.40
77	31.60	209	44.70	333	4.25
78	18.00	210	164.20	334	48.00
79	150.40	211	11.40	335	64.46
80	22.20	212	27.60	336	36.90
81	5.60	213	19.50	337	90.00
82	148.50	214	25.80	338	6.60
83	26.20	215	32.40	339	9.60
84	24.15	216	14.50	340	9.40
85	38.60	217	22.40	341	8.40
86	21.20	218	2.20	342	8.80
87	49.40	219	11.80	343	66.60
88	46.00	220	26.40	344	17.80
89	85.00	221	56.00	345	9.45
90	19.80	222	14.80	346	47.40
91	14.80	223	9.00	347	7.25
92	2.20	224	62.70	348	6.20
93	33.80	225	47.80	349	69.00
94	37.60	226	33.20	350	15.00
95	67.60	227	20.60	351	19.90
96	22.50	228	53.60	352	10.00
97	117.90	229	18.70	353	63.00
98	8.40	230	20.40	354	102.20
99	4.80	231	25.20	355	24.90
100	51.60	232	65.70	356	24.50
101	237.20	233	19.80	357	27.70
102	21.40	234	23.00	358	14.40
103	60.40	235	29.00	359	33.60
104	16.20	236	29.40	360	18.00
105	192.00	237	48.60	361	21.60
106	761.20	238	49.10	362	18.00
107	43.40	239	44.00	363	60.60
108	35.60	240	2.80	364	11.40
109	45.00	241	49.60	365	139.20
110	9.00	242	21.80	366	122.94
111	12.00	243	38.60	367	11.00
112	39.00	244	48.80	368	7.80
113	17.95	245	8.00	369	13.00
114	26.20	246	14.00	370	20.20
115	114.00	247	18.00	371	9.40
116	26.50	248	12.20	372	20.65
117	25.80	249	20.40	373	12.00
118	7.20	250	7.00	374	47.80
119	40.90	251	20.80	375	84.90
120	5.60	252	31.40	376	37.70
121	74.65	253	12.24	377	22.20
122	51.60	254	160.40	378	36.40

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
391—	\$39.00	548—	\$34.20	708—	\$17.00	873—	\$27.20	1034—	\$20.50	1208—	\$19.00	1385—	\$13.30	1499—	\$5.20
392—	52.60	549—	6.05	709—	6.20	874—	4.60	1035—	38.80	1209—	12.40	1386—	6.80	1501—	8.40
393—	27.00	550—	65.60	710—	15.50	875—	3.80	1036—	72.80	1210—	3.60	1387—	26.00	1503—	7.70
394—	25.60	551—	19.40	711—	11.10	876—	5.60	1038—	5.60	1211—	3.00	1388—	9.80	1504—	14.40
395—	12.90	553—	18.60	712—	26.80	877—	27.40	1039—	2.10	1212—	9.20	1392—	10.20	1506—	12.10
396—	32.40	554—	22.00	713—	19.70	878—	22.40	1040—	35.10	1213—	22.80	1394—	12.20	1507—	3.60
398—	44.00	556—	12.80	714—	13.60	879—	3.40	1041—	41.40	1214—	8.40	1395—	5.20	1508—	38.40
400—	2.90	557—	17.00	715—	221.80	880—	13.80	1043—	11.00	1215—	43.60	1396—	4.20	1509—	4.40
401—	20.40	558—	12.00	716—	41.60	881—	13.40	1044—	55.80	1216—	7.20	1398—	8.80	1510—	44.65
402—	24.00	559—	12.60	717—	45.00	882—	8.00	1045—	17.00	1218—	4.20	1399—	10.05	1511—	16.60
403—	15.80	560—	11.80	718—	12.40	883—	76.40	1046—	5.10	1220—	7.40	1401—	26.00	1514—	46.05
404—	14.00	561—	16.00	719—	25.20	884—	43.55	1047—	77.20	1221—	15.60	1403—	32.80	1515—	15.75
405—	16.00	562—	38.40	720—	18.00	885—	49.60	1048—	6.20	1222—	16.80	1405—	12.20	1517—	29.95
406—	9.20	563—	69.80	722—	54.10	886—	6.70	1049—	6.80	1223—	8.40	1406—	2.00	1518—	53.90
407—	81.80	564—	24.60	723—	34.20	889—	15.15	1050—	10.00	1224—	13.40	1407—	7.80	1519—	7.00
408—	42.15	565—	15.60	724—	66.40	890—	46.80	1051—	110.80	1225—	12.55	1408—	1.25	1520—	9.40
409—	46.60	566—	4.60	725—	6.60	891—	21.85	1052—	8.00	1226—	19.00	1409—	4.40	1521—	29.85
410—	9.40	567—	31.90	726—	117.40	892—	24.30	1053—	10.40	1227—	31.40	1410—	42.30	1522—	3.00
411—	7.00	568—	14.00	727—	26.60	893—	8.80	1054—	2.80	1228—	7.00	1411—	10.00	1523—	1.50
412—	4.10	569—	11.80	728—	9.00	894—	12.40	1055—	34.80	1229—	7.70	1412—	3.78	1524—	14.60
413—	25.25	570—	6.20	730—	16.60	895—	21.20	1056—	8.00	1230—	10.00	1414—	7.80	1525—	7.00
414—	32.50	571—	27.20	731—	10.40	896—	30.80	1058—	10.30	1231—	32.50	1415—	25.00	1526—	85.40
415—	4.50	572—	2.80	732—	26.00	897—	64.30	1060—	18.20	1232—	14.90	1416—	5.60	1527—	21.60
416—	82.30	573—	16.80	733—	25.60	899—	16.00	1061—	14.60	1233—	8.00	1417—	4.60	1529—	12.40
417—	12.05	574—	15.80	734—	8.40	900—	41.40	1062—	39.80	1235—	27.20	1418—	12.00	1530—	3.20
418—	3.20	575—	52.40	735—	24.00	901—	14.40	1063—	15.10	1237—	34.78	1419—	25.00	1531—	8.40
419—	61.00	576—	10.80	736—	23.80	902—	13.20	1064—	7.00	1239—	7.30	1420—	9.40	1533—	12.80
420—	6.00	578—	109.60	737—	7.60	903—	19.40	1065—	17.70	1241—	6.80	1422—	2.80	1535—	2.40
421—	32.40	579—	18.00	738—	3.20	904—	13.80	1066—	3.25	1242—	51.60	1423—	6.80	1536—	18.40
423—	110.00	580—	17.40	739—	3.80	905—	4.40	1067—	33.60	1243—	19.60	1425—	18.00	1538—	7.50
424—	9.80	581—	11.40	740—	9.80	906—	5.80	1069—	17.60	1244—	25.20	1426—	9.40	1539—	5.60
425—	13.00	582—	15.20	741—	5.40	907—	64.60	1070—	7.60	1245—	19.80	1427—	3.80	1540—	29.55
426—	243.40	583—	11.80	742—	50.75	908—	4.80	1071—	6.80	1246—	41.60	1428—	13.60	1542—	8.20
427—	50.40	584—	19.80	743—	22.20	909—	29.00	1072—	81.60	1247—	15.00	1429—	21.40	1543—	28.20
428—	16.60	585—	28.00	744—	4.60	910—	17.40	1074—	25.00	1248—	40.20	1430—	9.80	1544—	3.20
430—	75.40	586—	42.60	745—	21.10	911—	13.50	1075—	17.60	1249—	19.00	1431—	10.50	1545—	3.60
431—	17.60	587—	27.90	746—	29.00	912—	10.20	1076—	23.60	1250—	6.70	1432—	32.65	1549—	6.40
433—	24.60	588—	19.40	747—	30.40	913—	2.20	1077—	14.50	1251—	4.60	1433—	6.80	1550—	13.20
434—	41.80	589—	9.00	748—	7.00	914—	21.80	1079—	9.20	1252—	33.64	1434—	27.40	1553—	7.05
435—	9.40	590—	17.20	749—	7.60	915—	6.00	1079—	29.40	1254—	10.80	1435—	40.00	1554—	19.50
436—	17.20	591—	10.10	750—	54.80	916—	39.40	1080—	11.20	1255—	44.20	1436—	57.10	1555—	8.60
437—	27.00	592—	47.00	751—	17.60	917—	23.60	1082—	66.40	1257—	7.20	1437—	16.40	1556—	9.20
438—	40.00	593—	16.40	754—	6.20	918—	14.50	1083—	42.60	1258—	22.80	1438—	9.40	1557—	18.00
439—	17.35	594—	13.40	755—	41.20	919—	26.60	1084—	17.00	1259—	10.80	1439—	17.60	1558—	7.40
440—	84.00	595—	12.20	756—	30.00	920—	12.80	1085—	9.63	1260—	63.70	1440—	41.40	1559—	4.20
441—	54.25	596—	4.55	757—	9.40	921—	23.80	1086—	20.20	1261—	12.20	1441—	8.60	1560—	9.00
442—	16.15	597—	43.60	758—	5.40	922—	12.50	1087—	4.80	1262—	5.20	1442—	3.60	1561—	7.40
443—	25.80	598—	8.00	759—	39.60	924—	28.25	1088—	6.80	1263—	1.75	1443—	88.80	1562—	20.95
444—	51.20	599—	18.80	760—	11.10	925—	9.90	1089—	14.00	1264—	15.00	1445—	3.80	1563—	5.60
446—	21.00	600—	15.40	761—	10.20	926—	17.90	1090—	20.00	1265—	10.00	1446—	7.20	1564—	7.20
447—	17.10	601—	31.00	762—	17.20	927—	12.50	1091—	39.60	1266—	8.00	1447—	9.60	1565—	12.00
448—	26.60	603—	42.20	763—	14.20	928—	23.00	1092—	10.60	1267—	10.30	1448—	23.70	1566—	29.30
449—	35.00	604—	16.60	764—	16.40	930—	7.60	1093—	41.60	1268—	34.40	1449—	9.10	1567—	5.00
450—	11.60	605—	15.20	765—	2.40	931—	50.80	1094—	16.40	1269—	4.40	1451—	12.20	1568—	44.00
451—	19.00	606—	26.20	766—	21.00	932—	11.40	1095—	15.80	1270—	10.80	1452—	3.45	1570—	23.80
453—	44.80	607—	5.00	767—	15.60	933—	3.40	1096—	17.10	1272—	18.20	1453—	58.00	1571—	19.60
454—	16.80	608—	16.80	768—	10.80	934—	2.80	1097—	3.40	1273—	18.00	1454—	5.00	1572—	9.40
455—	40.90	610—	37.80	769—	37.80	935—	6.00	1099—	5.40	1274—	7.40	1456—	12.90	1573—	12.15
456—	7.60	611—	2.80	770—	8.80	936—	45.60	1100—	96.20	1275—	10.48	1457—	7.90	1575—	15.35
457—	114.10	612—	18.20	771—	11.20	937—	10.00	1101—	4.80	1276—	4.80	1458—	23.60	1576—	6.60
458—	9.20	613—	21.30	772—	18.40	938—	13.20	1103—	40.60	1277—	7.20	1460—	16.00	1579—	15.00
459—	48.60	614—	5.20	773—	97.60	939—	3.20	1104—	16.60	1278—	14.55	1461—	4.00	1580—	20.00
460—	27.40	615—	7.00	774—	126.40	940—	18.60	1105—	17.30	1279—	14.00	1462—	13.80	1581—	10.80
461—	91.00	616—	12.60	775—	26.40	941—	13.20	1106—	22.00	1280—	7.60	1465—	9.10	1583—	6.00
462—	3.00	618—	6.15	776—	2.40	942—	107.60	1107—	12.00	1281—	8.40	1466—	13.65	1584—	22.60
463—	17.00	620—	10.30	777—	2.20	943—	107.60	1108—	66.80	1283—	4.90	1468—	19.00	1585—	6.20
464—	42.60	621—	45.20	779—	5.60	944—	18.00	1109—	3.20	1284—	4.40	1469—	8.60	1588—	1.00
465—	42.60	623—	7.40	780—	18.20	945—	56.20	1110—	29.00	1285—	7.20	1470—	4.40	1590—	1.00
466—	22.80	624—	49.00	781—	18.80	946—	3.20	1111—	20.80	1286—	6.55	1471—	25.00	1591—	9.40
467—	21.00	625—	49.00	782—	8.40	947—	34.80	1112—	10.80	1288—	5.75	1474—	4.80	1592—	37.00
468—	32.80	626—	57.70	783—	5.40	948—	76.40	1113—	4.40	1290—	18.00	1477—	2.20	1593—	9.00
469—	23.30	627—	25.50	784—	5.00	949—	25.25	1114—	8.20	1291—	6.40	1478—	15.80	1594—	9.60
470—	73.60	628—	18.00	785—	6.00	950—	7.80	1115—	5.60	1292—	4.00	1479—	22.40	1595—	7.60
471—	42.80	629—	53.20	786—	5.20	951—	6.50	1116—	8.20	1293—	10.00	1480—	12.80	1596—	58.65
472—	36.00	630—	3.20	787—	47.80	952—	14.80	1119—	5.06	1294—	11.60	1481—	15.60	1598—	125.70
473—	33.60	631—	8.40	788—	4.20	953—	90.20	1121—	5.20	1295—	18.20	1482—	2.25	1599—	4.80
474—	12.00	632—	237.20	789—	6.00	954—	26.20	1122—	12.00	1296—	23.40	1483—	18.70	1600—	11.60
475—	4.00	633—	3.00	790—	25.50	955—	11.80	1124—	8.00	1297—	26.10	1484—	7.40	1601—	

Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin.....	102 00
Guerin, T. M., New York.....	197 00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. & Conn.	208 99
Biggins, Wm., Pa. & Md.....	171 17
Rowland, D. P., O. & W. Va....	112 47
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	55 20
Hargrove, Jos., Camden, N. J....	4 45
Connolly, R. E. L., S. Carolina	200 40
Sasser B. W., N. Carolina.....	4 40
Speyer, Chas., Philadelphia.....	100 00
Kissinger, W. B., Gwyne, Ark....	9 12
Kent, S. J., Ill. & Mo.....	168 05
McCann, J. F., Pawtucket, R. I.	17 00
Burgess, W. H., Southern Sts....	277 85
Marrin, W. C., Grand Rapids....	15 85
Bauer, Jos. A., Roseville, O.....	5 85
Bourgeois, J. S., L. U. 1653.....	11 00
White W. L., Indiana.....	40 16
Scott, T. E., R. h Hill, Mo.....	11 65
Erwin, D. A., Elkhart, Ind.....	7 65
Hulsart, J. R., Lakewood, N. J..	11 50
Swartz, A. M., Pennsylvania....	24 20

General Office—

Salary, clerk hire.....	1,510 45
Postage, stamped envelopes....	149 54
Telegrams.....	122 43
Rent for August.....	100 00
Sundries.....	62 15

Official Journal—

Printing and mailing.....	3,072 40
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Supplies for Locals—

Books, Stationery, etc.....	305 95
Seals and Daters.....	43 50
Pins, Emblems, Badges, Charms	735 76
Expressage.....	95 37

Miscellaneous—

Huber, W. D. (trav. exp.).....	559 42
Premium on Bond (Duffy, F.)...	80 00
Tax to A. F. of L. for June.....	835 00

\$32,524 82

Claims Paid in August, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
579	J. S. A. Jefferson (dis.)...	2	\$300 00
580	Mrs. Anna Thoms.....	5	50 00
581	John Peto.....	5	161 00
582	A. H. Christensen.....	7	200 00
583	Charles Curtis.....	7	200 00
584	V. P. Savage.....	8	200 00
585	Wm. H. T. af.....	8	200 00
586	Wm. H. B. Young.....	8	200 00
587	T. W. Archambault.....	21	50 00
588	Mrs. Mary A. Tuthill.....	22	50 00
589	Wm. Shone.....	27	200 00
590	Mrs. Anna Meuther.....	34	50 00
591	L. d. wig Gissinger.....	47	108 22
592	Mrs. Marie Novy.....	54	50 00
593	Mrs. Maggie E. Ellis.....	55	50 00
594	Mrs. Hilda Johnson.....	58	50 00
595	Andrew G. Nelson.....	62	200 00
596	C. E. Wahlstrom.....	62	50 00
597	Mrs. Mary McKiel.....	67	25 00
598	Chas. Ritz.....	72	50 00
599	Mrs. Barbara E. Fricker.....	76	50 00
600	Mrs. Patsey Benboe.....	107	25 00
601	Mrs. Marie E. Praytor.....	114	50 00
602	Chas. L. Moore.....	116	50 00
603	Mrs. L. C. Rush.....	125	25 00
604	Mrs. Mary L. Milne.....	131	50 00
605	Mrs. M. J. R. Charbonneau.....	134	25 00
606	Jos. Dinkle.....	142	200 00
607	Joe Banne.....	142	200 00
608	Mrs. Anna W. Liljander.....	147	50 00
609	Mrs. Jacobine Furst.....	148	50 00
610	Mrs. Elizabeth Gallinger.....	148	50 00
611	W. J. Doyle.....	158	200 00
612	Mrs. Bertha O. Berry.....	171	25 00
613	Mrs. Mary Johnson.....	181	50 00
614	John C. Palmer.....	190	200 00
615	T. J. Lyan.....	198	200 00
616	Mrs. Rose Connors.....	206	50 00
617	Eber S. Rigby.....	207	200 00
618	John B. Campbell.....	212	200 00
619	Mrs. Ellen Smith.....	217	50 00
620	Frank Myers.....	227	100 00
621	Wm. Weidel.....	231	200 00
622	Mrs. A. Hans.....	231	50 00
623	Mrs. R. Francis.....	236	50 00
624	Wm. Toye.....	240	200 00
625	Mrs. Anna B. Rescorl.....	240	50 00
626	S. E. DeLille.....	257	200 00
627	Margaret Hennessy.....	257	50 00
628	Fredrick Haller.....	291	50 00
629	Fred Messenger.....	295	200 00
630	Alex. Hunter.....	301	200 00
631	Max Stabler.....	304	200 00
632	Mrs. Alice Hurley.....	306	50 00
633	Lawrence Keogh.....	309	200 00
634	Mrs. Anna Law.....	318	50 00
635	John Quadland.....	325	50 00
636	A. W. Montgomery.....	332	200 00
637	Mrs. Susanna McCallion.....	340	50 00
638	Joe Hinterberger.....	375	200 00
639	Jos. Rubwitz.....	375	200 00
640	Axel T. Sund.....	387	100 00
641	Mrs. Martha Ulrich.....	416	50 00
642	Mrs. E. Marion.....	423	50 00
643	W. T. Jenkins.....	426	50 00
644	Mrs. Lilia B. Bean.....	443	25 00
645	Mrs. Mary F. Hoage.....	451	50 00

646	Geo. Pettie.....	471	200 00
647	Jas. W. Fowler.....	478	200 00
648	Jas. Brown.....	478	200 00
649	Geo. Hargraves.....	482	200 00
650	John Louf.....	486	200 00
651	Mrs. Ida Meagel.....	492	50 00
652	Wm. Lassow.....	497	200 00
653	Thos. Lewin.....	507	200 00
654	Mrs. Bertha Moeller.....	554	50 00
655	Walter S. Miller.....	563	200 00
656	Henry Glasser.....	567	200 00
657	John Magill.....	626	100 00
658	Patrick Codv.....	632	200 00
659	Hugh McDonnel.....	632	200 00
660	D. G. McDonald.....	648	200 00
661	Paul Stoehr.....	664	200 00
662	Rodrigue Laurier.....	707	200 00
662	M. S. Fanny Kanmeyer.....	713	50 00
664	Michael J. Ryan.....	726	50 00
665	C. A. Fischer.....	756	50 00
666	Mrs. F. A. Pate.....	794	50 00
667	Mrs. C. L. Hagzett.....	780	50 00
668	Mrs. M. M. Peppard.....	851	50 00
669	Mrs. N. E. Miller.....	900	50 00
670	Mrs. C. J. Breene.....	919	50 00
671	Mrs. Muelida Cole.....	943	25 00
672	J. hn J. Reiger.....	958	50 00
673	Mrs. Mary Gressing.....	955	50 00
674	Geo. Stienbricker.....	958	200 00
675	Mrs. Bridget Doucet.....	1021	50 00
676	Mrs. F. J. Crimble.....	1047	25 00
677	A. P. Dell.....	1070	50 00
678	Wm. S. Dunican.....	1113	50 00
679	Jos. Pearson.....	1244	100 00
680	Geo. Lengyel.....	1	200 00
681	Mrs. Bridget Doerr.....	1	50 00
682	Wm. Blaich.....	1	200 00
683	Mrs. E. A. Tuttle.....	3	50 00
684	I. H. Bolstad.....	7	200 00
685	Matt Lock (dis.).....	9	300 00
686	John Conway.....	22	50 00
678	Matthew Whittam.....	22	200 00
688	Mrs. Mary B. Sennett.....	24	50 00
689	Herman Keifer.....	45	200 00
690	Mrs. Mary Ford.....	55	50 00
691	Olaf Lindell.....	58	200 00
692	Aug. L. Wolfpert.....	59	50 00
693	Mrs. Delia M. McRae.....	67	25 00
694	Ida K. Neal.....	75	50 00
695	W. F. Hannan.....	114	200 00
696	Anthony Pressault.....	116	200 00
697	Mrs. Maggie C. Burton.....	125	50 00
698	Nels W. Throup.....	131	200 00
699	Joe H. Morris.....	142	50 50
700	Ferdinand Miller.....	143	200 00
701	A. M. H. Claudy.....	158	200 00
702	Geo. E. Potter.....	175	200 00
703	Mrs. C. A. Stewart.....	183	50 00
704	Mrs. Jennie B. Tompkins.....	203	50 00
705	Christ Eisenacher.....	209	200 00
706	John Schreckenhofer (dis.).....	209	400 00
707	Mrs. S. Eisenbeis.....	214	50 00
708	Joseph Nock.....	230	50 00
709	Mrs. Nora D'Arcy.....	247	50 00
710	Philetus Johnson.....	251	50 00
711	John Shouse.....	269	200 00
712	John W. Leonard.....	270	50 00
713	Jas. A. Dechan.....	277	200 00
714	Anton Franne.....	309	189 00
715	Mrs. W. Viergutz.....	309	50 00
716	C. A. Fisher.....	321	100 00
717	Jas. Caldwell.....	386	90 00
718	Mrs. Cath'ne Portmeyer.....	402	50 00
719	Mrs. Nellie Croft.....	404	50 00
720	David Greenberg.....	426	157 50
721	Joseph Rolow.....	440	200 00
722	Henry Will.....	463	26 00
723	Mrs. Mary P'ke.....	476	50 00
724	J. M. Woodward.....	508	50 00
725	Mrs. E. C. Edmondson.....	585	50 00
726	Mrs. L. Lenz.....	613	50 00
727	Michael Seebach.....	786	100 00
728	Algy J. Irish.....	1027	100 00
729	Mrs. Helen M. Slocumb.....	1041	50 00
730	Jacob Haas.....	1051	50 00
731	Mrs. L. Beveridge.....	1090	25 00
732	Sterling D. Race.....	1183	200 00
733	Mrs. Hattie Hunt.....	1211	25 00
734	Mrs. Ida M. Snow.....	1256	25 00
735	Mrs. Mary Bruce.....	1386	25 00
Total.....			\$17,456 72

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. E. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.
Asheville, N. C.—J. B. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.

Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Bldg.; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 54, P. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199, J. C. Grant-ham, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bldg.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st. Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.; Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cuttermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. B. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
Illion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthlaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—Jas. McDonald, 211 59th st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.
New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Late, 240 East 80th st.; (Starbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Phillip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. L. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Frankstown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O' Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hopest.
Summitt, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruble, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Tracer, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shinc, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box



LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, James Brown, a charter member of Local Union 478, who departed this life on June 18, 1903; and

Whereas, Local Union 478 feel the loss of a faithful brother, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. H. BAUSHER,
H. E. VAN ORDEN,
H. G. LAMBERT, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1453, Jersey City, N. J.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, Ruler of the Universe, to call to that undiscovered land our worthy brother, Frank Van Blarcom, a man of excellent qualities, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to the family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. D. DURIS,
R. I. RADENEY,
W. H. DURYEA, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 932, Peru, Ind.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Daniel Meyers, be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. E. BRADLEY,
WM. BERRY,
ARTHUR A. HYSE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 749, Norwalk, Conn.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Edward L. Wilson, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHAS. T. PAYNE,
CALRENE E. BLOOM,
JAMES WALSH, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 107, Pensacola, Fla.

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, A. C. Bemboe, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be spread on the face of our minutes.

B. E. CHRISTIAN,
A. J. HAMBRICK,
S. ALLEN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 437, Kensington, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, J. B. Moran, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their deepest sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. G. MCPHAIL,
ANDREW NELSON,
FERDINAND GAGNON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 693, Needham, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, M. J. Hennessy, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN MCCABE,
Chairman of Com.

LOCAL UNION 216, Torrington, Conn.

Whereas, It has been the will of Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Higgins, therefore be it

Resolved, that we extend to Bro. Higgins and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother; that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. H. BRAY,
U. C. RAMSEY,
J. M. BILLINGS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 295, Collinsville, Ill.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Frederick Mersinger; and,

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union, in meeting assembled, do extend to the aged parents and the relatives of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his parents, and a copy be spread upon our minutes; also that a copy be furnished our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. C. ALLISON,
GEO. H. GRACEY,
HENRY RITTER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 180, Vallejo, Cal.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our young brother, Martin Ericson; and,

Whereas, In his death the local union loses a quiet and earnest worker, a devoted brother and an honest and upright man, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, and while we deeply regret his death, our loss is his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of this meeting. A. B. WILLEY, Com.

LOCAL UNION 1318, Camden, S. C.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother, J. S. Wright, to that world unknown, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted family, and earnestly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with eyes of pity upon the widowed and fatherless. May God give them courage to face the great sorrow bravely and meekly, with a fixed determination in carrying out their part in the great struggle. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of Bro. Wright, and that they be spread on the records of our local union.

LOCAL UNION 227, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Frank Meyers, and we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that this local union has lost a faithful member, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and that they be spread on our minutes.

JOHN D. HAMIL, Pres.
FRANK WINCHESTER, Vice-Pres.
WILLIAM NEILL, Fin. Sec'y.

LOCAL UNION 1227, Waltham, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Charles Warren; and,

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our brotherhood, a good citizen, honest, upright and industrious and respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Warren our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. J. MCCARTHY,
G. A. BAKER,
S. H. MATTHEWS,
R. J. FLYNN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1072, Muscogee, Ind.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from among us our esteemed brother, H. H. Hutchison, who had but recently become a member of this local union; and,

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the departed that we express our regret at his removal from our midst and to mourn one month of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are enacted in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this testimonial of our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

ELI KELLER,
L. P. STINE,
S. C. STEWARD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1183, Winfield, Kan.

Whereas, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Bro. Charles Thomas, be it

Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WALTER BOSTON,
G. H. VAN DE WATER,
I. R. WOOD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 332, Los Angeles, Cal.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Warren A. Montgomery; and,

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a brother who merited and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and tender to the bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his widow; a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

S. H. HUGHES,
A. VINETTE,
THRO. LAFAYETTE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 974, Monessen, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from his earthly labors our friend and brother, Thomas Crumming, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; that a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LUTHER BOLIG, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 17, Youngstown, O.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Abraham A. Moore; and,

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That as an evidence of our sympathy a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that our charter be draped in mourning, that a page of our minute book be set apart and a copy inscribed thereon, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. C. K. STRACHAN,
GEORGE E. BERT,
ALBERT THOMAS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 52, Charleston, S. C.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, and He has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Isaac Maxwell; and,

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that the members of this local union in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

AL. BREWER,
W. E. ARMSTRONG,
C. SMALLS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 403, Lynchburg, Va.

Whereas, The Great Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Wyatt L. Powell; and,

Whereas, The intimate relations held by him with the members of this local union during his fraternal connection with them, make it fitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the removal of the brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of the union and its friends, and will prove a grievous loss to all; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased, we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. E. LANCARTER,
G. W. DUNN,
E. O. CARROLL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

Whereas, In view of the loss Local Union 426 has sustained by the demise of our friend and brother, David Greenburg, and of the still further loss sustained by those who are nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we have lost one of the links in the chain of brotherly love which spans the earth; one of the defenders of human rights. We grieve to know that he has stepped out of our ranks forever. Others will step in to fill up the gap in the ranks of labor's hosts, and the battle of human rights will go on, but the vacancy caused by our brother's demise will remain; his life work is over, he has gone to reap his reward. God bless his memory.

We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Words fail us in the bitterness of our sorrow. We would urge you to face life bravely, realizing that he whom you now mourn fell as a hero in the battle of humanity and has gone to his reward in the great unknown. May God give you courage to face this sorrow bravely and meekly and with fixed determination to aid in carrying out your part of the great struggle in which he did his share nobly. Peace to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this union, and that a copy be tendered to the bereaved family of Brother Greenburg.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

J. C. CROW,
W. J. KILLION,
C. C. FORD, } Committee.

Eight-hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash.
Alameda, Cal.
Albany, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Alton, Ill.
Anaconda, Mont.
Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.
Ardmore, Pa.
Ashland, Wis.
Argentine, Kan.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Bay City, Mich.
Bayonne, N. J.
Beachmont, Mass.
Bedford Park, N. Y.
Bellaire, O. io.
Belleville, Ill.
Beaumont, Tex.
Berkeley, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.
Berwyn, Pa.
Bessemer, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise City, Ida.
Boston, Mass.
Boulder, Colo.
Braddock, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brockton, Mass.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clairton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coffee, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.
Columbus, Ohio.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
Davenport, Ia.
Dedham, Mass.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
East Boston, Mass.
E. Hampton, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elmhurst, Ill.
El Paso, Texas.
Englewood, Ill.
Ensley, Ala.
Eureka, Cal.
Evanston, Ind.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
Fishkill, N. Y.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Florence, Colo.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Colo.
Fresno, Cal.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Texas.
Geneva, N. Y.
Gillette, Colo.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Grand Crossing, Ill.
Grand Junction, Col.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenwich, Conn.

Hartford, Conn.
Haughville, Ind.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Highland Park, Ill.
Hingham, Mass.
Highwood, Ill.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Homestead, Pa.
Houston, Texas.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Hubbard City, Tex.
Hyde Park, Ill.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Independence, Colo.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Irvington, N. J.
Irvington, N. Y.
Jersey City, N. J.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kensington, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Knoxville, Tenn.
La Junta, Colo.
Lake Charles, La.
Lake Forest, Ill.
Lawrence, Kan.
Lawrence, Mass.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lebanon, Ill.
Lee, Mass.
Lenox, Mass.
Leominster, Mass.
Lincoln, Neb.
Lockland, Ohio.
Long Beach, Cal.
Long Branch, N. J.
L'g Island City, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Gatos, Cal.
Loveland, Colo.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, Ill.
Malden, Mass.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Marion, Ind.
Maywood, Ill.
McKeesport, Pa.
McKee's Rocks, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Menlo Park, Cal.
Meriden, Conn.
Milford, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Moline, Ill.
Mooreland, Ill.
Morristown, N. J.
Montclair, N. J.
Mount Olive, Ill.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, Ind.
Muncie, Ind.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Nelson, B. C.
New Albany, Ind.
Newark, N. J.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Britain, Conn.
Newburgh, N. Y.
Newberryport, Mass.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New London, Conn.
New Orange, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newton, Mass.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newton Cent., Mass.
New York, N. Y.
New Whatcom, Wash.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Oden, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, O. T.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ouray, Colo.
Paducah, Ky.
Palestine, Tex.
Palo Alto, Cal.

Parsons, Kan.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Percy, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Peru, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Pittston, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Plymouth, Pa.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, Ohio.
Portland, Ore.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Rahway, N. J.
Randsburg, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Roswell, N. M.
Rutherford, N. J.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salem, Ill.
Salida, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewickley, Pa.
Sharon, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Sparta, Ill.
Shreveport, La.
South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Colo.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.

Total—342 cities and towns.

Business Agents' Badges

In compliance with numerous requests the General Office will hereafter supply badges for business agents on application of any District Council or Local Union at the price of \$3.50 a piece. The badge is a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and is very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

Rejection of Candidates

Peter Snyder has been rejected as candidate, by Local Union 768, Dorrancetown, Pa., three times in succession and in accordance with Sec. 78 of the General Constitution.

B. D. Taylor has been rejected, by Local Union 1521, Jacksonville, Fla., at three successive meetings; he not being eligible to membership, according to Sec. 61 of the General Constitution.

The Best State

The best state of human nature is that in which, while no one is poor, no one desires to be richer, nor has any reason to fear being thrust back by the efforts of others to push themselves forward.—John Stuart Mill.

WHEN a body of men agree to divide work, they are right on general principles. It shows a willingness to live and let live—the very essence of trade-union principles.

Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Stamford, Conn.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Sterling, Ill.
Stockton, Cal.
Streator, Ill.
Summit, N. J.
Swampscott, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Taunton, Mass.
Telluride, Colo.
Terrell, Texas.
Thompsonville, Conn.
Toronto, Can.
Tiburon, Can.
Toledo, Ohio.
Topeka, Kan.
Town of Lake, Ill.
Tremont, N. Y.
Trenton, N. J.
Tucson, Ariz.
Union Hill, N. J.
Unionport, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y.
Vallejo, Cal.
Vancouver, B. C.
Van Nest, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.
Victor, Colo.
Waco, Texas.
Wakefield, Mass.
Warren, R. I.
Washington, Pa.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watsonville, Cal.
Waukegan, Ill.
Westchester, N. Y.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Newton, Mass.
West Superior, Wis.
Whitesboro, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Wichita, Kan.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wilkesburg, Pa.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Wilmington, Del.
Woburn, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Woodlawn, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.

Are You a Cog?

If you
are a workman in
a shop, or a clerk in a store
or office, or a "hand" on a farm,
and feel that you are like a cog in
a wheel, going always but making
no progress, fill out and send in the
coupon below, and learn how to
prepare yourself for a really de-
sirable position. 2 2 2 2 2

Change Your Work

International Correspondence Schools,
Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me, free, a copy of "1001 Stories of Success," and
explain how I can qualify for the position marked X below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Heat. and Vent. Eng.	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ad. Writer
<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Show-Card Writer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name _____

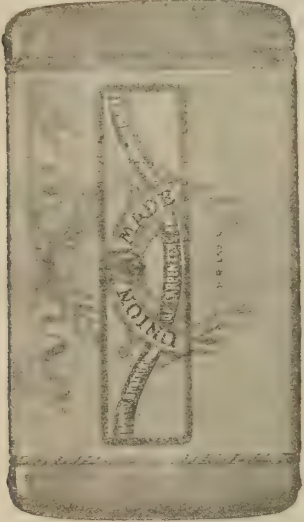
St. & No. _____

City _____

State _____

To Boom Our Union Label

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is being registered as rapidly as possible in the different states—our MATCH-BOX, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustration our match-box is an article which



will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by



local unions than the purchasing of our match-boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

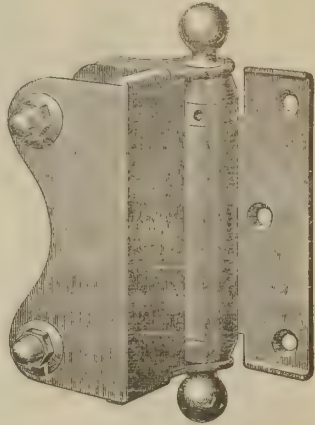
The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

So long as one single trade or calling remains unorganized labor organization needs perfection.

THE man who has no object or interest in life beyond "getting a living," who accepts and lives by the rule of "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," wherein is he nobler than the beast in the sty? The porker is even more successful according to that rule than man; he gets a better living according to his taste, gets it with less trouble, and probably dies an easier death. In order to be entitled to look down upon the pig as an inferior being you must think and feel for a self larger than that enclosed in your precious skin—a social interest, not outside you, but including you and more.

"Bommer" Adjustable Box Flanged Hinge and Strike

Bommer Bros., 257-271 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., have made a valuable improvement in that class of spring hinges and strikes for lavatory trim in which one flange is made box-shaped so



that it may be clamped directly to the marble partition.

In this new hinge and strike the box flange is adjustable. As the slabs of marble used in lavatory work vary greatly in thickness, the advantage of this feature is easily apparent.

Where the old-style solid box-flanged hinges are used it frequently happens, when the partitions are ready to have the hinges fitted on, that some of the hinges can not be fitted onto the slabs and the boxes must first be filled out; others will fit too loosely

and must be underlaid with cardboard, which makes an unsightly job, all because the thickness of the slabs vary.

These new "Bommer" adjustable box-flanged spring hinges and strikes solve the problem and save all worry and trouble as to the fitting of the boxes.

A full line of sizes are made, including 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inches, each size being adjustable 1/8-inch over and under the stated size.

The strikes are fitted with rubber buffers to take up the shock as the door swings to.

Both hinges and strikes are accurately formed on dies from sheet metal, one part of the box sliding within the other in the limits named, the finely finished bolts and nuts clamping the parts securely together.

Bommer Bros. will send you their catalogue for the asking.

Labor and What It Does

Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.

Labor produces wealth and votes it to the non-producer.

Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.

Labor produces everything to eat and votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.

Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.

Labor builds fine carriages for drones to ride in.

Labor builds fine railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor creates capital and is tyrannized over by capital.

Labor invents machinery and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor clothes the world, but wears ragged clothes.

Work, not Alms

What! Charity! No, thank you, sir!

I haven't come to that!

I'm poor—in want—but I'm not here

A-holding out my hat.

I've two arms, a willing strength,

I'm not a man to shirk.

I don't ask alms, sir. All I want

Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank God!

I only ask my right—

A chance to earn what me and mine

Require, and in the sight

Of fellow-men to be a man,

And hold my head up straight,

Whose child, your child, sir, could not scorn

As an associate.

My wife and child need food and warmth,

And I can give them all

They need, with work—and help as well,

At any neighbor's call.

But idle hands are helpless, sir,

And so I ask of you

A chance to show what mine are worth,

Some honest work to do.

I'm only one of thousands—and

We are not beggars, sir!

We're just as willing now to work

As good men ever were.

Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants

Whom you would fain avoid,

But give, for God's sake, if you can,

Work for the unemployed.

Harper's Weekly

AN infliction of boycott is very like a case of "la grippe;" it most always leaves traces of its ravages after its subsidence.

SOME men's brains are like a clock. When they run down they stop until some outside influence winds them up.

—Union Made—
Badges, Banners and
Souvenirs. Artistic designs.
Send for Catalogue.
The Whitehead & Spang Co.
Indiana City, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Wonderful Instructor!

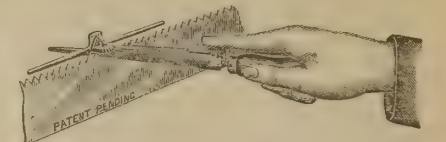


It is of metal, 3 in. in diameter, with revolving disks. One side giving the lengths and cuts of rafters—common, octagon, hips and valleys, from 1 to 24-in. rise; on the other side is given the same as above, from 1° to 90°.

Much other information is contained in the Key. Hopper cuts, polygon miters, etc. Illustrated book of instructions and morocco case, suitable for carrying in the pocket. Liberal terms to agents. Price, \$1.50.

A. W. WOODS, Architect, Lincoln, Neb.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY TOOL



The Blocker Saw Filing Guide.

It is light, durable and well finished.

By its use a saw can be filed accurately and easily. The uniformity of the points is obtained by holding the file so the guide arm is parallel over them when the file is started across the saw. This insures the same bevel and pitch to all the points.

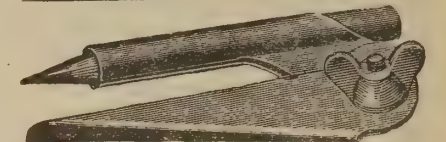
It is attached directly to the file by a thumb-screw. The guide arm is connected to a double index device, which can be set to give any angle or pitch desired. It is adjustable to any size file used for hand-saws. Skilled workman not required to use it.

Price, \$1.50 by mail, postpaid.

O. B. BLOCKER

Circulars free.

AURORA, ILL.



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useful to all mechanics, carpenters, especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

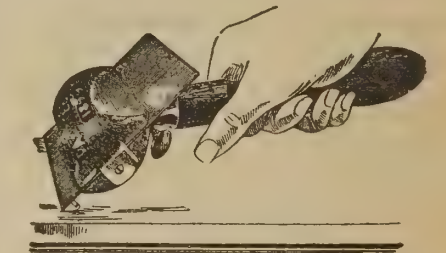
F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted

UNIVERSAL Wood Scraper



A TWENTIETH CENTURY TOOL UP-TO-DATE.

Send for Circular.

BRITT & PAGE

No. 1 Belle Ave., West Lynn Station, Lynn, Mass.

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JUST PUBLISHED

How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings

By OWEN B. MCGINNIS, author of "Roof Framing Made Easy," etc., etc.

79 pages illustrated by 160 illustrations. 12 mo., bound in cloth, price 50c postpaid

THIS book was written so as to place in handy and concise form reliable directions to enable carpenters to measure up the quantities of woodwork for brick and frame houses accurately and without hesitation, figuring either from plans or on the work. By its aid blunders in ordering stuff can be avoided and much valuable time and money saved. Send 50c for a copy, if it don't suit you return it and your money back

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION COMPANY

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16 THOMAS STREET, NEW YORK

P. S.—Send for our catalogue of books for carpenters, also a sample copy of our Monthly Journal "Self Education for Mechanics," which is published at twenty-five cents a year

Simplex Scribers and Dividers



PATENTED JAN. 27, 1903.

An improvement on the compass that will not scratch or mark plastered walls or follow the grain in cross-grained material, but leaves a clear and distinct impression. 6 inch size 75c. Larger sizes 10c per inch

Postage Paid

Send to **L. A. SEYMOUR** 513 1/2 Hyde Street San Francisco, Cal.

But Try the Dealers First.

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

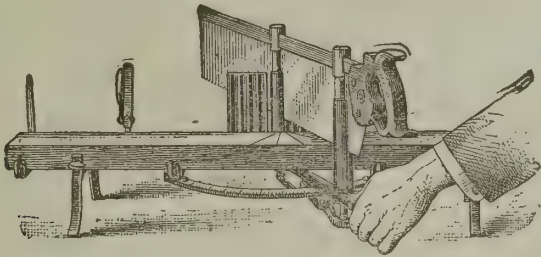
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This Work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from 1/4 of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

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An Up-to-date Tool for the Practical Man

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Each volume a veritable gold mine of up-to-date information for the architect, contractor, carpenter, mechanic and apprentice, or anyone who would work with wood. These volumes have been issued since September, 1902, and must not be mistaken for Mr. Hodgson's former works which were published some twenty years ago.

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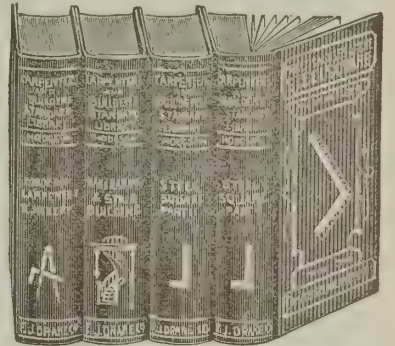
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The Hodgson Book Co are reliable.—The Carpenter.



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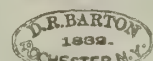


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BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a life time, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



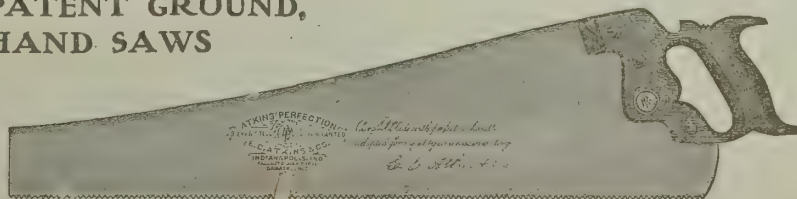
Brown's Race
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ATKINS HIGH GRADE, SILVER STEEL, PATENT GROUND, HAND SAWS

ATKINS PERFECTION No. 53

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD!

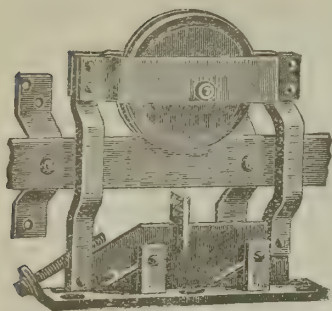
Require very little set, and will not bind in the cut. They are fast cutters, and will do 25 per cent. more work without filing than other saws. They "hang" just right, too. **FINEST SAWS MADE**



NOTICE.—For a limited time we shall be pleased to send to any carpenter who is using or will purchase one of our High Grade Hand Saws a heavy duck carpenters' apron free of charge. Write to us and mention this paper.

If your dealer can not furnish you with Atkins Saws, write to us direct. ... There are no others "Just as Good." ..

E. C. Atkins & Co.
Indianapolis, Indiana.



BALL BEARING

LANE'S

BALL
BEARING

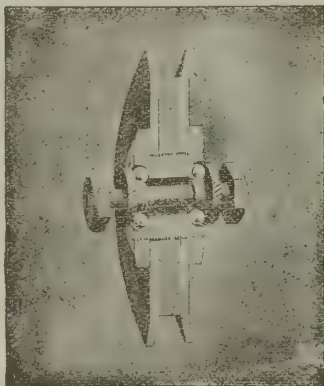
Parlor Door Hanger

Combines all the Valuable Features of the "LANE STANDARD" with the Best Form of BICYCLE BEARINGS. Ask your Dealer for Lane Hangers, and send to us for Catalogue. We have other goods that will Interest you.

LANE BROTHERS COMPANY

422-454 Prospect St.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



The Potter Adjustable Combination Level, Plumb, Quadrant or Grade

The Invention of the Age!

Must Interest all Mechanics!

Nothing Equals it!

(Patented June 9, 1903.)

WHY?

It is accurate, serviceable, durable and compact as to size. Made of the very best material. It is superior to any thing in the market for its convenience in handling. It can be readily attached to a straight-edge of any length, and accurately adjusted by the set screws.

NOTICE.—When closed the level glass is covered with the protector, thus preventing the glass from being broken by coming in contact with other tools, as is the case with old-style levels.

A trial will convince any mechanic that it is all that we claim it to be; and further, the money it costs is money well invested—it will repay itself by the saving of time and labor.

Price, \$1.25 (complete), F. O. B. New York.

Extra Hooks, 25 cents each.

The Advantages are Many:

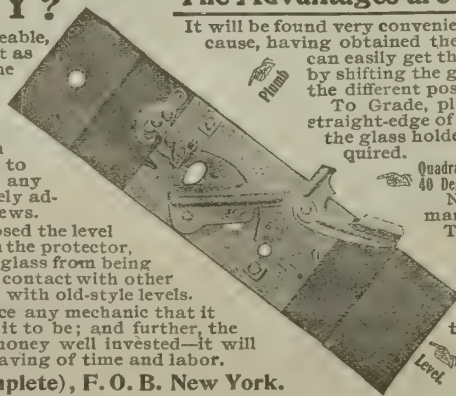
It will be found very convenient for Mitre work, because, having obtained the degree of pitch you can easily get the plumb and level cut by shifting the glass holder around in the different positions.

To Grade, place the level upon a straight-edge of desired length, adjust the glass holder to meet the pitch required.

Quadrant at Any degree can 40 Degrees be obtained.

Notice the degrees all marked out on the plate. The value of this is appreciated when you need it and haven't it handy.

It is so constructed as to be indispensable to ceiling workers for its particular convenience in testing the level of a ceiling.



A. J. BEESON & CO., Sole Agents for the United States, New York. 108 Fulton Street,

HANDLED BUTT CHISELS

Used for fitting in butts when hanging doors. (Sometimes called Pocket Chisels.)

BUCK BROS. CAST STEEL

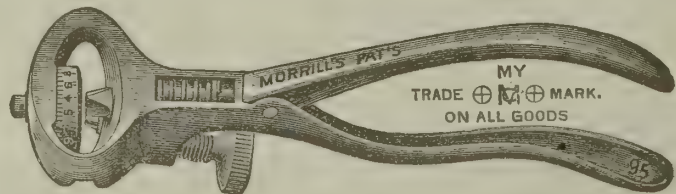


BUCK BROS. CAST STEEL

BUCK BROTHERS Ground sharp and honed

Nine inches long over all

Made of Extra Cast Steel and Warranted by BUCK BROS., MILLBURY, MASS.



MORRILL'S MORAL

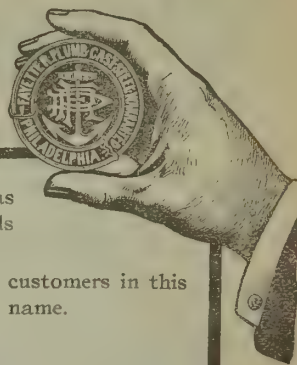
THE SCIENCE OF SETTING A SAW "JUST RIGHT" WITHOUT ANY DANGER OF BREAKING THE TEETH IS THE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT OF A PERFECT SAW SET. . . . MORRILL'S No. 95 SAW SET IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC ONE MADE. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE TO

CHAS. MORRILL

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS ST.

NEW YORK

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



There is a name which for forty-five years has been associated with the making of good tools in certain lines.

That name means more for you and your customers in this matter of good tool-making than any other name.

The name is

PLUMB

Tools bearing this name are tools that you can sell with every kind of a water-tight guarantee.

We mean just what we say.

These are the best tools made, and you can say so, and we will back you up in saying so to the extent of replacing any tool found defective.

Have you anything better to offer your trade than this?

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA

(Above is a view of our factory at Newburgh)

"KEYSTONE" OVERALLS AND PANTS

Are Carried to the Four Corners of the Continent NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST. They are known by the sign of the "Keystone," our trade-mark ticket, which is to be found on every garment.—Our trade-mark is known to stand for all that is good in garment making—good material, good workmanship, made in clean, well ventilated workrooms by skilful, well-paid union operators.—These are the qualifications which produce the "Keystone" garments and make possible their sale from ocean to ocean.

Look for the "KEYSTONE TICKET"

If your dealer does not keep "Keystone" goods, send us his name.

21 years, employing hundreds of hands and never had a strike—that is the labor record of the

CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO.

Newburgh, N. Y.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII---No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy

For BEAUTY,
FINISH and
UTILITY
THIS SAW
CANNOT BE
EXCELLED

DISSTON SAWS



The Disston Saw
will do More Work
with Less Exertion
and hold its Cutting
Edge longer than
any other brand of
Saw.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.,


KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

BEST FOR THE TEETH

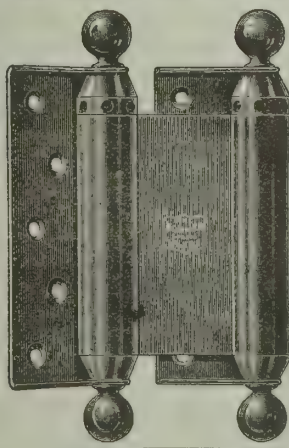
TAINTOR
Positive Saw Set
Try it on your favorite saw.
Ask your dealer for it.



For full particulars address
Taintor Manufacturing
Co., 113 Chambers St.,
NEW YORK.



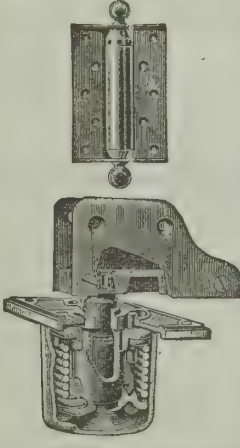
BOMMER SPRING HINGES



ARE QUALITY GOODS

BUT COST NO MORE THAN INFERIOR MAKES.

FOR SALE BY
Dealers in Builders' Hardware.



The "Original Jennings"



AUGERS AND AUGER BITS...

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

For Sale by all Hardware Dealers

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

ESTABLISHED 1832

THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

SIMONDS MFG. CO.



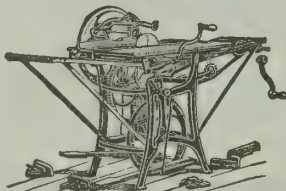
Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.



Foot and Hand Power Machinery COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.

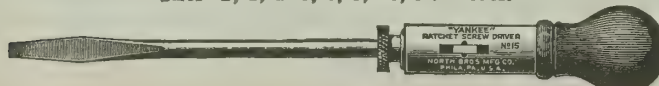


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

“YANKEE” TOOLS ARE.... BETTER



“YANKEE” RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



“YANKEE” RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



“YANKEE” RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



“YANKEE” AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

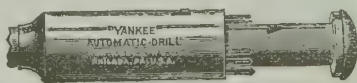
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON “YANKEE” TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

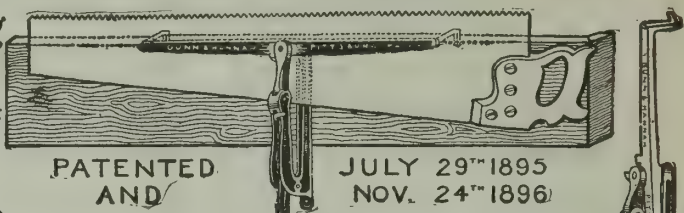
Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Something
..New..

SAW CLAMP



PATENTED
AND

JULY 29th 1895
NOV. 24th 1896

It is Self-Fastening and Folding. Every Hardware Dealer should handle it.

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection without the aid of screws, nails or other fasten- ing. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers. If unable to procure our Saw Clamp from your jobber write the manufacturers for descriptive circulars and prices.

GUNN & HANNAH, Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOLDED

HUMPHREYSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

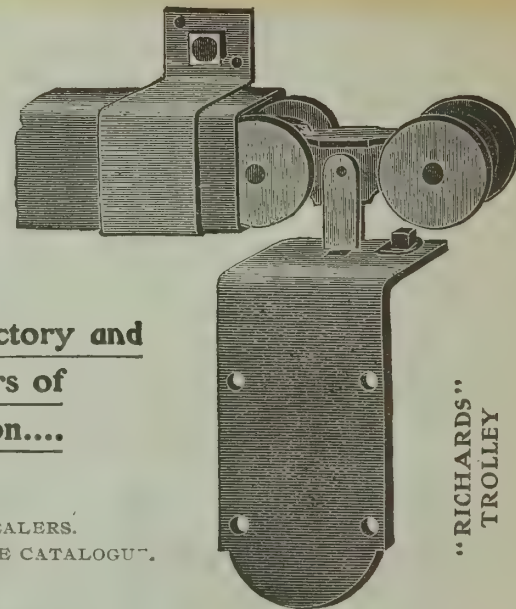
Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

RICHARDS DOOR HANGERS

“Union Label on Every Box”



For House, Barn, Factory and
Warehouse Doors of
Every Description....

SOLD BY BEST HARDWARE DEALERS.

SEND FOR 56-PAGE CATALOGUE.

The Richards Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.

Working Cards for Carpenters The Cheltenham Press

With Official Emblem of U. B. of C. & J. of A.

ENVELOPES, Etc.

Requests for Prices will be
Cheerfully Answered.

Century Building, - Indianapolis, Ind.

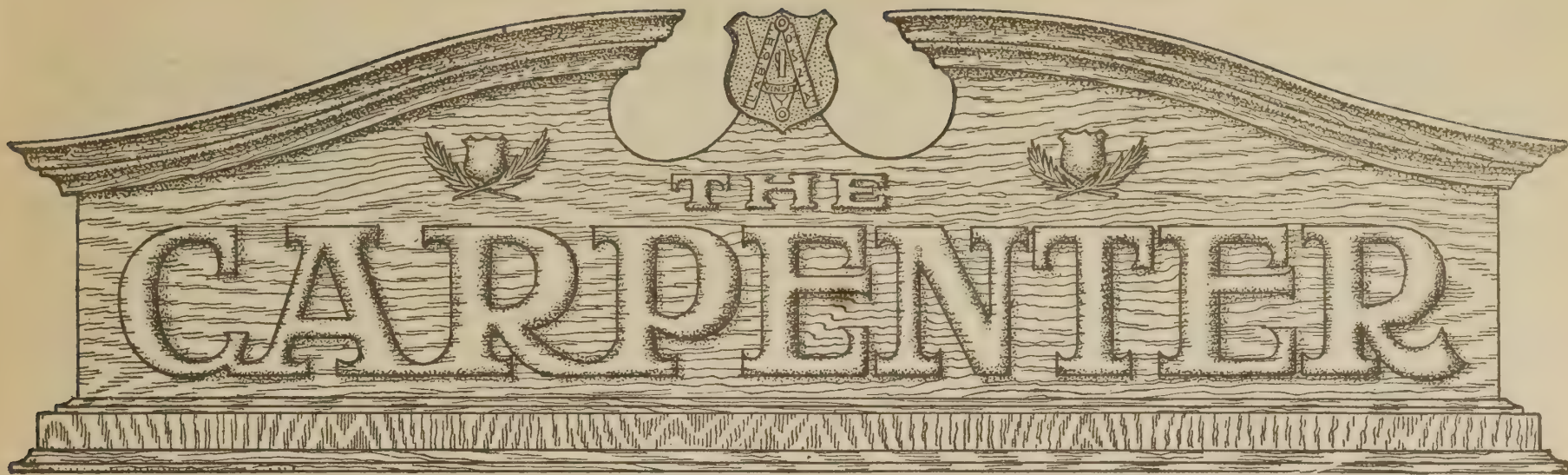
STANLEY RULE and LEVEL COMPANY

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

Improved Carpenters' Tools

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



LEAD, S. D.—We wish to notify the brothers through THE CARPENTER that there is no demand for carpenters out here in the Black Hills. Those contemplating coming here should first investigate the situation in this locality.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—This city is overstocked with machine hands, numbers of them walking the street without the slightest chance of securing employment. Machine hands should not venture out here at the present time. They will surely regret it. Keep away.

DEFIANCE, O.—We would advise all carpenters to stay away from this locality as trade is very dull. There are as yet no working rules established here: everybody is for himself. You may classify Defiance among the cities paying the lowest wages in western Ohio.

CHESTER, PA.—Everything is serene in this town; our men are all at work, except four, who completed their job this week. We succeeded in securing employment for all the strikers, and our trouble is over. Work is somewhat dull, but in a couple of weeks it will be all right.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—This city has been overcrowded with carpenters, both union and non-union, and at such a rate that at present there are fully two carpenters for every one man's job. Besides this, the cabinetmakers are on a strike for a nine-hour workday. We therefore would advise every carpenter to stay away from Minneapolis. No one here is sure of being in employment next day.

WESSINGTON SPRINGS, S. D.—We would caution all carpenters not to pay attention to reports of scarcity of men in this town or abundance of work. This is only a small town and the work actually to be done here this year can be done by half of the men already here. The prospect of a short crop makes the outlook still gloomier. Carpenters should keep away from this vicinity in their own interest, as well as in the interest of the men here who have to struggle for a living.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Our demand for an advance in wages as yet not having been acceded to by the builders we would urgently request all carpenters to give this place a wide berth until the differences have been settled.

CANASTOTA, N. Y.—Local Union 1457, organized last March, is still intact. All our contractors, with the exception of three, having signed our agreement our new scale of wages took effect on May 11th. The contractors, refusing to pay the scale are W. E. Barrett, Geo. Blue and H. Peckham; they have been placed on the unfair list, and no member is allowed to work for them until they have come to time. We would request all brothers to keep away from Canastota pending the difficulty.

WACO, TEX.—Local Union 622 is in good condition and one of the most advanced on trades union lines in the South-West. Every salient point reached out for has been gained with little or no friction. There is a little scab work going on here backed by Wm. Cameron & Co. The management of the job is keeping in the dark but will certainly stop when catching up with procedure. There is not enough work here at present to occupy all our men and as work will be slack for some time we would advise brothers in search of employment to stay away from this place until further notice.

TOULUMNE, CAL.—Our local union having placed the Westside Lumber Co. of Toulumne on the unfair list we would appeal to all our local unions and members, especially those on the Pacific Coast to discriminate against this firm's material and to render us all moral assistance possible to make our cause a success. This company persistently refuses to recognize the union or to employ union men. As soon as they learn of the adhesion of any carpenter to the union or if he demands the union scale \$3.50 per day he is immediately ordered to the office and to pack up his tools. Leave the Westside Lumber Co.'s material severely alone.

DALLAS, TEX.—Carpenters as well as other craftsmen will do well by steering clear of this city as we are still badly torn up owing to our lock-out, declared on Jan. 21st this year. Our greatest drawback is the so called union men coming here who give us the shake and do not show up at our meeting hall but go to work on any job, fair or unfair, and when ap-

proached by the Business Agent plead innocence and tell a hard luck story as long as your arm. Avoid Dallas, Texas, and give us a chance to enforce our trade rules.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Local Union 1157, organized just about a year ago, is prospering and in good condition both numerically and financially and our meetings are well attended. The two local unions here have now formed a District Council. The working hours are eight and the wages \$2.80 per day.

SILVERTON, COL.—Our new schedule has as yet not received the signatures of our employers and work being very dull we are constrained to call on all carpenters, bench hands and mill men to stay away from this locality for the present. There is scarcely anything doing here and most of our men are walking the streets, while living is high, \$30 per month is usual rate for board. Carpenters coming here now will certainly rue the day.

LAURENS, S. C.—It is with pleasure we inform the members of our U. B. that our Local Union here is in splendid working order and has been very successful so far and in every respect. We are glad to say that work is plentiful at present. Several large contracts are being executed which will give employment to all our men for some time to come. We are marching on cheerfully and shall never let the banner of unionism trail in the dust.

COLUMBUS, O.—Local Unions 61 and 494 are in fine shape. Eighty-two members were admitted during April and May and 50 applications are this moment in the hands of the Business Agent. Our bosses are gradually adhering to our new schedule and the men are observing our trade rules. As a result many non union men begin to realize their error in keeping aloof from the U. B. Many bosses are voluntarily advancing the wages in order to secure men to do their work. However, there are more carpenters in this city than required to do the work and we would request traveling brothers to stay away.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Our committee appointed for the purpose of endeavoring to unionize the four sash-door and planing mills in the city has been successful in three cases, only the Curtis & Bartlett mill is holding back. The three others employ union men exclusively. The Lincoln Sash and Door Manufacturing Co.

and the National Manufacturing Co. are very anxious to be accorded the privilege of using the U. B. union label.

TELLURIDE, COLO.—There being no carpenter work required at the mines trade is very dull this season. There is not half enough work here at present to occupy resident carpenters, and we would request all craftsmen to keep aloof from this town. Please place Telluride, Colo., on the dull list.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The carpenters' union existing here for quite a number of years under the jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor has come over to the U. B. The members of this new local union have always been staunch union men, some of them upwards of twenty years. They undoubtedly will be a credit to our organization.

ENNIS, TEX.—Eight hours a day is the rule here for union carpenters since January 1st of this year. Still we have several contractors who are unfriendly to organized labor, refuse to adopt the shorter workday system, and employ non-union men. Work is dull at present, only one single job starting up. We are trying to unionize this job, and hope to be successful if we succeed in intercepting non-union men who come here, and if union men stay away. Steer clear of Ennis, Texas, until further notice.

PONTIAC, MICH.—In March, 1902, one single union existed in this city; to-day there are eleven different trades organized. At the above time carpenters received \$1.50 to \$2 per day of ten hours. In May, this year, five of the leading contractors signed an agreement with L. U. 1032 granting us the nine-hour day, wages to be \$2.25 minimum. While we have been successful in our trade demand we do not have all sunshine here. We find it a rather difficult task to get the non-union carpenters, who are greatly in the majority, to join our union.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—We are really in a precarious condition owing to the unsolidary attitude and we may even say ungratefulness of the brickmasons. By refusing to work with any non-union brickmason we have compelled the men of this craft to form a union. In fact we have put the bricklayers union on their feet and now most every brick building going up is done by so-called union bricklayers and scab carpenters. The brickmasons, con-

trary to our action, make no demand for union carpenters on their jobs, thereby injuring our union and all other trades. They say to us: you must help yourself, we can not help you to maintain your union. We are now determined to follow their advice but in a manner which may be surprising to them.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—On account of a building boom lasting for some time this city is overrun by carpenters, many of them coming here misled by notices from contractors, which appeared in various papers of surrounding cities, stating that carpenters are wanted here. The supply of men here far exceeds the demand, and carpenters would do well to steer clear of Youngstown for the present.

COALGATE, I. T.—During the past three months we had plenty of work, but at present trade is exceedingly dull, and as a consequence 50 per cent. of the 200 carpenters here are walking the streets. Some unscrupulous party inserted an advertisement in the *Dallas News* stating that men were needed here in a planing mill, while Coalgate has no such mill at all. We are apparently on the verge of a big fight, and the contractors may attempt to work non-union men after July 1st. We trust that under these circumstances all carpenters will remain away from this place for a while at least.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CAN.—While our demand for a minimum rate of wages was granted by the fair-minded contractors on April 1st, there are a number of others who will neither pay union wages nor hire union men. Some of these unfair concerns are now advertising in Boston papers for help; therefore we would warn all carpenters not to heed these advertisements, inserted with a design to flood this city with carpenters who are willing to submit to the unfair conditions of these concerns, and to disrupt our union. Brothers will please assist us in frustrating the dastardly efforts of these scab contractors by remaining away.

ANDERSON, S. C.—We have really had a hard time since L. U. 1488 was organized, still we are getting along very nicely and hold the fort. The greater part of the trouble we are having here is caused by the owners of several cotton mills under construction, they having recently discharged twenty of our men because they belonged to the union. For so doing, and for their unfairness to union men in general, we have placed the following firms on the unfair list: The Anderson Cotton Mill, Brogan, Orr, Riverside, Piedmont, Toxaway and Gluck Cotton Mill. We would call on all organized labor to discriminate against the products of these mills, and we ask the brothers to stay away from Anderson for the present.

BELLEFONTE, PA.—About a year ago Local Union 1190 was organized with 18 charter members; now we number 51, all in good standing. Previous to our organizing the best mechanics were paid 16 cents an hour, while at present our minimum scale is 25 cents an hour, nine hours constituting a day's work. We have all the mills and all the contractors but one on our side. Stonemasons, bricklayers, plasterers, clerks and plumbers have followed our example; their organizations are now in good shape. We had the pleasure of having Bro. Post, Secretary of the G. E. B., with us at our last meeting, his visit resulting in our members becoming inspired with the idea that our U. B. is an organization to be proud of.

FRANKFORT, IND.—Local Union 1465 desires carpenters to keep shy of the Federal Canning Factory now being erected in this city under the management of E. A. Stare. The work is being carried on entirely under non-union conditions, the manager persistently refusing to employ or recognize union labor.

FREMONT, O.—On June 18th our Local Union 1166 was one year old, and we had a great old time in celebration of our first birthday. We are proud to say that in this city of 10,000 inhabitants we were the first one of the building crafts to organize, the bakers, blacksmiths and laundry workers, through our instrumentality, following suit subsequently. Our own local union has now a membership of 65 in good standing, which is certainly a good showing for a union which has been in existence but a year. Who can beat us?

Keep Away From Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Our strike, entered into on May 1st, is still on and so far there are no indications pointing to a settlement. Carpenters and more especially cabinetmakers and machine hands are urgently called upon to stay away from Rochester until further notice.

A Traitor Expelled

PORTLAND, ORE.—Clinton Crosswhite, a member of Local Union 50 of this city, during our recent strike showed himself one of the meanest scoundrels that ever belonged to a labor union. He kept the master builders informed as to every move the union was about to make and reported to the mills what jobs the union men were working on, whereupon the lumber was shut off. He admitted his villainous action before the trial committee and was promptly expelled by the union.

Don't Purchase Marsh Bro's, Brockton, Mass., Motor Cycles

BROCKTON, MASS.—Local Union 624 has placed the Marsh Motor Cycle Co., of this city, on the unfair list. This firm has positively refused to recognize union labor in any of its branches. During our strike a committee of our union waited on the firm's representatives with a view to have the work on their plant done under union conditions. Several appointments were made for a conference committee to meet and discuss the differences but the representatives failed to appear. At the very time when the last appointment was to be fulfilled they went to neighboring towns to procure non-union carpenters to do their work. We now call on all brothers and organized labor in general not to purchase the Marsh motor cycles nor to patronize any agencies handling their machines.

The S. Howes Co. of Silver Creek, N. Y., On the Unfair List

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—During the lock-out we succeeded in unionizing the shop of H. W. Allen & Co. and in securing an advance in wages of 25 cents per day for their employees. The action of this company, however, in conceding the reasonable and just demands of the union aroused the animosity of the unfair employers to such an extent that they resorted to all kinds of coercive measures against the Allen Co., resulting in their selling out their business to another firm and the dismissal of all union men. We

have positive proof of the unfair manufacturers being bent on the complete destruction of our union. They are even going so far as preventing our members from obtaining employment elsewhere. L. U. 853 has now decided to retaliate by placing the firm of S. Howes & Co., who are taking the leading part in the crusade against organized labor, on the "unfair list," and would most urgently call on all sister local unions and members to discriminate against their material.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Iowa City, Ia.	North Yakima, Wash.
Palo Alto, Cal.	Houghton, Mich.
Washington, Pa.	Mart, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.	Sioux City, Ia.
Asheville, N. C.	Defiance, O.
Norwalk, Conn.	Telluride, Colo.
Salina, Kans.	Alameda Co., Cal.
Morristown N. J.	Pittsburg, Pa.

Purvis Bros., of Butler, Pa., Unfair

BUTLER, PA.—Local Union 500 has placed the mill firm of Purvis Bros. of this city on the unfair list. This firm employs none but non-union men, refuses to recognize our union and works ten hours, one hour longer than any other mill or contracting firm in Butler. This firm not only furnishes material for buildings here, but also ships quantities of joinery to other localities, making the supplying of breweries a special business. Local Union 500 has now decided to take a decisive stand against Purvis Bros., and on and after June 15th we shall refuse to work material coming from any non-union mill, and would ask sister locals to proceed likewise. Trade is dull here and a number of our men are idle, so carpenters will please keep away.

As Yet Not Located.—Spot Him!



The above is a picture of John Meyers, a carpenter and ex-Cincinnati, O., fireman, who, as stated in the February CARPENTER, basely deserted a faithful wife and two children, leaving them in destitution. Meyers has as yet not been located; he is about thirty years old, of slender build, has brown eyes and a small scar on his cheek near the mouth where the hair will not grow. It is surmised that he is at present working in St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill., under the assumed name of W. Meierott or John Wolfgang. Members or readers being aware of his whereabouts will please communicate with the General Office.

Stairs! Stairs!

I will forward to any address the most simple method on stair building in every branch; winders a specialty. Price, 25 cents; blue prints in full detail, 25 cents extra. I also give instructions by mail. Write for particulars. Address

STAIRS, 18 Walnut Terrace,
Bloomfield, N. J.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 159, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Last April we organized a Building Trades Council in this city, with the object in view of more thoroughly unionizing the building trades, and notified the bosses that after June 1st, 1903, we would not work with any man not equipped with the building trades working card. Now the employers are organizing a Builders' Association, endeavoring to break up the unions in this city and threatening a lock-out. Nevertheless, we are gaining new members at every meeting and old members dropped out are coming back. We would warn all carpenters to stay away from Charleston, S. C., until complications are removed.

Successful Trade Movements

ALEXANDRIA, IND.—Perfect peace is prevailing here at this time and everything is satisfactory. Our contractors have agreed to our new schedule and acceded to our demand for an eight-hour work-day and 35 cents an hour minimum.

CINCINNATI, O.—The master stairbuilders of this city and vicinity have signed the schedule submitted by L. U. 664, stairbuilders to remain in force until May 31st, 1905. The terms agreed to are: eight hours to constitute a day's work; wages, 40 cents per hour, minimum; time and a half for overtime, and Sunday work to be paid at the rate of double time.

NEWTON, N. J.—We take pleasure in stating that our fight is won; all our men are working under the new schedule of \$2.50 per day of nine hours. Three of the contractors are still fighting us, but we have not much to fear from them; one of these is in such shape that unless he comes to terms very soon he will lose a large contract. We have removed our quarters to the Broda Building and fitted them up ourselves. We shall soon be firmly on our feet again.

DIXON, ILL.—The present situation here is most satisfactory. The minimum scale of \$2.50 for outside and \$2.25 for mill men has been acceded to us—in fact we have won out on every point we asked for, and have done away with all non-union men in the town. Our members are in better spirits now than ever. There are two firms, small concerns, still unfair, whom we will undoubtedly bring to time as soon as they have some building work to do. We expect but little trouble with them.

DETROIT, MICH.—The last meeting held by L. U. 1572 (composed of car-builders), ratified an agreement entered into between the union and the company employing its members. The agreement provides for a nine-hour workday with ten hours' pay, time and a half for overtime and double pay for Sunday work. It further provides for full recognition of our union and the observance of our working rules by the company. Our union is only about a month in existence and the establishing of the new condi-

tions shows what can be accomplished by organization. The brothers felt so elated over their success that after adjournment they and the visiting brothers celebrated the event by speech-making and other features of amusement. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, enhanced by refreshments and union cigars. All unions here are making solid and substantial progress.



WINFIELD, KANS.—The raise in wages from 23 to 28 cents per hour demanded by our local union this spring was conceded by the employers and took effect on May 18th. We won out without the least bit of trouble. The stone masons and plasterers here are pretty well organized, and the painters are also getting ready to fall into line. Trade is fairly good in this locality.



DENISON, TEX.—After a strike of ten days' duration the contractors conceded all our demands and signed our agreement. We are at present working nine hours per day at a minimum rate of \$2.50. The public sentiment ran strongly in our favor all through the controversy and was undoubtedly an important factor in bringing about the favorable result. At this moment work is dull, but the outlook for the summer season is good. All branches of industry are well organized in this town.



NEWPORT, R. I.—On May 1st our employers granted our demands with the proviso that we sign an agreement submitted by them and to be decided on by us within a week. The D. C. took the matter under consideration and made some changes in the terms of the agreement, which were, however, rejected by the employers. Since this occurrence we have not heard anything more about agreements, but we are receiving the \$3.00 per day asked for and are paid weekly. Very few men are idle here at the present time.



YONKERS, N. Y.—A settlement of our strike here has been reached on the 15th of June, but its terms are not as satisfactory as we wished and expected. The Amalgamated Society men came here and took our places, and not having sufficient money to keep them out we saw ourselves compelled to relinquish our demand for 48 cents per hour and compromised on the basis of 41 cents per hour, to be paid until August 1st, 1903, when the minimum scale of 44 cents per hour will take place and, as per agreement, remain so until April 1st, 1904.



STOUGHTON, MASS.—As a result of arduous toil and strenuous efforts of the members of L. U. 1063 the eight-hour workday was inaugurated in the Stoughton district as early as April 16, 1902. Now we have obtained the signatures of our employers to an agreement beginning June 1, 1903, to be in operation until June 1, 1906, providing that the minimum rate of wages shall be \$2.75 per day for the first year and \$3.00 per day for the following two years. Heretofore the wages were \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day. Our accomplishments certainly speak well for a union which has been in the field but a year. Work is rather dull here this season.



JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—Our strike is off! We have gained the nine-hour workday and payment by the hour, but had to make a few concessions in other respects. The new agreement, which also gives us the privilege of appointing a steward to

look after our interests and negotiate with the bosses in cases of emergency, will be in operation until May 1, 1904. While we failed to get full recognition of our union, the bosses agreed not to hamper us in our efforts to induce non-union men to join. We are determined to make use of this privilege to its fullest extent, and hope to be successful in a short time.



LACROSSE, WIS.—Everything is all right here at this time. The bosses have signed our agreement calling for nine hours' work and a minimum scale of 22½ cents per hour. All our men are at work.



BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The terms of settlement of our difficulty are the following: The contractors agree to employ union men without discrimination at a minimum scale of 35 cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half.



ANNISTON, ALA.—We have practically won the fight at last, and almost everything is satisfactory. All our men are now working nine hours. We have two or three contractors, however, who are still persistently refusing to grant the nine-hour day, one of them being a mill owner. We are determined to keep up a regular warfare against these concerns until they accede to our demands.



DAVENPORT, IA.—Our movement for eight hours and increase of pay has been successful, and all the brothers are working. Now that our trouble is ended, we are, as a matter of course, anxious to firmly secure the advantages gained, which may prove a rather difficult task should carpenters continue to come here as they have been doing. We would request all traveling carpenters to remain away from Davenport, Ia., and Rock Island and Moline, Ill., until further notice.



SILVERTON, COL.—No assistance from headquarters will be required here, and there is no danger of a general strike breaking out. The contractors have adopted our new schedule, nine hours constituting a day's work. Our wages are 45 cents an hour, time and a half being the rate for all overtime. There are two or three mining and milling companies which insist on working ten hours, paying \$4.00 per day. We have declared these mills unfair and called our members employed by them off. This is not to be considered as a strike; we simply ordered our men out in maintenance of our trade rules calling for \$4.05 per day of nine hours.



TRURO, N. S.—At this time all our members are at work at nine hours per day and an increase in wages of five cents per hour. Our success is certainly due to the organizing of our local union in November, 1902, and the hard fight we have been able to put up through concerted action, and to a great extent to the able assistance rendered us by Bro. Brooks of the Halifax Local. We finally won over all contractors but two, one of them a churchman who thought it consistent with his duty as a Christian to hold off and not sign our agreement. Our members are proud of the successful issue of our demand; their watchword is to stand shoulder to shoulder and pull together for a still fairer livelihood.



PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The carpenters are able to record their first victory won in this city, and they have won it after pass-

ing through the severe strain of a five weeks' strike. This is a remarkable event, when we take into consideration the former conditions in this city, where for years the carpenters have been dormant, and the bosses had become arrogant in their treatment of the men. Our men put up a stiff and determined fight; they all acknowledge, however, that had it not been for the support rendered them by the General Office, they would never have emerged victoriously out of this struggle, for a struggle it was, indeed. We have won all that we struck for, 37½ cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work.



MONTREAL, CAN.—The members of Millmen's Local Union 1127 returned to work on June 29th after a strike of several weeks' duration. The men struck for 22½ cents per hour minimum, being an increase of five cents per hour over previous rates. The members are elated over this victory; they are very enthusiastic and determined to force the few employers who are still opposing the new scale also to fall in line.



The Lockout in Omaha, Neb.

After two years of comparative quiet and smooth sailing organized labor in Omaha is up against great odds. A battle is being waged by the Business Men's Association against unionism, which they are doing their utmost to exterminate in this city. In April last the material men decided not to sell or deliver any material on any job where union men are employed. This action was followed by a proclamation of the entire Business Men's Association locking out all building and other trades until such time as the men renounce all adherence to labor organizations. As a result all building operations here have practically been at a standstill since May 1st. Being well aware of this fact, the business men would counsel us to be good boys and submit to the powers that be, if only for the sake of harmony and the benefit of the employers; but we consider that we have greater interests at stake than the welfare of those whose only interest in us is the profit they make off our labor. We would ask all brother chips to stay away from Omaha until peace is declared, of which we will be glad to give due notice through the columns of THE CARPENTER.

Omaha, Neb.

ROBT. MCKINNON,
Pres. L. U. 427.



Dastardly Work of Westchester, N. Y., Contractors' Association

The Westchester Contractors' and Builders' Association of Tarrytown and vicinity are resorting to a practice which merits universal contempt and condemnation. This association has adopted a method of blacklisting and persecuting the men devoted to labor's cause. They are deliberately assailing their inalienable right as citizens of this liberty-loving country to earn a livelihood and to belong to the union of their craft. The contractors themselves, while denying this right to their men, are well organized—organized for unlawful purposes, even, and have a business agent in the field looking after their interests. Brothers from the Irvington local union, involved in the strike in that town, who recently secured employment in the towns of Peekskill, White Plains, Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, were unscrupulously discriminated against by members of the association. Two of the brothers of that local union had obtained a job with the firm of Hopkins, Regan & Hopkins,

and, after working a few days, the association's business agent came around and had one of them discharged on the ground that prior to the strike, entered into on April 1st, he worked for an association boss. The other brother, who had not been previously employed by a member of the association, was not molested for the time being. A number of the brothers who, prior to the strike, had been working in Dobbs Ferry, and who had been idle since its commencement, secured employment in that town after the strike was settled, when on June 11th the business agent of the Contractors' Association appeared before their employers demanding the discharge of these men. This the bosses refused to do. On Friday following, however, the association held a meeting in Tarrytown, which passed a resolution ordering the members to discharge any union man hailing from a strike district, under penalty of a fine of \$150. On the subsequent Saturday all union men employed in the town were laid off, and, from all accounts, amid the expressions of deepest sorrow from the respective employers and the general rejoicing of the instigators of this twentieth century outrage.

Instead of being discouraged by the effects of the dastardly work of the Westchester C. and B. Association, Local Union 149, Irvington, is more determined than ever to turn out the winner in this fight. Hand in hand with Tarrytown local union we will firmly stand by our demands until the contractors surrender and cease their unlawful practices. We shall give them a taste of their own medicine.

STRIKE COMMITTEE,

Irvington, N. Y.

Local Union 149.



From Rocky Mount, S. C.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Thinking that something should be said in our journal about this city and that the members of our U. B. might take interest in our work, our last meeting instructed me to send you this communication.

Local Union 1215, of Rocky Mount, was organized last July, with a membership of 45. Since that time we have gained 20 new members, making our total membership at the present time 65 in good standing, with a fair prospect for a further increase in the near future. We have organized two other local unions and are now reaching out for other localities with the same object in view.

We do not feel as having accomplished a great deal until we have succeeded in organizing every eligible carpenter within reach in this section of the country, and of getting them to help us turn the wheel of advancement of our craft, and at the same time to share in the benefits offered by our brotherhood. There is one drawback here, however, which is affecting our workings and hampering our progress to a certain extent. This is the competition from negro labor, a problem the solution of which would be a God-send to all southern states and enhance the cause of unionism very much.

We are not desirous of getting involved in any labor troubles; we would rather have our employers to feel that, while we manfully assert our own rights, we are asking nothing more from them than what is just, and work in their interest as well as ours. The object of our organization, as we understand it, is to better the condition of our craft and help one another on fraternal lines. We would advise all non-union carpenters to stay away from this locality and vicinity.

J. F. KODMAN, Pres.

Rocky Mount, S. C. Local Union 1215.

The New York Strike and Lockout.

BY FRANK DUFFY.

The situation in New York City is still a peculiar one. Powerful organizations of employers have combined under one head and are now known as the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York. Their object in coming together is for the sole purpose of fighting, conquering and disrupting, if possible, organized labor of that city. They have taken upon themselves a task impossible to accomplish. While they boast of their strength, means, influence and standing in the community, yet they will find with all this array of power that they can not subdue or intimidate the organized workers. This association is composed as follows:

Mason Builders' Association, Marble Industry Employers' Association, Wire Work Manufacturers, Architectural Iron Workers, Ornamental Bronze and Iron Masters, Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers, Parquet Floor Association, Hoisting Association, Electrical Contractors' Association, House Movers' and Shorers' Association, Master League Cement Workers, Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, Composition Roofers' and Water Proofers' Association, Iron League, The Roof and Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York and adjacent cities, Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association, Metal Cover Doors and Window Association, Mason Contractors' Association, Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, Plasterers' Association, Master Carpenters' Association, Mosaic Employers' Association, Lighting Fixtures Association, House Painters and Decorators.

According to their code of rules it is none of the business of the employees where they get their material from. They will buy it in the cheapest market, whether it is union or non-union. The employees must not strike under any conditions, nor for any cause. They will not treat with any central body, but with each union separately, and above all the shop and job stewards must go, and the poor walking delegate must be relegated to the rear, or done away with forever. While they are telling us all these things and laying down the law in black and white, they are violating the principles that they want us to adopt. They say sympathetic strikes must be abolished altogether, yet they are at the present time engaged in a sympathetic lockout in the building industry of the entire city in order to force the unions to adopt the following plan of arbitration, as they call it, for securing industrial peace in the city of New York.

PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

In general, the employers and employees of each trade are organized. This applies particularly to the mechanics of the trade and those helpers' organizations from which the mechanics of that trade are largely derived.

When the employers have an agreement with their employees they shall have a Trade Arbitration Board where all difficulties of that trade can be discussed and adjusted; but in addition there shall be a higher court or General Arbitration Board for the settlement of all disputes between employer and employees on any question of mutual interest.

FORMATION OF A GENERAL ARBITRATION BOARD.

Each association represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association in the city of New York shall elect two arbitrators who shall serve for not less than six months.

Each union, the employers of which are represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association, shall elect two arbitrators who shall serve for not less than six months, and who shall be in the employment of the Building Trades Employers' Association at the time of their election.

The arbitrators from the union shall not be

business agents or members of any central board of employees. From this body of General Arbitrators not less than four (two from the Employers' Association and two from the employees' union) shall constitute a Court of Appeals. They shall meet within 48 hours when notified so to do by the General Secretary.

The arbitrators from the union are guaranteed re-employment by their former corporation when the special case on which they have served, has been disposed of.

Unions as a whole, or as a single union, shall not order any strike against a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, collectively or individually, nor shall any number of union men leave the works of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association lock out his employees, before the matter in dispute has been brought before the General Arbitration Board for settlement.

In those trades which have Trade Arbitration Boards any difficulty between employer and employees shall be adjusted in the Arbitration Board of that trade, if possible. In case, however, of continued disagreement the matter in dispute must be referred to the General Arbitration Board before a strike or lockout is resorted to.

Complaints shall be first addressed to the General Secretary of the Arbitration Board, who shall be a paid employee, and by him be referred to the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board, composed of an equal number of employers and employees, and it shall be their duty at once to organize a special Arbitration Board to decide the point at issue.

It shall be the privilege of any union, or member of the Employers' Association, to select from the General Arbitrators the individuals they desire to act for them, but no General Arbitrator can act when the dispute is occurring in the trade which he represents.

The General Arbitrators must be given power by the interest they are acting for.

Arbitration papers are to be drawn up, stating specifically the matter in dispute, and that both sides agree to abide by the vote of the majority of the Board, or the decision of an umpire. The umpire must be selected before the case is opened.

These papers must be properly signed and sealed by the members of the Board, each side receiving its copy. Then, after a careful hearing of the case, stenographically reported, the verdict obtained by the majority vote, or decision of the umpire, shall be final and binding. After a few trials precedence will be established which can be used to strengthen the opposition of either side in subsequent trials, and can be quoted, as in courts of law.

A few weeks ago Business Agents McCracken and Thompson, by instructions of the District Council, presented their credentials to the United Board of Building Trades, but were refused admission until such time as the agreement entered into on May 13th (copy of which is printed in the June issue of THE CARPENTER) between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of New York City, and the Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers and the individual boss carpenters be revoked and canceled. The refusal to admit our representatives to the Board caused much dissatisfaction among the trades represented therein, and as feeling already ran high relative to the teamsters' strike, sixteen trades bolted, thus splitting the most powerful central body of labor that ever existed in the city of New York. The bosses were quick to take advantage of this split and declared a sympathetic lockout until each individual organization accepted their plan of arbitration. This action of the employers throws our men out of work again, but from the rank and file of our membership not one word of complaint is coming. They are determined to fight this issue to a finish, even if they have to starve themselves and their children in doing so. Our men have already lost nearly one million dollars in wages, and the local unions represented in the District Council have paid out strike certificates amounting to \$70,000 within the last few weeks. This is not taking into consideration at all the support they already received from the G. E. B.

Our members deserve the greatest credit for the peaceable manner in which they conducted themselves under such trying and aggravating circumstances. They are not beaten yet, and they do not intend to allow themselves to be beaten. As this issue goes to press I am informed that they have refused to accept the plan of arbitration as submitted by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The New England Convention

The New England Convention of the United Brotherhood held in Manchester, N. H., June 15, 16 and 17, was voted a success in every way by the delegates. A feeling of good fellowship was manifest (after the first ripple of organizing) throughout the whole of the convention, and the parting of the delegates was with the hope that we would meet again next year in Burlington, Vt.

While the amount of work done might not compare with that of the National Convention of the U. B., nevertheless the twenty-seven resolutions introduced and acted upon were, with two or three exceptions, to the point and to the advancement of the interests of the U. B. Notable among these were those urging the adoption of the union label of the U. B. on doors, sash and trim, the adoption of a minimum wage instead of a sliding scale, and others urging a line of action or defense against the encroachment of the Amalgamated Society and the Amalgamated Woodworkers. I think it was made perfectly clear to the brothers from the smaller cities and towns that the conditions existing in New York and other large cities are contagious, and that the safety of the U. B. depends upon immediate action and a thorough and complete organizing of the forces. It is often said that these conventions are a waste of time, money and energy; but from my point of view the money and time are well spent, and perhaps the future of many locals is shaped by the information gained by the delegates through an exchange of views with the other delegates.

In listening to the reports of the delegates of the trade, wages and the condition of their respective locals, I was pleased to note that in nearly every case there has been a marked improvement in the past year, and that the percentage of non-union men was very small. As a delegate from the shop and mill hands, my fight is for the adoption of our label and an eight-hour workday in the mills. Science teaches us that the reduction of the hours of labor is the first step towards the emancipation of the working class, and with the amount of material now produced in the mills by the use of improved machinery there is less excuse for us in the mills to work long hours than for the men on the outside, where everything must still be done by hand. That the use of the label would be of benefit to us needs no great degree of intelligence to understand. Machines are idle in Boston, while freight cars groan under their load of "scab stock" from the mills of the south and west. What is to be done? It seems to me that the duty of the U. B. is perfectly plain. Get together and unionize the mills throughout the country, stick on the label and then stick to the label, as the cigarmakers do. If union conditions prevail, the work will be more confined to that locality, and one town will not be sacrificed at the expense of another. The contractor will be forced to buy at home and so increase the circulating medium to the benefit of all concerned.

I. E. WORCESTER,
Boston, Mass. Local Union 1410.

In Defence of the Eight-Hour Day

The sash, door and planing mill owners in the Bronx, N. Y., who in former years were notorious scab concerns, but who, a few years ago, were compelled by our brothers in the Bronx and Manhattan to inaugurate union conditions in their plants, are again falling into their old ways and errors, as the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of mill hands held under the auspices of the Bronx District Council on June 16th, will show:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1903.

WHEREAS, The mill owners of this district have organized and combined for the purpose of disrupting the labor organization of our craft, inasmuch as they have locked out all of their employees and informed them as individuals that if they desire to return to work they can do so, providing they work nine hours per day, or fifty hours per week; and

WHEREAS, By this action it is self-evident that in the future, if this state of affairs were tolerated, that it would become necessary for any employee who might have a grievance to present it as an individual, and not through his labor organization; and

WHEREAS, The mill owners demand the right to organize for the express purpose of disrupting the organization which has through years of arduous toil, and at a great expense, brought the conditions of our craft to its present standard; and

WHEREAS, If they have the right to organize, we believe that we, as American citizens, have the same right to support and maintain the organization of our calling for our mutual benefit and protection; and

WHEREAS, The organization which the mill owners desire to disrupt has, at a great expense and sacrifice to its members, protected this element against unfair competition, and thereby made it possible for them to acquire the ammunition with which they are now fighting us; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the men employed in the mills, in meeting assembled, do hereby absolutely refuse to be dealt with as individuals, and that we do positively refuse to return to work under the nine-hour system; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in the future any proposition made by the employers, in order to be considered, must be addressed to the Bronx Borough District Council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., in whose integrity we have the utmost confidence; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our General Office, to the press of this city, and that one be sent to each mill owner in this district.

(Signed) MILL EMPLOYEES OF THE BRONX DISTRICT.

The meeting was an unprecedented success, very well attended and enthusiastic. The resolutions were adopted without a single dissenting voice, and the meeting decided unanimously under no circumstances to relinquish the eight-hour workday, but to stay out until the mill owners surrender, or indefinitely, if emergency should require.

Wanted—The Relatives of Emil Switzer

Emil Switzer, a member of L. U. 1515, Thebes, Ill., became the victim of a railroad accident in St. Louis, Mo., on the 26th of June. Neither the St. Louis D. C. nor the Thebes local union having been able to locate and communicate with his relatives, he was buried in Potter's Field on the 30th of June. When Bro. Switzer's body was brought to the morgue he had in his possession deeds for some property in the West. His relatives, or members or readers who can give any information as to the formers' whereabouts, will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Wanted

A General Agent in every State in the U. S. for a Carpenters' Tool. Sample, \$1.

HENRY W. DEHNE,
117 E. 8th St., Marion, Ind.

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Result of General Vote

The proposition to enter into an agreement with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, submitted to the local unions under date of February 20, 1903, not having received a two-thirds majority vote, as required by Sec. 137 of our General Constitution, is hereby declared lost.

The result of the general vote is as follows:

Total number of votes cast.....35,591
In favor of.....22,288
Against.....13,303

In Issuing Clearance Cards Adhere to Section 113 a of General Constitution

Frequent complaints are reaching the General Office of Financial Secretaries collecting dues on clearance cards in excess of the dues for the current and ensuing month as provided by Section 113 a of the General Constitution. It appears that in many instances the collecting of the amount thus overpaid from the local union having granted the clearance card causes a great deal of annoyance and unnecessary correspondence to the local union receiving the same.

Financial Secretaries should understand that local unions are perfectly justified in refusing to accept any clearance card on which dues have been overpaid, and the holder of the card may be compelled to remain in idleness until the matter has been adjusted between the Financial Secretaries on both sides.

The collecting of dues on clearance cards in excess of the current and ensuing month

is an illegal proceeding, and we urgently call on all Financial Secretaries, when issuing clearance cards, to strictly adhere to Section 113 a of the General Constitution.

Our Transfer Union Label

The General Office is now in a position to supply all demands for our "Transfer Union Label" for special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work. It is issued in a large and a small size on the following terms:

Large size, 4 x 7/8", per thousand, \$10.00.
Small " 2 7/8 x 3/4", " 7.00.

The label for use on sash, doors and other trim work or interior decorations is issued by the various District Councils, or by Local Unions, where no District Council exists, after the label has been registered in their respective States. The cut for this label will be furnished gratuitously by the General Office under conditions as provided by Sec. 183 (i) of the General Constitution.

The Brotherhood Pin



This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold-plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price in any quantity is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by local unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

Business Agents' Badges

In compliance with numerous requests the General Office will hereafter supply badges for business agents on application of any District Council or Local Union at the price of \$3.50 a piece. The badge is of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and is very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

Special Announcement

The publication of the list of Financial Secretaries in addition to that of Recording Secretaries in its present voluminous size occupies more than seven pages of THE CARPENTER.

As a consequence the space devoted to reading matter has become very limited and entirely inadequate.

Under these circumstances, and in order to do justice to our numerous correspondents and contributors, as well as to our members and readers, we have now decided on a new departure in the publication of the journal.

The R. S. and F. S. list WILL BE OMITTED FROM THE SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER ISSUES. It will again be published in the November issue and thereafter ONCE EVERY THREE MONTHS.

In giving due notice of this new departure, we would especially call on all Secretaries of District Councils and Local Unions TO PRESERVE THE COMING AUGUST CARPENTER, as well as all following issues containing the R. S. and F. S. list, and to keep these issues on file for future reference.

From the causes stated above numerous correspondences, among them a number of articles commenting on the appointment of a colored organizer, have repeat-

edly but unavoidably been held over. They will appear as soon as the space of the journal will permit their publication.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered From May 28 to June 25, Inclusive

Frostburg, Md.	Avonmore, Pa.
Knoxville, Pa.	Bath, Me.
Pulaski, Va.	Mankato, Minn.
St. Augustine, Fla.	Oakland, Cal.
Mineral City, O.	Chisholm, Me.
Ashland, Pa.	Virginia City, Ala.
New Britain, Conn.	Port Gibson, Miss.
Red Derr, Alberta, Can.	Quincy, Mass.
Petersburg, Ind.	Thorold, Ont., Can.
Peckville, Pa.	Little Falls, Minn.
Humboldt, Kans.	Quinton, Ind. Ter.
Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Coalmont, Ind.
Brookland, S. C.	Columbus, Ga.
Makanda, Ill.	Palatka, Fla.
Jackson, O.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Lowder, Ill.	Huntingdon, Pa.

Total: 32 Local Unions.

Proposes Erection of Building for U. B. Headquarters

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In every issue of THE CARPENTER there appears an expense item of \$75 to \$100 for General Office rent which, of course, is unavoidable at present. Now, in my estimation, any strong and powerful organization, such as our U. B., should own the building holding its headquarters. Having as yet not seen anything published in THE CARPENTER on this subject, I venture to call on each and every member all over the country to give this matter the most earnest consideration. I firmly believe that our U. B., by erecting and possessing an office building of its own for the accommodation of our headquarters, would soon make this institution a self-sustaining one. Instead of paying rent, as we do to-day, we could let part of the building to other parties and have an income of rent. As regards the raising of the necessary funds, I would suggest the following plan: Let us say we have 150,000 members, let each one of them pay a per capita of \$1.00 into a sinking fund. At that rate we would raise an amount of \$150,000 for building purposes, and I think the brothers could stand this sacrifice for a good cause and not feel it. The proceeds of the dollar extra tax would provide the General Office with the necessary means for the erection of a handsome office, and I am of the opinion that the boys would dance to that tune quite lively.

F. E. MADISON,
Clarksville, Tenn. L. U. 779.

War Against Unfair Trim

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having noted your request in a previous issue of THE CARPENTER, urging secretaries to send in reports on conditions of trade and organization in their respective localities, I will state that L. U. 262 (millmen) is prospering finely. Our membership has increased to 220 in good standing, and more applications are coming in every week.

We recently adopted a new schedule, to go into effect on July 1st of this year. So far as general mill work was concerned, it was an easy matter to get the employers to agree to the payment of the rate of wages stipulated in the new schedule for that class of work; but when it came to the sash and door departments we were up against the real thing. Here we found that the firm which employs about fifty per cent. of our members was the only one granting our demands. This firm employs union men exclusively and works eight hours, paying the same wages as the unfair firms do, who are running their plants ten and even eleven hours per day,

and with whom it is constantly placed in competition. At the time when this firm adopted the eight-hour system we agreed to do all in our power to help them dispose of their material, and being well organized, we succeeded in doing so in many instances. San Francisco, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties also rendered us valuable assistance in this respect; the U. B. members in these counties are refusing to handle any material not provided with our label.

There are two or three of the unfair firms of this State who send their material East, not being able to dispose of it here to any great extent. These firms we want to bring to time, and in this endeavor we appeal to our brothers all over the country to discriminate against all material not bearing the U. B. label.

We are at this moment issuing a circular letter to be sent to all our local unions as far East as Denver, Colo., asking them to take a firm stand against non-union material and to keep a close watch on sash and doors shipped from California. We are confident that if the brothers do their duty towards us and themselves, it will have the effect of bringing the scab mills to time.

D. W. JAMES,
San Jose, Cal. Local Union 262

Our General Treasurer

The picture below represents our General Treasurer, Thomas Neale. Brother Neale was born in England in 1869. Following the occupation of his father, he learned the carpenter trade. In 1888 he came to this country, landing in Toronto, Can. In 1890 he settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he became a member of L. U. 142, of that city. He came to Chicago in 1891, and deposited his Pittsburg card of membership with L. U. No. 1, which afterwards elected him Recording Secretary for three terms. In July, 1898, he was chosen Secretary-Treasurer by the Chicago District Council, and re-elected to the same position each term prior to the Atlanta convention.



THOMAS NEALE,
General Treasurer of the U. B. of C. and J.

Bro. Neale participated in the great building-trades lockout of 1899, which so severely tested the stability of an officer in his position. His faithful services as Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago D. C., his highly developed sense of duty and sterling honesty, won him the highest appreciation, not only of the Chicago membership, but that of many sister local unions with whom, in the performance of his official duties, he held intercourse. At the Atlanta convention he once became a popular figure and that convention elected him to the position of General Treasurer.

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of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1903

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

BY HAL SCRIVER.

WE sometimes hear well-paid and well-organized mechanics speak with lofty contempt of their less fortunate fellow-workingmen, the "common" or "unskilled" laborer, and mock at the idea that these men have an equal right to consideration in the labor movement. Such a feeling is utterly out of harmony with the spirit of the labor movement, and a policy based upon it—a policy which regards the interests of the skilled workmen as superior to or separate from those of the unskilled—is sure, sooner or later, to bring its own retribution.

Carlyle, somewhere, tells a story of the days when the English prisons, through the cruel neglect of the magistrates, were hotbeds of disease, so much so that a special form of malignant and highly infectious fever developed, known as "jail fever." So long as it was only the poor devils of prisoners that suffered, judges and officers of the law paid little attention. But one day it happened that a miserable, ragged old woman was hauled from such an infected prison and brought to the bar for trial. Hardly were the proceedings opened before the judge, the sheriff, the attorneys and the jurymen were taken with the terrible symptoms of jail fever. Court was adjourned and within a few hours all were dead. Thus, says Carlyle, did this wretched old vagrant prove her sisterhood with MY LORD justice. The moral and its application should be clear. If skilled workmen, who get relatively high wages and have powerful organizations, forget the responsibility which their good fortune imposes upon them to help raise and strengthen the ill-paid and poorly organized; if, while recognizing the bond of fraternity within their several crafts and with other skilled mechanics, they refuse to treat the less skilled men as brothers and equals, then assuredly, in the long run, those laborers will prove their brotherhood to the bitter cost of them that denied it.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" Will you, or not? Yes, you are your brother's keeper as he is yours, and on him among many brothers that is strongest to do and endure rests the greatest burden of responsibility, and he that is weakest has the greatest claims upon all. This is not mere fine sentiment and idealistic

talk. It is hard fact, and the sooner it is recognized the better for all.

The brotherhood of labor is a brotherhood in sufferings and wrongs. The workers are the disinherited of the earth. They must toil in order to live. They can toil only by a master's consent, granted only for his profit. Because they are so many and so poor they are driven to compete for permission to work, and by their competition they are kept in poverty. It is this fact of competition—this fact that they are able to take each other's places, and by the necessities of their position they are often forced to do so—it is this fact, in one sense, that proves the brotherhood of the workers, just as their common liability to infection proved the human sisterhood of the ignorant old woman in rags with the learned judge in gown and wig.

"But," the highly-skilled mechanic may say, "these common laborers will never be able to take my place; I don't need their help nor need I fear their enmity." Don't be too sure of that, friend. Wonderful things happen in this world, granted only a little time. More than once, when the workmen of some trade have thought themselves secure against any attack, an inventor has come along with a little device that knocked them sky-high—revolutionizing the whole trade, so that men could learn it in a few weeks instead of having to spend years in apprenticeship. Then the men of that trade felt the need of friendly and fraternal feeling on the part of other workmen to protect and help them in rebuilding their organization and winning back the ground lost. And, even though nothing of that kind happens, don't forget that the boss can often afford to wait a good deal longer than you can; that there are bright young fellows among those laborers who only need the opportunity for a little training and practice in order to learn your trade well enough to do at a pinch, and that if you fail to help them now when they are in need they are going to feel that they have a perfect right to take advantage of your time of trouble to raise themselves to your level and help your boss against you in doing it.

Be sure that your bosses—not only out of their own mouths, but especially through their subsidized professors and editors and preachers and other spokesmen—are going to use every opportunity to create dissension and division within the ranks of the working class. If you, being relatively fortunate now, look with scorn on your poorer brother, you need not be surprised if he looks with envy on you. It is a bad thing to envy; it is a worse thing to be envied. The boss knows that, if you don't. He will teach it to you, if you don't learn otherwise.

But if those common laborers are capable of injuring you, so are they capable of helping you. They would rather help you than hurt you, if you give them half a chance. If you, who get your \$3.50 a day, show yourself willing to go on a strike, if necessary, to help those poor fellows add a quarter to their \$1.50; if you show a fearless front to the boss on their behalf, you may be sure that they are going to appreciate and remember it.

A chain, it is proverbially said, is no stronger than its weakest link. The unskilled workers now constitute that weakest link in the chain of the labor movement. It is our duty and interest to strengthen it.

SOME men are so mean that, if they should accidentally slip into the livery of heaven, they would be miserable because they could find no mud to throw at the angels.

Panic or Prosperity?

MARGARET SCOTT HALL



WHAT is before us in this line no prophet or politician can accurately foretell. Capital says prosperity, but what can labor expect when capital expects prosperity?

When a man claims a million dollars more than he needs and foretells prosperous times, what must the man expect whose daily attention is given to making one dollar fill the lack of ten dollars that he needs? Will the lines of economy not be closer drawn for labor if capital increases its own prosperity? Verily, experience is an unerring teacher. "Blessed is he that expects little for he will not be disappointed." Those who thrive in luxury on the privations and toil of others can not make unprejudiced assertions of favorable conditions for those who labor, because self-interest demands all that may be extorted from that source.

Those who have prostituted their God-given intellect by the selfish appropriation of other men's earnings would scarcely be expected to exert any influence to counteract the conditions favorable to themselves.

The industrial problem grows more and more intricate; however, labor must study and solve its own problems.

There is one fact that time emphasizes more forcibly year by year: Labor has a vast and increasing majority. Whether such force of numbers will prove advantageous to capital or labor is yet to develop. Organization will sooner or later determine whether capital—the master labor creates for itself—shall rule justly and humanely or continue in tyranny to "grind the faces of the poor."

In many parts of the country organized labor has passed the critical formative period, and is fast getting into shape for intelligent administration. It is no longer an experiment only, but is an assured fact, assuming startling proportions and no longer to be ignored by the money powers.

"The cause of labor, if rightly understood, is the cause of humanity." Its progress is toward higher and nobler achievements than monopoly has given it credence for.

Where once capital scorned the importance of such organization it now recognizes strength. Capital, capable of so much good, is in equal measure capable of, and responsible for, much evil. Through the long investigation of the coal operators' mining trouble unbought, unperjured men have been brave enough to condemn capital's course as "living on the blood of human beings." (Words of Bishop Spaulding in a recent speech at Peoria, Ill.)

Such utterances from men who have studied the situation, who have compared the lives of capitalist and laborer in all the powerful contrast they present, who have noted the circumstances of the oppressor and the oppressed—such fearless and honest utterances must cause capital some uneasiness. When men of sufficient means—independent of the rich man's smile or frown; standing firm under capital's disapprobation—thoroughly investigate differences and bravely expose to the public the true state of capital's attitude toward labor the world is shocked at the greed of one and long suffering of the other.

The toiling masses realize that they can not depend on the justice or generosity of those whom they serve, but must save themselves from monopoly by active and thorough organization.

Capital needs no accuser, it convicts itself as being without mercy for labor,

using those who toil merely as tools—a necessary means to a desired end.

But who can fathom the despair of hopeless poverty? The every-day struggle of a poverty-cursed existence must be experienced to be fully appreciated in all its barren hideousness. Though riches have the temptation of disregarding responsibilities, poverty is a prey to many demons that misfortune alone is heir to. If it is to be likened to "a camel going through the eye of a needle" for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, it would seem impossible to human reason that any poor man should be saved.

Pittiless fate—hopelessly cursed in this life for lacking what one wants, and condemned eternally for wanting what one lacks! It is said that this country is experiencing an era of unprecedented prosperity. Then why so much unrest in the working world?

If the actual living expenses (a bare living at that) consumes a man's daily wages, when accident, sickness or death comes, what would be the position of that man's family. Paupers and outcasts of society, dependent on the charity of the generous fortunate. Better adequate remuneration for toil than much-boasted philanthropy. Labor, through organization, seeks, while improving its own condition, to uplift the weak and aid them to become self-supporting.

Through prosperity or the panic of financial depression the end and aim of labor organization is for the real good of humanity. Union principles are soundly upright, not seeking excessive prosperity at the expense of hope and happiness filched from the lives of weaker fellow-mortals. Organized labor will bear investigation and submit to arbitration.

Capital is a good thing, and without doubt many good and high-principled men have accumulated fortunes by using judiciously the advantages afforded by the pre-established tricks of trade.

Capital is at the foundation of noble charities; it is the vital principle of progress, and it is the accumulated result of centuries of concentrated effort. Instead of being a tyrannical master abusing the slave capital ought to be the co-partner of labor, for each is dependent on the other. But in this, as in any individual partnership, one party by accident or cunning gets the advantage of the other, receiving all the benefits of the business, while the other does all the work.

Usually there comes a crisis in all such partnerships, and a day of reckoning, with more or less of bitterness and strife. What else can the present state of industrial disquietude mean than that the day of settlement is approaching?

Under the old regime capital became over-zealous in selfish acquirement, and labor was driven by cruel force of circumstances to protest. Organization was the result—imperfect at first, but developing strength and courage with the years.

If capital is satisfied to fasten like a vampire on the laboring element, and fatten unbribed on the very life-blood of the helpless victim, organized labor, dissatisfied under these conditions, would prefer a new order of dealings.

Panic or prosperity—which shall it be? The responsibility rests mainly with capital whether panic, with its inevitable destitution, shall overwhelm, or prosperity diffuse its blessings proportionately over the assorted classes of America. Should panic come, labor is inured to suffering—too well accustomed to privation to shrink from impending adversity. If prosperity is assured, rightfully applied, it will mean education and a de-

(Continued on page 9, 4th column.)

La Situation Économique des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois

IV.

Nous avons vu dans notre correspondance précédente, quels étaient les conditions donnés aux différents groupes de notre métier; nous allons considérer la situation spéciale faite aux ouvriers travaillant le bois, au moyen de grande machine.

Nul part dans l'Univers, l'outillage à travailler le bois est aussi compliqué, aussi savamment combiné et perfectionné qu'aux États Unis d'Amérique.

Lorsque la vieille Europe se sert encore d'un outillage à main qui ne diffère pas sensiblement de celui que nos grands pères usaient, l'Amérique du Nord possède des machines pour chaque genre de manœuvre du bois. A commencer par les grandes scies, les énormes raboteuses, nous passons par les perceuses, les machines à moulures, à tenons, à chevilles, etc.; on peut dire qu'en dehors de l'assemblage du meuble il n'est de travail fait au bois, ou avec du bois qui ne puisse être fait par la machine. Jusqu'à la machine à sculpter qui pour une grande part remplace le travail manuel, et laquelle a été considérée comme le privilège d'une classe d'artistes, s'est mise au rang et a porté de l'ouvrier machiniste du bois.

Les grandes variétés de machines ont développé l'industrie du bois à un point considérable. D'un faible commencement la machine a pris la place prépondérante dans la fabrication d'aujourd'hui, et c'est une bien grande armée d'hommes, qui gagnent leur vie à servir ces compagnons en fer et en acier.

C'est un travail bien dur que celui des ouvriers machinistes du bois. Bien des dangers l'entourent, et l'on peu dire qu'aucun d'eux n'est certain, en partant le matin, tous ses membres, de rentrer le soir, bien vivant et ayant tous ses doigts au complet. Nous nous rappelons, il y a treize ans, avoir fait un voyage pour compte de l'organisation des ouvriers ébénistes; c'était dans la ville de Allentown, Pennsylvanie. Une jeune chambre syndicale avait été formée récemment. Le président était un ouvrier tapissier; il était le seul qui ne fut pas estropié. Tous les autres officiers de la chambre syndicale l'étaient d'une façon quelconque. A l'un manquait trois doigts de la main droite, l'autre avait une énorme cicatrice au front, provenant d'une entaille faite à la tête par une scie à ruban. Un troisième avait eu le pouce de la main gauche tranché par une scie circulaire. Quelques jours de présence dans cette ville me démontraient, que 90 pour cent, de tous les jeunes gens, entre 16-24 ans, étaient estropiés d'une manière quelconque. Cela me donnait le frisson, mais plut tard, ayant eu l'occasion de voir d'autres villes, avec une industrie du bois plus importante, tel que Grand Rapids, Cincinnati, Shelbyville, etc., j'ai pu constater que ce n'était pas là l'exception, mais bien la règle. L'on sait que la plupart des grands fabricants paient les compagnies d'assurances contre les accidents de fortes sommes annuellement, ce qui prouve mieux que tout autre chose les dangers qu'environnent les travailleurs machinistes du bois.

En entrant dans une grande fabrique de ce genre, on est tout d'abord étourdi par le bruit épouvantable qui y règne; ensuite on se sent suffoqué par une poussière intolérable, et si vous voulez adresser la parole à quelqu'un, vous serez obligé de sortir avec la personne, au d'attendre que les machines soient arrêtées. L'air, rempli de cette poussière, est un pure poison pour les poumons, et les courants qui règnent constamment dans ces énormes Langars sont fort propices pour faire attraper une

fluxion de poitrine à quiconque n'est pas habitué à une atmosphère pareille. Les yeux souffrent de ce contact, et malgré les lunettes que bien des ouvriers machinistes portent constamment, bon nombre d'entre eux sont forcés d'abandonner ce travail pénible, ou de perdre la vue de bonne heure.

Souvent les contes de ma jeunesse me revenaient à la mémoire, en entrant une de ces usines.

Toutes les histoires d'enfer et de purgatoire souvent ne sauraient être mieux décrites, que par la descriptions de ces dernières.

Pour exercer un métier pareil, l'on devrait croire, que c'est la forte paye qui engagerait cette classe de travailleurs. Bien loin de là. Le salaire des ouvriers, qui, étant en dehors de la protection de l'union ouvrière, est fort minime. Nous avons comme dans ce métier des contremaîtres avec \$12.00 par semaine, et des jeunes gens travaillant à la raboteuse pour \$6.00 par semaine.

Malgré que les ouvriers, appartenant à la chambre syndicale, gagnent de 18 à 20 dollars par semaines, dans quelques grandes villes seulement, nous déclarons ce salaire dérisoire, vu les grands et constants dangers auxquels ils sont exposés. Pour les ouvriers machinistes du bois comme pour tous les autres spécialistes de notre métier, il n'est qu'un salut. Voulez vous mener une existence digne d'un homme, voulez vous nourrir votre famille convenablement et donner une éducation appropriée à vos enfants, joignez nos rangs. Seul la Fraternité des ouvriers travaillant le bois, d'accord avec toutes les chambres syndicales réunies, pourra vous aider à obtenir tout cela.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France

PAR GEORGES GUÉNARD, PARIS, FRANCE.

I.

En France, comme partout d'ailleurs, le progrès—ou du moins l'utilisation sociale des progrès réalisés dans les diverses branches des connaissances humaines—ne va pas parfois sans trainer derrière lui un triste cortège de misère. C'est dans l'industrie que sous toutes les latitudes, le fait est le plus facilement vérifiable. Le machinisme, loin d'alléger la tâche des travailleurs, n'y a souvent pour premier résultat qu'une intensification nouvelle de la production et jette pour un temps plus ou moins long, selon les circonstances, une véritable perturbation dans les conditions de la production. Par suite de la diminution considérable du nombre des bras nécessaires à la transformation des matières premières, quantité d'ouvriers possédant les connaissances techniques indispensables à cette transformation—les plus âgés généralement—se voient brutalement rejetés et, déclassés, vont grossir l'armée des sans travail et des manœuvres, toujours en quête d'un misérable et précaire emploi.

Pendant quelques jours les ouvriers allumettiers viennent d'avoir chez nous cette épée de Damoclès suspendue au dessus de leur tête. Disons tout de suite qu'ils n'ont réussi à conjurer le danger qui les menaçait que grâce à leur cohésion, à leurs parfaite discipline. Le commerce des allumettes est, en France, un monopole de l'Etat qui en assume effectivement la fabrication et la vente. Il est pour le budget une importante source de revenus. On aurait pu supposer que les ouvriers travaillant pour l'Etat—patron étaient en droit de se croire à l'abri des conséquences de ces petites révolutions économiques dont nous venons de parler. Il n'en était rien, puisque ces temps dernières une avis du ministère des finances portait à la connais-

sance des intéressés que, par suite de l'introduction des machines à fabrication continue dans une usine des environs de Paris, le personnel de cet établissement allait être en grande partie licencié. Cette communication ne manqua pas de déterminer une véritable effervescence parmi les travailleurs menacés. Il se réunirent immédiatement et examinèrent les mesures à prendre d'urgence. Des démarches furent commencées sur le champ et des négociations engagées avec les pouvoirs publics. Le Congrès de la Fédération des allumettiers, qui devait se tenir le 25 mai fut avancé et fixé au 16 du même mois. Les syndicats de province sentant qu'ils ne tarderaient pas à être aussi victimes de la décision de l'administration, se solidariserent avec celui d'Aubervilliers et préparèrent la résistance, se montrant dès le début disposés à aller jusqu'à une suspension générale de travail pour triompher des prétentions de leur directeur. De son côté l'Union des syndicats du département de la Seine appuyait la protestation des allumettiers. Enfin le Conseil central de l'Union fédérative des travailleurs de l'Etat convoquait pour le 20 mai, à la Bourse du Travail de Paris, une réunion générale de tous les travailleurs de l'Etat: allumettiers, tabacs, postes et télégraphes, arsenaux de la guerre et de la marine, monnaies, imprimerie nationale, etc.

Une fois réuni, le Congrès des allumettiers vota une ordre du jour où il posait nettement la question et adressait un appel pressant aux députés sympathiques à la cause ouvrière. Il sollicitait également l'appui des autres ouvriers de l'Etat, notamment de la Fédération des Tabacs et indiquait à tous les syndicats ouvriers la déplorable situation qui allait leur être faite. Une délégation fut envoyée au Palais Bourbon auprès du président de la commission du budget et du rapporteur du budget des finances qui se déclarèrent disposés à intervenir pour que satisfaction soit donnée ou revendications légitimes formulés devant eux. Une autre délégation était également envoyée au ministre des finances pour lui exposer les réclamations des ouvriers. Les résultats de cette dernière furent des plus heureux puisqu'elle put apporter au Congrès la promesse du ministre que, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, aucun licenciement n'aurait lieu dans les manufactures.

La solidarité des travailleurs de l'Etat avait donc pour une fois triomphé des résistances de l'administration. Mais la question n'en reste pas moins entière, car elle n'est qu'ajournée et les ouvriers allumettiers auront à l'examiner de nouveau dans un avenir prochain, des machines devant être installées dans plusieurs manufactures. Le principal pour eux c'est qu'ils soient assez puissants pour empêcher que cette installation se fasse à leur détriment. Le succès qu'ils viennent d'obtenir est d'un bon augure.

Il était au moins curieux de signaler aux travailleurs américains qu'en Europe les procédés de l'Etat—patron ne diffèrent en rien de ceux employés dans l'industrie privée et que dans les administrations publiques les conditions de l'ouvrier ne pèsent pas d'avantage, ne sont guère plus sauvegardées que chez les autres industriels.

LES CONGRÈS OUVRIERS.

Plusieurs congrès ont tenu leurs assises au cours du mois de mai. Nous allons rapidement rendre compte des trois plus importants: le congrès des chemins de fer, de dockers et des mineurs.

Congrès des chemins de fer.—Le quatorzième Congrès du Syndicat national des travailleurs des chemins de fer s'est ouvert le 1^{er} mai à la Bourse du Travail de Paris. C'est avec celles des typographes, des mineurs, des métallurgistes et des travail-

leurs de l'Etat, une des organisations qui groupe le plus grand nombre d'ouvriers. Encore une fois, le point le plus important de l'ordre du jour de ce Congrès était le projet de loi, connue sous le nom de "loi Berteaux-Rabier Jaurès", voté par la chambre des députés et sommeillant actuellement dans les cartons du Sénat. Cette loi ballottée depuis plusieurs années du Palais Bourbon au Luxembourg (Sénat), a pour objet certaines améliorations à apporter dans les conditions du travail du personnel des voies ferrées, notamment la fixation d'un repos régulier tous les dix jours, d'un congé annuel de quinze jours, la limitation à dix heures de la durée quotidienne du travail, enfin une nouvelle réglementation des retraites. Le Congrès a sanctionné les décisions prises antérieurement et a décidé de faire le nécessaire pour amener la Haute-Assemblée à voter cette loi le plus rapidement possible.

Il existait à Paris un système de réclamation assez original qui consistait dans la délivrance, par les commerçants qui l'emploient, de tickets—primes donnant droit, quand l'acheteur en a réuni un certain nombre, à un petit remboursement soit en numéraire, soit en marchandises. Le Syndicat national des chemins de fer, dont les ressources financières sont très limitées puisque la majorité des groupes montrée hostile à toute augmentation de la cotisation (elle est de 4 fr. par membre et par an et le précédent Congrès proposait d'en élever le taux à 6 fr.) le Conseil du Syndicat national avait songé à utiliser ce système de réclamation pour augmenter les fonds mis à sa disposition en créant le "sous-syndical", avec cette différence qu'au lieu que le bénéficiaire aille à l'acheteur il tombait dans la caisse syndicale et servirait à accroître la propagande. Le Congrès a repoussé cette proposition sous le prétexte qu'elle constituerait une véritable concurrence aux coopératives de consommation aux quelles adhèrent un grand nombre d'agents de chemins de fer. Il a été néanmoins décidé qu'une expérience en serait tentée sur le réseau de l'Etat.

Parmi les autres décisions du Congrès nous relevons: la participation du syndicat national aux élections du Conseil supérieur du travail, l'extension des comités du travail à tous les réseaux, la mise en application des arrêtés ministériels prescrivant la fermeture des gares de petits vitesses les dimanches et jours fériés, l'approbation du rapport du Conseil concernant la création d'un orphelinat, l'extension de la juridiction prud'homme aux employés de chemins de fer, etc.

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart—that we war to the
knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

God pity us all as we jostle each other?
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on
the heather,
Pierced to the heart. Words are keener than
steel
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain.
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain,
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow soldier down into the
dust?
God pity us all! Time eftsoun will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled indeed down into the dust.

Joaquin Miller.



RECEIPTS

During Month Ending June 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$1.25	133	\$35.30	265	\$93.40
2	337.00	134	296.00	266	37.00
3	229.60	135	32.30	267	38.90
4	518.70	136	34.40	268	69.20
5	277.20	137	35.20	269	31.70
6	25.20	138	39.00	270	11.80
7	252.30	139	11.20	271	9.30
8	220.80	140	121.80	272	105.90
9	385.70	141	171.60	273	34.20
10	211.60	142	37.20	274	154.00
11	453.50	143	25.00	275	16.60
12	75.80	144	65.80	276	123.50
13	60.60	145	180.20	277	1.00
14	148.50	146	1.00	278	28.40
15	20.20	147	30.20	279	11.40
16	75.00	148	10.00	280	4.20
17	19.80	149	37.00	281	84.65
18	22.00	150	41.40	282	31.00
19	138.60	151	9.80	283	21.75
20	33.40	152	42.70	284	9.80
21	33.40	153	82.60	285	10.00
22	986.90	154	36.00	286	91.40
23	45.60	155	2.80	287	114.10
24	131.10	156	23.40	288	46.60
25	53.80	157	11.50	289	28.70
26	73.20	158	19.90	290	17.10
27	99.60	159	3.80	291	36.60
28	111.90	160	12.40	292	65.80
29	59.60	161	55.90	293	22.50
30	543.70	162	90.00	294	3.60
31	49.40	163	252.00	295	48.60
32	452.40	164	97.00	296	127.65
33	30.60	165	57.85	297	13.80
34	17.40	166	86.70	298	64.40
35	34.15	167	71.80	299	30.10
36	11.60	168	9.20	300	33.20
37	31.60	169	117.20	301	33.80
38	104.60	170	15.60	302	106.60
39	14.00	171	5.23	303	96.60
40	77.60	172	19.00	304	31.50
41	16.10	173	51.80	305	439.60
42	325.20	174	39.00	306	40.20
43	4.10	175	30.50	307	156.80
44	14.35	176	31.50	308	13.60
45	169.60	177	575.30	309	14.80
46	70.40	178	42.20	310	3.00
47	112.00	179	214.80	311	25.70
48	54.00	180	257.50	312	12.10
49	213.60	181	6.00	313	154.30
50	18.40	182	15.00	314	31.60
51	32.20	183	89.15	315	26.00
52	180.00	184	23.80	316	18.25
53	25.40	185	99.20	317	6.80
54	15.00	186	27.50	318	26.80
55	66.75	187	24.90	319	200.30
56	147.60	188	32.30	320	4.40
57	44.80	189	68.50	321	13.00
58	28.20	190	7.60	322	246.50
59	40.00	191	40.30	323	10.06
60	18.00	192	27.75	324	19.60
61	28.40	193	95.80	325	23.20
62	12.15	194	32.20	326	7.20
63	13.00	195	22.70	327	17.20
64	324.40	196	244.20	328	27.55
65	799.20	197	30.80	329	317.60
66	46.90	198	3.20	330	51.70
67	42.60	199	189.40	331	58.80
68	63.60	200	189.30	332	69.80
69	44.20	201	69.30	333	39.20
70	41.40	202	44.10	334	18.20
71	81.25	203	114.10	335	4.00
72	78.60	204	48.80	336	52.60
73	14.00	205	164.80	337	67.60
74	23.70	206	14.20	338	36.80
75	33.60	207	25.20	339	21.70
76	67.20	208	29.80	340	11.20
77	40.20	209	21.80	341	6.05
78	8.20	210	30.80	342	8.60
79	541.10	211	36.15	343	18.60
80	22.40	212	14.40	344	77.70
81	4.60	213	8.00	345	14.80
82	176.80	214	2.20	346	20.25
83	94.50	215	55.80	347	58.00
84	13.30	216	12.50	348	10.10
85	94.50	217	30.20	349	4.58
86	47.80	218	15.60	350	74.20
87	160.80	219	9.00	351	14.00
88	275.90	220	71.00	352	5.60
89	14.80	221	122.50	353	11.70
90	68.65	222	69.80	354	55.00
91	7.00	223	30.80	355	11.60
92	43.00	224	21.40	356	333.90
93	210.40	225	72.10	357	348.00
94	349.90	226	20.90	358	22.80
95	7.60	227	55.10	359	16.20
96	4.00	228	46.00	360	59.00
97	51.60	229	21.40	361	2.60
98	233.90	230	31.40	362	19.40
99	22.00	231	105.70	363	31.20
100	74.60	232	50.60	364	92.40
101	13.60	233	36.65	365	19.00
102	14.00	234	44.00	366	22.15
103	74.40	235	2.80	367	70.40
104	42.80	236	33.80	368	122.80
105	6.00	237	80.30	369	16.90
106	35.20	238	127.40	370	26.80
107	48.40	239	49.80	371	13.30
108	10.05	240	8.00	372	13.70
109	40.60	241	46.20	373	20.60
110	44.80	242	70.90	374	28.75
111	12.60	243	22.20	375	7.00
112	25.40	244	35.50	376	68.60
113	71.90	245	14.00	377	10.00
114	23.80	246	508.20	378	56.40
115	31.80	247	28.40	379	32.80
116	16.40	248	9.90	380	79.50
117	130.00	249	56.00	381	40.00
118	11.70	250	170.00	382	120.40
119	218.80	251	27.00	383	157.40
120	68.95	252	23.80	384	24.00

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
394	\$23.80	557	\$20.20	716	\$41.20	890	\$40.30	1057	\$12.80	1236	\$2.60	1421	\$2.20	1500	\$2.60
395	11.10	558	16.40	717	162.30	891	22.60	1058	33.20	1237	12.40	1422	3.20	1501	5.40
398	52.30	559	39.90	718	71.40	892	39.80	1059	7.80	1238	35.00	1423	7.00	1502	9.00
399	21.00	560	19.70	719	26.90	893	7.60	1060	28.10	1239	6.00	1424	3.60	1504	11.40
400	2.40	561	19.00	720	17.00	894	50.90	1062	12.40	1242	36.20	1425	24.50	1505	2.60
401	38.70	562	142.10	722	30.20	895	12.40	1063	42.70	1243	10.90	1426	10.30	1506	10.00
402	23.40	563	37.40	723	32.85	896	10.60	1064	9.80	1244	27.60	1427	3.70	1507	6.80
403	15.20	564	25.20	724	32.40	897	100.60	1065	13.69	1245	25.60	1428	2.80	1508	9.60
404	47.50	565	48.60	725	10.60	898	11.00	1066	11.70	1247	16.60	1429	8.25	1509	6.00
405	40.40	566	4.25	726	37.60	899	10.80	1067	8.80	1248	34.40	1430	37.35	1510	20.00
406	11.20	567	71.60	727	16.70	900	45.60	1069	38.00	1249	14.00	1431	11.20	1511	58.10
407	71.80	568	26.25	728	11.50	901	15.00	1070	10.40	1250	16.70	1432	15.00	1512	4.00
408	1.00	569	41.30	729	2.20	902	14.80	1071	6.80	1252	11.00	1433	9.60	1513	9.80
409	42.80	570	6.80	730	28.50	903	17.45	1072	33.80	1253	11.00	1434	57.40	1514	10.30
410	13.20	571	25.80	731	33.80	904	50.00	1073	11.50	1254	10.60	1435	15.40	1515	47.50
411	5.65	572	3.20	733	3.90	905	5.20	1074	27.25	1255	14.85	1436	10.00	1516	9.80
412	3.80	573	10.20	735	11.20	906	8.40	1075	15.83	1256	16.20	1437	.75	1517	17.20
413	78.90	574	51.10	736	29.40	907	23.60	1076	6.60	1257	24.30	1438	15.15	1518	10.60
414	11.40	576	15.60	738	13.30	908	5.40	1077	14.80	1258	22.80	1439	12.60	1519	7.40
415	2.00	577	4.00	739	4.00	909	20.20	1078	7.00	1259	14.00	1440	24.00	1520	8.40
416	67.60	578	349.60	741	5.40	910	25.40	1079	2.00	1260	19.70	1441	21.00	1521	13.80
417	13.40	579	10.25	742	19.00	911	44.10	1080	5.60	1261	9.50	1442	5.10	1522	11.60
418	2.40	580	59.50	743	7.60	912	29.10	1081	2.80	1262	6.20	1443	25.80	1524	8.00
419	212.25	581	28.00	744	12.60	913	2.20	1082	66.00	1263	7.20	1444	23.00	1526	54.25
421	9.20	582	10.50	745	5.20	914	71.40	1084	17.80	1265	17.10	1445	5.20	1527	3.85
422	2.00	583	9.20	746	32.00	915	12.40	1085	6.00	1266	7.60	1446	11.00	1528	2.20
423	366.20	584	48.10	747	29.70	916	38.20	1086	1.50	1267	9.00	1447	15.80	1529	18.40
424	9.60	585	29.70	748	6.80	917	10.60	1087	4.40	1268	11.20	1448	9.25	1530	4.00
425	19.60	586	158.30	751	17.80	918	8.00	1088	6.00	1270	2.60	1449	3.00	1531	15.60
426	619.70	587	90.30	754	9.00	919	24.45	1089	38.50	1273	16.40	1450	11.00	1533	9.60
427	80.00	588	10.60	755	33.00	920	72.50	1091	9.20	1274	9.40	1451	8.90	1538	2.80
428	24.00	589	12.20	756	12.00	921	26.20	1092	7.80	1275	5.60	1452	5.40	1539	5.20
429	65.65	590	15.60	757	11.00	922	35.00	1093	35.40	1276	4.40	1453	26.60	1540	11.00
430	70.40	591	46.10	758	5.60	924	25.40	1095	9.40	1279	7.40	1455	16.00	1541	6.60
431	16.00	592	30.00	759	19.60	925	14.70	1096	18.80	1280	3.80	1456	5.60	1542	8.20
432	75.50	593	49.00	761	13.40	926	15.10	1097	5.60	1281	8.40	1457	5.60	1543	7.50
433	83.60	594	49.55	762	17.60	927	44.80	1098	5.60	1282	1.00	1458	5.00	1544	2.40
434	37.40	595	17.60	763	34.40	928	3.20	1100	56.30	1283	4.20	1459	7.00	1545	3.20
435	16.60	596	5.25	763	34.40	929	10.00	1101	46.20	1284	5.20	1460	13.40	1548	12.90
436	17.00	597	10.00	764	2.20	930	7.95	1103	39.40	1285	6.80	1461	6.00	1550	7.40
437	55.40	598	9.20	765	2.40	931	27.20	1104	15.00	1288	5.00	1462	8.40	1552	11.00
438	46.20	599	23.90	766	67.50	932	14.20	1105	45.50	1289	6.80	1464	8.40	1552	7.20
439	6.20	600	15.40	767	16.20	933	4.40	1106	7.00	1290	4.80	1465	6.25	1553	7.80
440	160.20	601	31.00	768	35.70	934	4.20	1107	17.40	1291	19.60	1468	3.80	1554	5.00
441	51.40	603	115.20	769	37.80	935	21.00	1108	53.20	1292	6.00	1469	6.80	1555	5.00
442	11.60	604	11.40	770	11.70	936	44.40	1110	14.65	1294	19.10	1470	15.40	1556	12.00
443	29.30	605	35.70	771	9.40	937	49.50	1111	23.20	1295	7.80	1471	11.80	1557	4.00
446	21.00	606	86.80	772	20.20	940	20.80	1112	40.30	1296	18.90	1472	13.40	1558	6.20
447	46.20	607	14.95	773	175.80	941	62.60	1113	16.10	1297	24.80	1474	7.40	1559	9.40
448	21.00	608	1.20	775	10.20	942	15.00	1115	19.60	1298	8.00	1477	6.60	1560	23.80
449	68.40	610	12.90	777	7.60	943	51.90	1116	21.60	1299	5.52	1478	10.00	1561	6.00
450	34.10	611	2.40	778	32.50	944	9.80	1119	22.40	1300	21.20	1480	6.42	1562	5.80
451	19.90	612	23.10	779	20.30	945	11.00	1121	17.50	1301	25.00	1481	4.40	1563	2.80
453	158.70	613	71.20	780	19.80	946	3.45	1122	11.80	1302	18.20	1482	2.00	1566	2.50
454	16.40	614	17.10	781	71.05	947	21.85	1126	81.30	1303	3.20	1483	5.20	1568	43.40
455	12.00	615	6.60	782	13.10	948	43.65	1127	38.20	1304	3.60	1484	10.40	1570	4.80
456	6.80	616	12.40	784	5.60	949	34.30	1128	4.80	1305	25.05	1485	10.80	1571	7.80
457	61.60	617	34.10	785	6.40	950	8.40	1129	19.20	1306	12.40	1486	30.30	1572	8.60
458	10.00	618	13.10	786	7.90	951	25.20	1130	7.00	1307	20.60	1487	7.00	1573	7.80
459	56.45	619	7.00	788	4.20	952	46.20	1132	2.80	1308	12.60	1488	2.60	1574	2.00
460	13.00	620	35.30	789	6.40	953	10.60	1133	7.60	1309	14.50	1489	12.10	1575	6.10
461	10.80	621	148.35	790	9.60	954	25.80	1134	14.40	1310	3.00	1491	11.40	1576	22.30
462	7.20	623	5.60	791	52.65	955	40.60	1135	7.80	1312	10.85	1492	3.60	1577	6.60
464	49.10	624	187.60	792	152.80	957	16.40	1137	4.80	1314	11.60	1493	6.20	1578	5.00
465	45.50	625	42.40	793	9.70	958	20.10	1138	10.40	1315	18.80	1494	4.80	1579	3.20
466	25.60	626	60.50	794	11.00	960	35.70	1139	45.60	1316	12.00	1495	2.00	1580	16.40
467	23.40	627	25.24	795	9.00	961	15.80	1140	18.10	1317	9.60	1496	8.40	1581	11.95
468	36.00	628	17.20	796	5.40	962	14.20	1141	18.20	1318	9.00	1498	14.00	1582	6.00
469	8.00	631	8.20	797	26.10	963	3.60	1143	9.20	1319	19.60	1499	5.80	1583	15.00
470	258.90	633	99.15	798	12.60	964	32.80	1144	5.20	1321	10.75	Received from Locals.....\$54,883.49			
471	51.30	634	8.40	799	6.00	965	58.50	1145	13.10	1322	8.60	Advertisers.....192.43			
472	19.80	635	78.20	800	16.70	966	22.20	1147	37.80	1324	4.00	Miscellaneous.....143.41			
473	34.80	636	18.80	802	13.20	968	2.80	1149	10.80	1325	58.50	D. C. Supplies.....1.20			
474	12.40	637	109.90	803	10.50	969	7.00	1150	4.60	1327	10.60	Clearances.....8.00			
475	5.20	638	39.00	804	10.80	970	17.20	1151	13.30	1329	11.80	Subscribers.....1.50			
476	109.05	639	56.90	805	6.90	971	24.00	1152	23.40	1330	24.60	Interest on deposits.....44.46			
477	34.30	641	8.30	807	9.20	972	34.80	1154	25.20	1331	31.40	Balance of funds from Local 285.....118.00			
479	39.60	642	23.75	808	22.50	974	28.00	1155	60.20	1332	36.90				
480	3.00	643	8.20	809	4.00	975	10.50	1156	9.40	1333	3.60				
481	25.00	644	57.60	810	22.90	977	3.00	1157	3.00	1335	5.15				
482	21.40	645	5.00	811	6.20	978	17.80	1158	14.80	1336	42.55				
483	146.40	646	13.45	812	11.40	979	7.55	1159	7.80	1337	3.30				
484	18.90	647	24.20	813	8.20	980	7.00	1161	4.80	1338	11.00				
485	40.40	648	22.10	814	22.10	981	17.85	1162	45.50	1339	27.05				
486	18.40	649	9.20	815	6.50	982	26.85	1163	15.0						

Storm, N. F., Pennsylvania.....	60 60	462 May Craig.....	247 50 00
Grimes, James F., Texas.....	150 00	463 Geo. H. Barnes (dis.).....	281 400 00
Kent, S. J., Nebraska.....	199 50	464 Caroline Bunzel.....	309 50 00
Buckley, E., Pa. and Md.....	193 55	465 Jacob Naedele.....	309 200 00
Livingston, S. H., Georgia.....	166 47	466 Gustav Bischert.....	309 50 00
MacFarlane, W. B., Michigan.....	169 05	467 Johanna Hoffman.....	309 50 00
Connolly, R. E. L., Southern States.....	258 40	468 Wm. H. Hogans.....	326 200 00
Henry, W. I., Michigan.....	206 50	469 Michael Himmler.....	327 200 00
Burgess, W. H., Florida.....	235 70	470 Romain H. Thomas.....	352 200 00
Shields, W. J., Massachusetts.....	374 25	471 Geo. A. Peterson.....	360 200 00
Rowland, D. P., Ohio.....	268 75	472 Ludwig F. Wacker.....	375 200 00
Murray, Geo. R., New York.....	175 50	473 Katie Dick.....	375 50 00
Arcand, N., Canada.....	124 20	474 Ernest Kennel.....	387 100 00
Beegle, A. L., N. J. and N. Y.....	36 78	475 Aaron Womack.....	410 200 00
Biggias, Wm., Pa. and Md.....	208 03	476 Elizabeth M. Mills.....	416 50 00
Quinn, A. A., Rhode Island.....	218 70	477 James Darrow (dis.).....	453 300 00
Plunket, J. F., R. I. and Conn.....	199 20	478 Julia Swenson.....	457 50 00
Wilde, H. C., Wisconsin.....	72 25	479 Lucy Curry.....	482 50 00
Randall, H. N., Decatur, Ala.....	19 25	480 A. Babcock.....	483 200 00
Melcher, J. B., Cleveland, O.....	31 50	481 Harris M. Tompkins.....	483 200 00
Swartz, A. M., Avonmore, Pa.....	10 00	482 Harvey Houpt.....	492 200 00
Johnson, E. G., Illinois.....	90 00	483 Aaron Grant.....	492 200 00
White, A. E., Washington.....	175 05	484 Ecelia Hollarn.....	494 25 00
Morrison, G. E., Mankato, Minn.....	5 00	485 Daelta Hetrick.....	545 50 00
Cunningham, S. G., Ohio.....	218 80	486 Gertrude Knaggs.....	557 50 00
White, W. L., Indiana.....	125 29	487 Frank Arledge.....	589 200 00
Marrin, W. O., Big Rapids, Mich.....	20 25	488 J. M. Scott.....	605 200 00
Muller, J. C., Douglass, Ariz.....	16 00	489 H. Ewell.....	624 50 00
Roach, John, Smithport, Pa.....	7 50	490 Amand Thibault.....	632 100 00
Harder, H. A., Paris, Ill.....	7 50	491 Anna M. Moore.....	652 50 00
Gustavson, C. A., Salina, Kas.....	3 50	492 Catherine M. Reohr.....	659 50 00
Hause, C. B., Cincinnati, O.....	12 00	493 Ella M. Morgan.....	672 50 00
Hargrove, Jos., Gloucester, N. J.....	5 00	494 Thos. M. D. Crowley.....	672 50 00
Patterson, E. C., Peckville, Pa.....	8 00	495 Frank Wagner.....	676 200 00
Hackett, Sam'l, Durand, Mich.....	6 15	496 Midnie Henson.....	690 50 00
Farley, Dave, Toluca, Ill.....	36 00	497 James Fry.....	691 50 00
General Office—		498 W. H. Curry.....	696 200 00
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,232 77	499 Ella O. Clyte.....	696 50 00
Postage and stamped envelopes.....	138 95	500 Lena Wamald.....	698 50 00
Telegrams.....	405 37	501 J. W. Wright.....	717 50 00
Rent for June.....	100 00	502 Frederick Yaeger.....	723 50 00
Carpenter work.....	28 80	503 Henry Wilson.....	774 200 00
Sundries.....	74 15	504 Millard F. Raymond.....	827 200 00
Official Journal—		505 August Nelson.....	858 200 00
Printing and mailing.....	2,937 51	506 Josie McLaren.....	866 50 00
Special writings.....	17 00	507 Elizabeth Bland.....	899 25 00
Supplies for Locals—		508 Maud Jeter.....	902 25 00
Constitutions, Ledgers, Rituals, etc.....	1,369 30	509 Josephine E. Brown.....	906 50 00
Seals and daters.....	50 25	510 W. J. O'Brien.....	972 200 00
Pins, emblems, badges, charms.....	528 30	511 Jas. E. Duffy.....	977 100 00
Expressage.....	169 84	512 Augustus Brunish.....	997 50 00
Miscellaneous—		513 Clementine Caumiant.....	1001 50 00
Neale, Thos., G. T., trav. exp.....	49 20	514 Jas. Bethune.....	1032 50 00
Speyer, Chas., trav. expenses.....	50 10	515 Purnelle Griffith.....	1036 200 00
220,000 transfer labels.....	1,239 70	516 Matilda Lees.....	1036 25 00
Tax to A. F. of L. for May.....	400 00	517 Henry B. Ward.....	1075 100 00
Check returned, incorrect, to L. U. 920.....	17 20	518 W. H. Curieux.....	1082 200 00
Check returned, incorrect, to L. U. 1374.....	4 60	519 Pierre Lauray.....	1082 200 00
	\$44,463 37	520 Mrs. Peter Roy.....	1083 50 00
		521 Jas. J. White.....	1105 160 00
		522 Thos. Cotton.....	1147 100 00
		523 Ruth Nelson.....	1173 25 00
		Total.....	\$13,325 00

Claims Paid in June, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
310	Susan M. Gabbert.....	75	\$ 50 00
419(a)	John J. Brady.....	1	200 00
419(b)	Aug. Briesenick.....	1	200 00
420	Josephine C. Ganstrom.....	1	50 00
421	Isabella Bickett.....	2	50 00
422	Emma C. Juncke.....	3	50 00
423	Geo. P. Solberg.....	7	50 00
424	Emma Roy.....	10	50 00
425	W. S. Weeks.....	10	200 00
426	Wilm Wald.....	12	200 00
427	Francis Thaler.....	12	50 00
428	Peter Wozunas.....	12	200 00
429	Peter M. Yeakley.....	16	200 00
430	Lottie Channer.....	19	50 00
431	Mary A. Johnson.....	22	25 00
432	J. Addison Yost.....	37	200 00
433	Margaret Mangan.....	51	50 00
434	Addison Lewis.....	73	200 00
435	John Casey.....	73	50 00
436	Lee Kirby.....	75	200 00
437	Herbert A. Clarke.....	79	200 00
438	Nelia O. Hughes.....	85	25 00
439	William Grapp.....	87	200 00
440	John Schuhs.....	87	200 00
441	Louis Schoenbachler.....	103	100 00
442	James Downs.....	109	200 00
443	H. J. Lyons.....	114	200 00
444	J. W. Frye.....	114	200 00
445	Mary A. Coffey.....	115	50 00
446	L. C. Van Houten.....	119	200 00
447	C. A. Robinson.....	123	200 00
448	M. T. Maloney.....	131	200 00
449	Richard Weise.....	139	200 00
450	Frank Black.....	145	200 00
451	Wm. B. Mosimann.....	159	200 00
452	Frieda Prosch.....	164	50 00
453	Wm. R. Austin.....	169	50 00
454	Vernon Bishop.....	172	200 00
455	Robert McDevitt.....	175	200 00
456	Theodore T. Peabody.....	176	50 00
457	John K. Reich.....	199	200 00
458	Anna K. Reensnyder.....	208	50 00
459	Margarette J. A. Mack.....	211	50 00
460	Jas. L. Bennett.....	212	200 00
461	Oliver P. Crumb.....	217	200 00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. E. Benner, 406 Sewel avenue.	
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.	
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffin, 48 E. Baltimore st.	
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.	
Bramard, Minn.—J. Williams.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.	
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Centre ave.	
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.	
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.—John H. Cassidy.	
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block; and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 503 Garden City Block; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 593 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, James Kirby, 10327 ave. A.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.	
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cuttermull, Room 14, Davis Bldg.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.	
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.	
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.	
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.	
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.	
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.	
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard st.	
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.	
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.	
Houston, Texas.—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.	
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.	
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.	
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.	
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.	
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.	
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.	
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.	
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.	
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.	
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.	
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.	
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.	
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.	
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.	
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthlaume, 180 a Sanguinet.	
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.	
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowlers st., Newtonville.	
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.	
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.	
New York City (Brooklyn)—Jas. McDonald, 211 59th st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.	
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.	
New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 240 East 80th st.; (Staibuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.	
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.	
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.	
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.	
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.	
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.	
Oklahoma—Sam F. Heisler.	
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.	
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.	
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 206 Main st.	
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.	
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Palace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.	
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.	
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.; J. H. Hunter, 594 Prairie ave.	
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.	
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.	
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce st.	
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.	
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.	
Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.	
San Francisco—B. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.	
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.	
Sharon, Pa.—O. Miner, 50 A st.	
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.	
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.	
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.	
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.	
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; B. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 604 Market st.	
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.	
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.	
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.	
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.	
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.	
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.	
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.	
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.	
Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.	
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.	
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.	
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.	
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.	
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.	
Watertown, N. Y.—R. Knight, 8 Arcade st.	
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.	
Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.	
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main	
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.	
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 376 Ashburton avenue.	

Panic or Prosperity?

(Continued from page 6.)

cent, comfortable livelihood for the families of laboring men.

Capital, disturbed in its feast of humanity's blood, already grows savage defiance at organized labor's interruption. If rough, untutored laborers, driven to bay by oppression, appear to refined capitalists as "Huns and vandals," who is to blame for their pitiable deficiency? There is a reckless, lawless element among the youth of the "low classes" that in very truth, without cultivation, will sooner or later prove a menace to the government. Will capital give labor a chance to improve and lift the multitude above the struggle for mere animal existence? It rests with those who control the finances of the country whether the rejected, refuse class of "Young America" shall become respectable, law-abiding citizens, capable and self-supporting, or mature into vagabonds and "vandals," respecting neither God nor man, trusting only in brute force and superior numbers to avenge their real and fancied wrongs.

What they do should be done quickly, for such a national disease would be better prevented than cured when the case fully develops.

God is on the side of right, and unionism must accomplish the object for which its orders were created. Brotherly love binds all organized labor in sympathetic co-operation, and union must beware of strife in its ranks. We may pass through business panic, but organized labor will find prosperity just beyond.

Kirkwood, Ga.

High Dues

Trade unions, to be entirely successful, must adopt the high dues and beneficial system that has proved so successful in those unions that have applied them. During times of trade activity the unions with little or no funds will prosper, but the crucial test comes during the ever-recurring periods of industrial stagnation. During such times the unions without funds and without a system of benefits suffer great loss of membership and loss of wages and are compelled to spend a portion of the good times in rebuilding their organizations. Cigarmakers, who so well understand this, can do the general movement great service by calling the attention of other unions to the importance of this question. The time will come in the near future when all unions, even in good times, will be put to a severe test in the matter of funds, say nothing of the terrible straits they will be put to during the times of stagnation. The really first duty of the hour is to put the unions on a solid financial basis. This, we hold, is of more importance than mere numbers. A union numerically great but financially weak is never safe.—*The Tribune, Sacramento, Cal.*

Don't let your wives forget the label broom. It makes the house of the other fellow brighter when you give it the preference.

Der Kreuzzug gegen die Gewerkschaften.

I.

Der gewaltige Umfang der heutigen gewerkschaftlichen Frühjahrs-Bewegung hat unter dem Unternehmertum keine geringe Bestürzung hervorgerufen, doch es steht den Vorgängen auf diesem Gebiete keineswegs müßig gegenüber. Allorten bilden sich Arbeitgeber-Verbände, die sich zum Widerstand und sogar zum Angriff rüsten, die es sich zur Aufgabe machen, weitere Forderungen ihrer Arbeiter für kürzere Arbeitszeit oder höhere Löhne zu bekämpfen und womöglich deren Organisation völlig zu vernichten.

Die schändliche Freiheits-Verkürzung der Lohnarbeiter durch Erlassung der unerhörtesten Inhaltsbefehle kapitalistischen Interesses dienender Richter, die Bereitwilligkeit der Staats-Gouverneure ähnlichen Kalibers, Ausstände mittels der Miliz gewaltsam zu unterdrücken, scheinen dem Unternehmer- und Ausbeutertum nicht mehr zu genügen. Es erfindet neue Mittel und Wege, um alle Vorstöße der Arbeiter zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage vereiteln zu können. So haben die Arbeitgeber an verschiedenen Orten, nach dem Muster der gelben Gewerkschaften in Frankreich, Organisationen sogenannter „freier Arbeiter“ in's Leben gerufen, deren Zweck die systematische Hintertreibung der Gewerksforderungen und die Liefierung von Streikbrechern bei Ausständen sein soll.

Es wird den Arbeitern die Zweckmäßigkeit der Inkorporation ihrer betreffenden Gewerks-Organisationen in allen Tonarten vorgesungen, ja sogar, wie in dem Staate Connecticut, der Versuch gemacht, diese Inkorporation seitens der Gesetzgebung obligatorisch zu machen, d. h. nicht inkorporierte Gewerkschaften zu ungesetzmäßigen Vereinigungen zu stempeln und sie vogelfrei zu erklären.

Gegenwärtig ergeht der Ruf aus allen größeren Städten nach Vereinigung aller Kapitals-Interessen des ganzen Landes unter einer einzigen Central-Leitung, zur Gründung eines nationalen Fabrikanten-Bundes und Inszenierung eines Kreuzzuges, auf der ganzen Linie, gegen die Gewerkschaften.

Es lohnt sich wirklich nicht der Mühe, über diese freien oder gelben Gewerkschaften viel Worte zu verlieren, denn Jeder, der nur ein wenig Erfahrung in der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung und Organisation gesammelt hat, wird sich sagen, daß in einer Vereinigung, bestehend aus rückständigen oder gewissenlosen Kreaturen, die sich dazu hergeben, die Interessen der Arbeitgeber, unter deren Leitung sie stehen, gegen ihre eigenen Interessen zu verteidigen, die Geister über kurz oder lang auseinander plagen müssen. Sie wissen, daß einer so heterogenen Vereinigung keine längere Lebensdauer beschieden sein kann. Trotzdem sieht zu erwarten, daß diese „Scab“-Organisationen, weil seitens der Arbeitgeber mit genügenden Hilfsmitteln ausgerüstet, in einzelnen Fällen ihr unsauberes Handwerk mit Erfolg ausüben werden, und es ist daher notwendig, daß die organisierten Arbeiter ein wachsameres Auge auf sie werfen.

Auf den Inkorporationsplan sind leider schon einzelne Gewerksvereine, selbstverständlich konservativer Richtung, hereingefallen. Im Allgemeinen aber haben die organisierten Arbeiter die Gefahr erkannt, welche die Inkorporation in sich birgt; sie weigern sich entschieden, ihre Kassenbestände und ihre Beamten einer Gerichtsbarkeit preiszugeben, welche dem Unternehmertum in jeder Beziehung zu Willen steht, deren Entscheidungen bei Streitfragen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer, wie die zahlreichen Inhaltsbefehle auf das eklatanteste zeigen, immer nur zu Gunsten der ersteren und gegen letztere ausfallen würden.

Bei einer solchen Abneigung gegen das Inkorporations-Verfahren unter den Arbeitern wäre es eine Ungeheuerlichkeit und eine Bergewaltigung, wollte man Gesetze erlassen, welche dieses Verfahren vorschreiben und die

Nicht-Inkorporation strafbar machen würde. Und doch, wie oben erwähnt, ist bereits ein dahingehender Versuch im Staate Connecticut gemacht worden, und wir können darauf rechnen, daß wenn, oder auch nicht, es dem Unternehmertum in diesem Staate gelingen sollte, ein auf die Gewerksvereine anwendbares Inkorporationsgesetz seitens der Legislatur zur Annahme zu bringen, daß dieses Beispiel auch in anderen Staaten Nachahmung finden wird. Und zwar würde dies gerade in solchen Staaten der Fall sein, in denen die Arbeiterorganisation noch nicht genügend erstarkt ist und die Arbeiter am allerwenigsten in der Lage sind, einem derartigen kapitalistischen Uebergriffe den nötigen Widerstand entgegenzusetzen. Die Arbeiter dieser Staaten, die den freien Gebrauch ihrer ohnedies schon beschränkten Rechte zur größeren Entfaltung ihrer Organisation so dringend bedürften, würden durch den Erlass eines Inkorporationsgesetzes um so härter betroffen werden, sie gänzlich der Kontrolle ihrer Arbeitgeber unterstellen, ihre Organisation lahm legen und sie kampfunfähig machen.

Die Erlassung von Gesetzen ist ein politischer Akt, und wenn wir gegen ein Gesetz, welches uns die Inkorporation unserer Gewerksorganisation aufzwingt, Protest erheben wollen, so betreten wir unwillkürlich politisches Gebiet, und wir müssen nothwendiger Weise unsere Blicke dahin richten, wo dieser Akt vollzogen wird: auf Senat und Repräsentantenhaus. Wir müssen uns fragen: Wie sind diese Körper bestellt? Aus welchen Elementen sind ihre Mitglieder zusammengesetzt? Vertreten dieselben kapitalistische Interessen oder die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter? Werden sie es als ihre Pflicht und Schuldigkeit erachten, die Annahme eines Gesetzes, welches die Existenz unserer Organisationen gefährdet, zu verhindern? In der Beantwortung dieser Fragen müssen wir uns sagen, daß wir mit Ausnahme des Staates Massachusetts keine einzige Staats-Gesetzgebung haben, deren Mitglieder sich nicht sämtlich entweder dem republikanischen oder demokratischen Parteiprogramm verpflichtet und sich somit den Interessen der Unternehmer dienstbar gemacht haben.

Unter diesen Umständen wäre es durchaus nicht überraschend, wenn die Frage der Inkorporation der Gewerksvereine nächstens auch die Legislaturen anderer Staaten außer der von Connecticut beschäftigen würde.

Die Gründung eines nationalen Fabrikanten-Bundes mag vorläufig noch als frommer Wunsch des Unternehmertums betrachtet werden, der aber früher oder später sicherlich seine Verwirklichung finden wird. Wir Arbeiter, die wir das Recht der Organisation in ausgedehntestem Maße beanspruchen, können und wollen den Unternehmern dieses Recht nicht abspreschen; bezeichnend aber ist die Thatsache, daß die gegenwärtige Bewegung unter den Unternehmern besonders dahin gerichtet ist, die Organisation eines großen Theiles der Lohnarbeiter, der sogenannten ungelerten Arbeiter, den Garaus zu machen, also ihnen das Organisationsrecht streitig zu machen.

Hieraus läßt sich schließen, daß das Unternehmertum entschlossen ist, die Vervollständigung der Organisation der Lohnarbeiter und deren kompaktes Vorgehen zu hintertreiben, und daß wir, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, was für uns eine Lebensfrage ist, noch manches Schammügel auszufechten haben werden.

Wir haben in früheren Artikeln öfters darauf hingewiesen, daß das große Anwachsen unserer Organisationen und ihre Vorstöße auch größeren Widerstand des Unternehmertums hervorgerufen, daß sich dasselbe nicht ohne Anwendung der äußersten Mittel aus seiner gegenwärtigen Machtposition verdrängen lassen werde. Die Vorgänge der letzten Monate im kapitalistischen Lager scheinen darauf hinzudeuten, daß der Zeitpunkt einer allgemeinen Mobilmachung unter diesen

Kreisen zwecks eines formidablen Kreuzzuges gegen die Gewerkschaften begonnen hat. Die von letzteren zu ergreifenden Mittel zur Abwehr und deren unserer Ansicht nach zu beobachtendes Verhalten diesen Vorgängen gegenüber wollen wir in einem weiteren Artikel besprechen.

Ein Urtheil über Streiks.

Im Maihefte der Annalen des Deutschen Reiches, Monatschrift für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft, findet sich ein Artikel über die Tendenzen in der internationalen Streikbewegung. Der Verfasser, Dr. Galey-Berlin, setzt seiner Abhandlung als Motto einen Satz aus dem Vorwort zur amtlichen deutschen Streikstatistik für das Jahr 1899 voraus, das lautet:

„Streiks und Aussperrungen, wie sie infolge von Streitigkeiten aus dem Arbeitsverhältnisse zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer durchgeführt werden, sind von so erheblicher Bedeutung für das wirtschaftliche Leben geworden, daß ihre nähere Erforschung dringend geboten erscheint.“

Nach längeren Ausführungen über die Streikstatistiken und die Ausdehnung der Streiks in den verschiedenen Ländern, behandelt Galey die allgemeinen Ursachen des Streiks. Er sagt da:

„Die Arbeitseinstellungen sind überall eine natürliche Folge der kapitalistischen Entwicklung. Sie nehmen überhand in dem nämlichen Umfange, in dem es der Großindustrie gelingt, den Handwerkerstand immer weiter zurückzudrängen und immer größere Massen von Gewerbetreibenden zu zwingen, ihre Selbständigkeit aufzugeben und sich gegen einen vereinbarten Lohn in den Dienst eines Kapitalisten zu stellen. Die Ausnahmestellung dieses Lohnarbeiters stammt daher, daß er kein anderes Kapital und kein anderes Produktionsmittel besitzt, als seine physische Arbeitskraft, die untrennbar mit seiner Person verbunden ist. Abgesehen von der Bereitwilligkeit, zu arbeiten, müssen noch zwei Bedingungen vorhanden sein, damit der besitzlose Arbeiter seinen Lebensunterhalt findet: er muß nicht nur die Fähigkeit besitzen, zu arbeiten, sondern auch die Möglichkeit, für seine Arbeitskraft regelmäßig einen Abnehmer zu finden.“

„Auf das erstere hat der Arbeiter wenigstens theilweise einen Einfluß; das zweite Moment ist völlig unabhängig von ihm, von seinem Einzelwillen. Ob er Arbeitsgelegenheit findet, darüber entscheidet die Situation des Arbeitsmarktes. Es genügt nicht, daß er gewillt und befähigt ist, zu arbeiten. Es muß auch einen Unternehmer geben, der diesen Willen und diese Fähigkeit ausnützt und verwertet. Dies geschieht in der Regel auf Grund eines Vertrages, der zwar von den Arbeitern aus freien Stücken abgeschlossen wird; aber doch nur de jure; in Wirklichkeit hat der Arbeiter beim Abschluß seines Arbeitsvertrages keine unbedingt freie Entscheidung. Gewiß gibt es keine gesetzliche Gewalt, die den Arbeiter nöthigt, daß und unter welchen Löhnungsbedingungen er den Vertrag eingehen soll; wohl aber eine Kraft, deren Wirkung weit stärker und härter ist: die Noth und der Selbsterhaltungstrieb. Der Arbeiter kann nicht—so lange er isolirt dasteht—vor den Kapitalisten hintreten und sagen: Wenn du mir nicht diesen und diesen Lohn gibst, so arbeite ich nicht bei dir, und warte lieber bis morgen oder übermorgen oder bis zur nächsten Woche, so lange, bis ich einen Arbeitgeber finde, der mir die verlangte Summe bezahlt.“ Denn der Unternehmer kann leicht Arbeiter finden zu billigeren Bedingungen, während der Arbeiter in jedem Augenblick daran denken muß, daß der Hunger hinter ihm steht.

„Infolge dieser beständigen Abhängigkeit des Arbeiters von dem Kapitalisten, muß er oft auf Bedingungen eingehen, die er, wenn er tatsächlich freie Entscheidung besäße,

niemals angenommen hätte. Das ist namentlich der Fall in wirtschaftlich ungünstigen Zeiten, wenn die Nachfrage nach Arbeitskräften gering ist und die Zahl der Arbeitslosen sich vergrößert. Dann wird der Arbeiter mit dem Nothwendigsten zufrieden sein müssen. Bessern sich die Produktionsverhältnisse, so wird er unter Umständen in der Lage sein, höhere Forderungen zu stellen, aber nur, wenn er sich mit einer größeren Anzahl seiner Standesgenossen vereinigt. Der einzelne Arbeiter hat weder einen genauen Ueberblick über den gegenwärtigen Stand des nationalen oder lokalen Wirtschaftsmarktes, noch hat er überhaupt die Kraft, dem Unternehmer gegenüber bestimmte Ansprüche geltend zu machen. Dazu ist solidarisches Vorgehen und eine möglichst umfassende Koalition nöthig. Diese gestatten es dem Arbeiter, die Vortheile der Konjunktur auch zu seinen Gunsten auszubeuten. Sie machen die rechtliche Freiheit, die er bei Abschluß des Lohnvertrags besitzt, erst zu einer tatsächlichen.“

„Die vereinigte Arbeiterschaft wird zu einer Macht, mit der auch das Unternehmertum rechnen muß. Organisierte Arbeiter sind nicht mehr wehrlos der Willkür der Kapitalisten preisgegeben. Bietet der Unternehmer keinen ausreichenden Lohn oder keine anständige Behandlung, so erklären die Arbeiter: Wir streiken und nehmen die Arbeit nicht früher wieder auf, als bis du unseren Wünschen nachgibst.“ Ob ein Arbeiter ausständig wird, das kann dem Unternehmer gleichgültig sein, nicht aber, wenn dies Häufte oder drei Viertel oder gar sein ganzes Personal die Arbeit niederlegt und die Fabrik zum Stillstand bringt. Niemand wird es dem Arbeiter verdenken, daß er seine Arbeitskraft zu einem möglichst hohen Preis verkaufen will. Für ihn bedeutet der Streik nicht selten einen Kampf um's tägliche Brot und um die natürlichen Menschenrechte. Für den Unternehmer handelt es sich ebenso oft nur um die Aufrechterhaltung seines absoluten Regiments, um die Macht, den Lohn einseitig festzusetzen.

„Daß die Streiks nicht aus Muthwillen und blinder Unbotmäßigkeit unternommen werden, das beweisen schon die großen Opfer und Verluste, die sie den Arbeitern verursachen. Und wenn die Arbeiter, obgleich sie wohl wissen, welche Entbehrungen jede Arbeitsunterbrechung ihnen und ihrer Familie auferlegt, dennoch immer wieder zu diesem zweischneidigen Schwert greifen, so müssen die Ursachen tiefer liegen, und man muß annehmen, daß ihre Lage in vielen Fällen wirklich eine unerträgliche ist.“

So urtheilt ein bürgerlicher Nationalökonom über die allgemeinen Ursachen der Streiks. Nachdem er noch umfassende statistische Untersuchungen angestellt hat über die speziellen Ursachen der Streiks, über die Thätigkeit der gewerkschaftlichen Centralverbände bei Lohnbewegungen, über die Dauer der Streiks in den verschiedenen Ländern und über die Streiktaktik, hebt er hervor, daß nach der deutschen Kriminalstatistik auf je 1,000 strafmündige Personen im allgemeinen jährlich 10,8 Bestrafte kommen, während von 1,000 Streikenden trotz der geradezu rigorosen Anwendung der Strafbedingungen auf sie in den Jahren 1896-1898 nur 2 bis 4,8 Bestrafte entfallen, ein Beweis, wie peinlich die Streikenden bemüht sind, die ihnen sehr ungünstigen Gesetze streng einzuhalten.

Galey gelangt zu dem Schlusse, daß der ruhigere Verlauf der Streiks in erster Linie den Arbeiterorganisationen zu verdanken sei. Unter ihrem Einfluß habe der Arbeiter verstehen gelernt, daß die gegenwärtige Gesellschaftsordnung nicht von ungefähr entstanden, sondern das Produkt der ganzen vorausgegangenen wirtschaftlichen und geistigen Entwicklung und darum auch wandelbar sei. Auch innerhalb der heutigen Gesellschaftsordnung lasse sich die Verbesserung der sozialen Lage der Arbeiter ermöglichen, ohne einen radikalen Umsturz der bestehenden Wirtschaftsordnung.

Auch damit hat Dr. Halevy recht; aber er darf nicht glauben, das Proletariat verzichte auf die Beseitigung des kapitalistischen Klassenstaates, weil durch die Gewerkschaften die Abhängigkeit des Arbeiters vom Kapital ein wenig gemildert werden kann.

Im Gegenteil, die Einsicht, daß nur eine Milderung möglich ist, solange der auf die kapitalistische Wirtschaftsordnung sich stützende Klassenstaat besteht, die Ursachen der Arbeiterunterdrückung aber weiter bestehen und immer neue Uebel zeitigen, veranlaßt die Arbeiter erst recht, auf die Beseitigung dieser Ursachen hinzuwirken. Wir verzeichnen eben nur mit Genugthuung, daß ein bürgerlicher Nationalökonom auspricht, was durch die Sozialdemokratie längst festgestellt ist.

„Tabak-Arbeiter.“

Vierteljährlicher Bericht

des General-Präsidenten an den General-Executiv-Board.

Unsere während des verflossenen Vierteljahres zu verzeichnenden Errungenschaften stehen einzig da in der Geschichte unserer Bruderschaft. Seit dem 1. Januar 1903 wurden zirka 20g neue Lokal-Unions mit 40,000 Mitgliedern aufgenommen, und immer noch strömen uns neue Schaaren zu. Dieser Erfolg ist größtenteils dem regen Interesse zuzuschreiben, welches unsere Mitglieder der Organisation darbringen, und welches daher die höchste Anerkennung verdient.

In Uebereinstimmung mit einer von der in New Orleans abgehaltenen Convention der American Federation of Labor gefaßten und von Max Hayes eingebrachten Resolution, trat ein Comité unserer Bruderschaft mit einem Comité der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in Beratung. Erwähnte Resolution lautet folgendermaßen:

„Die Convention beschließt hinsichtlich der Streitfrage zwischen der Bruderschaft und der Am. Society of Carpenters, daß jede der beiden Organisationen zwei Vertreter erwählen und die so erwählten vier eine uninteressierte fünfte Person erwählen sollen, um am 1. März oder vorher zusammenzutreten, um über eine Federation oder Verschmelzung zu beraten und dieselbe auf einer Basis zu arrangieren, auf welcher die Am. Society als Glied der Ver. Bruderschaft eingereiht wird. Doch soll den Mitgliedern der Am. Society das Recht gewahrt bleiben, sich ihre persönlichen Benefits zu erhalten, wenn sie es wünschen, und die Ver. Bruderschaft soll mit der Am. Society of Carpenters in Europa und Australien eine Federation bilden unter gegenseitiger Anerkennung ihrer Reisefarten.“

Diese Resolution wurde dahin amendiert, daß das Comité beiderseits aus fünf anstatt aus zwei Mitgliedern bestehen, und das Gesamt-Comité eine elfte Person als Schiedsrichter erwählen soll.

Die beiden Comités konnten sich jedoch nicht einig werden. Die Am. Society wollte sich nur zur Annahme gemeinschaftlicher Gewerksregeln verstehen; den dahin gehenden Vorschlag konnte unser Comité nicht annehmen, da er im Widerspruch mit dem Geiste der New Orleans'er Resolution stand, machte dagegen aber der Amalgamated Society die liberalsten Zugeständnisse, welche geeignet waren, das von der letzten Convention der American Federation of Labor gewünschte Resultat herbeizuführen. Diese Offerten sind in dem in der März Nummer des CARPENTER veröffentlichten Comité-Bericht enthalten. Aus diesem Berichte werden Sie ersehen haben, daß die Ver. Bruderschaft bereit war, obige Resolution in ihrer ganzen Tragweite auszuführen, indem unser Comité dafür eintrat, daß die ganze Angelegenheit dem ersten Mitgliede und Schiedsrichter zur Entscheidung unterbreitet werde. Die Vertreter der Am. Society weigerten sich aber, sich den Schluß-Consequenzen dieser Resolution zu unterwerfen. Ich benachrichtigte Herrn Samuel Gompers, Präsident der Am. Federation of Labor, von dieser Weigerung, unter Beifügung einer Abschrift der von der

B. B. der A. S. of C. gemachten Offerten, sowie einer Abschrift der Comité-Verhandlungen, und ersuchte ihn, in der Sache zu handeln.

Vertreter beider Organisationen kamen abermals, und zwar am 22. April, in einer Sitzung des Executiv-Councils der A. S. of C. in Toronto, Canada, zusammen und unterzeichneten eine von dem Executiv-Council unterbreitete Resolution, in welcher vereinbart war, daß sich die Comités beiderseits über einen Referenten einigen und dann über die Verschmelzung beider Organisationen schlüssig werden sollen. Es wurde beschlossen, daß dieses Comité am 4. Mai zusammentreten solle. Ich selbst fungierte als Mitglied dieses Comités. Kaum eine Woche nach meiner Rückkehr von Toronto erhielt ich ein Schreiben von Thos. Atkinson, dem Sekretär der Am. Society, und ebenfalls Mitglied obigen Comités, in welchem er mir mitteilte, daß er die Theilnahme an einer weiteren Sitzung zur Ausführung der von dem Executiv-Council der A. S. of C. vorgeschlagenen und von ihm selbst und unserem Comité angenommenen und unterzeichneten Resolution verweigere.

Ich wandte mich wiederum an Samuel Gompers, fügte eine Abschrift des Atkinson'schen Schreibens bei, und verlangte von ihm, daß er sofort Schritte thue, um die Am. Society zu veranlassen, die angenommenen Beschlüsse auszuführen. Bis auf heutigen Datum ist mir keine Antwort in der Angelegenheit seitens Präsident Gompers' zugegangen.

Ich wünsche die Aufmerksamkeit des Executiv-Boards auf eine Frage zu lenken, die gegenwärtig von größter Wichtigkeit ist. Meines Ermessens nach ist es absolut notwendig, die General-Kasse so zu stärken, daß sie nicht nur den Anforderungen, welche die jetzige Frühjahr-Bewegung an sie stellt, sondern auch den Anforderungen der Zukunft, Genüge leisten kann. In Anbetracht des Kampfes mit der Am. Society, in welchem wir uns befinden, und in Anbetracht der hohen Sterbe-Rate in unserer Organisation, ist es notwendig, der General-Kasse mehr Gelder zuzuführen. Obwohl es ja Thatsache ist, daß wir genügend Geldmittel besitzen, um alle Ansprüche der Gegenwart zu befriedigen, so müssen wir doch auch für zukünftige Nothfälle wohl vorbereitet sein. Um diesen Stand zu erreichen, empfehle ich die Ausschreibung einer von allen Mitgliedern zu entrichtenden Steuer, deren Betrag der Executiv-Board selbst bestimmen möge. Im Anschlusse hieran empfehle ich ferner, daß der General-Sekretär instruiert werde, ein Cirkular an alle Lokal-Unions zu erlassen, welches die Gründe dieser Maßregel anführt, deren Nothwendigkeit klar macht und die Zeit der Entrichtung dieser Steuer auf den 1. Juni 1903 festsetzt. Es sind gegenwärtig überall Bewegungen im Gange, welche auf eine Verbesserung der Lage unserer Mitglieder hinielen, denen wir unter allen Umständen gerecht werden und soviel Hilfsmittel zuzuführen sollten, als es in unseren Kräften steht. Lasset uns die General-Kasse in den Stand setzen, allen Anforderungen entsprechen zu können. Vor Allem, laßt uns unser Möglichstes anbieten, den Beschluß unserer letzten Convention auszuführen, welcher auf die Schaffung einer einzigen einheitlichen Organisation des Holzarbeiter-Gewerkes gerichtet ist.

Im Verlaufe des letzten Vierteljahres ernannte ich noch ein anderes Comité, nämlich zur Conferenz mit den Amalgamated Woodworkers in der bekannten Streitfrage. Dieses Comité tagte hier in Indianapolis, und werde ich Ihnen das Original der vollständigen Verhandlungen unterbreiten, wie mir dies vom Comité eingehändigt wurde. Ich bin überzeugt, daß Sie dieser Angelegenheit die nötige Beachtung schenken und solche Maßnahmen treffen werden, wie sie der Ernst und die Wichtigkeit der Sache erfordern.

Ich habe dem Executiv-Board noch eine ganze Reihe anderer Vorschläge über verschiedene Gegenstände zu machen, die das Interesse und das Wohl unserer Bruderschaft nahe berühren, werde dies aber mündlich thun, so bald es die Geschäfte des Board zulassen und es für die Erledigung derselben am förderlichsten ist.

Brüderlicht Ihr
Wm. D. Huber, Gen. Präsi.
Indianapolis, Ind., 9. Mai 1903.

Der Kampf um das Gewerkschaftsrecht in England.

Daß die englische Justiz heute die alten Gewerkschaftsgefeße derart auslegt, daß es den Arbeitern verboten ist, Streikposten aufzustellen, und daß die Gewerkschaften für den einem Unternehmer durch einen Streik entstandenen Schaden haftbar sind (Taff-Bale Entscheidung), ist bekannt. Um hier Wandel zu schaffen, stellten die Gewerkschaften im Parlament folgenden Antrag:

„1. Eine oder mehrere Personen, die in ihrem eigenen Namen oder im Namen einer eingeschriebenen oder nicht eingeschriebenen Gewerkschaft oder Vereinigung handeln, sollen zwecks Vorbereitung oder Fortführung eines gewerblichen Konflikts das Recht haben, sich neben einem Hause, Plaze, Arbeits- oder Geschäftsraume aufzustellen, um erlittenen Nachtheilen in friedlicher Weise zu empfangen und zu ertheilen; zweitens, Personen in friedlicher Weise zu überreden, die Arbeit fortzusetzen oder niederzulegen.“

2. Ein Uebereinkommen oder eine Vereinbarung von mehreren Personen, um zur Vorbereitung oder Förderung eines gewerblichen Konflikts irgend eine That auszuführen oder ausführen zu lassen, soll nicht strafbar sein, wenn eine solche That, von einer einzelnen Person ausgeführt, nicht strafbar ist.“

Der Zweck dieses Entwurfs ist klar. Das Streikpostenfehen (picketing) sollte gesetzlich gemacht werden, und die Gewerkschaftler sollten gegen Klagen wegen Verschörung geschützt sein. Hervorgehoben wurde dieser Entwurf durch den bekannten Taff-Bale Entscheidung vom 22. Juli 1901, der die Gewerkschaft als Ganzes mit ihren Kassen für irgend eine ungesetzliche Handlung, die während eines Streiks von den Gewerkschaftlern begangen wird, haftbar macht. Diese korporative Haftbarkeit war im Gewerkschaftsrecht aus den Jahren 1871, 1875 und 1876 nicht vorgesehen. Sie ist eine Neuerung, offenbar zum Schaden des Gewerkschaftswesens. In dem Zeitraum 1871 bis 1901 wurden für ungesetzliche Handlungen nur die Personen bestraft, die sie begangen hatten; die Strafe war entweder eine Geld- oder Gefängnisstrafe. Jetzt kommt noch zu diesen persönlichen Bestrafungen die Schadenersatzpflicht der Gesamtgewerkschaft hinzu.

Der den Gewerkschaften freundliche Antrag wurde aber mit 246 gegen 226 Stimmen abgelehnt! Premierminister Balfour erklärte sogar, ein Gesetz zum Schutz der Arbeitswilligen sei zu schaffen, also eine Nachahmung der deutschen Buchtausgesetzvorlage! Man sieht, wohin der Weg geht. Aber auch in der englischen Arbeiterschaft wird es lebendig. Im Organ des Maschinenarbeiterverbandes schreibt ein Arbeiter:

„Unsere Väter haben gekämpft. Sie errangen sich ihre Rechte durch politische Kämpfe, durch Lösung von den bürgerlichen kapitalistischen Parteien. Aber bald nach ihrem Siege sind sie von Gladstone's liberaler Lager zurückgelockt worden. Zwei Arbeiterführer — Burt und Broadhurst — wurden Unterstaatssekretäre. Nachdem sie wieder ordnungsliebend und patriotisch wurden, hörte die Bourgeoisie auf, sie zu fürchten. Man brach den Arbeitern die Zähne des politischen Klassenkampfes aus und nahm ihnen dann ihre Rechte.“

Der Artikel schließt:

„Noch nie war die Rückkehr zur politischen Unabhängigkeit so nötig, wie jetzt. Der Unterschied zwischen Tory und Whig, Konservativ und Liberal, ist verschwunden. Beide sind Feinde der Arbeiterschaft. Strikte, unerbittliche Unabhängigkeit von der bürgerlichen Politik, unentwegte Feindschaft gegen alle, die von unserer Arbeitskraft leben, ist

die oberste Bedingung des Fortschritts. Die Sünden der Väter suchen die Kinder heim. Wir haben jetzt alle Ursache, zu bedauern, daß sie von den Wegen abwichen, auf denen sie im Jahre 1875 zum Siege marschirten.“

Aus der deutschen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung.“ — Die Gewerkschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerer von Amerika (United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners) hat im vergangenen Jahre bedeutende Fortschritte zu verzeichnen gehabt. Als die letzte zweijährige Generalversammlung im Herbst v. J. in Atlanta stattfand, zählte die Gewerkschaft 126,500 Mitglieder in über 1,200 Ortsgruppen. Im Jahre 1901 hatten dagegen erst 877 Ortsgruppen mit zusammen 87,148 Mitgliedern bestanden. Die Einnahmen der Centrale für das Verwaltungsjahr 1901-2 beliefen sich auf \$244,545, die Ausgaben auf \$188,988, worunter Streikunterstützung mit über \$26,000, Invalidenunterstützung und Begräbnisgeld mit über \$101,000 figuriren. Die Herstellungskosten des nun monatlich 20 Seiten stark erscheinenden Gewerkschaftsorgans betrugen über \$15,000. Im Berichtsjahre war kein verlorener Streik zu verzeichnen gewesen. Nach einem fast vierjährigen Arbeiterkampf ist es im Februar 1903 gelungen, die Unternehmer in Scranton, Pennsylvanien, zur Anerkennung der Gewerkschaftsforderungen zu zwingen, nämlich Gewährung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages und Zahlung eines Mindestlohnes von 30 Cents für die Stunde. Die Geschäftslage war am Ausgange des Winters in manchen Orten eine recht ungünstige, was sich aber nun bald bessern dürfte. Bedauerlich ist, daß der Beschluß, welcher auf der Jahresversammlung des amerikanischen Arbeiterbundes im November 1902 gefaßt wurde, dahingehend, daß die amerikanische Sektion der englischen Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners sich der in Rede stehenden United Brotherhood anschließen sollte, um eine einheitliche Organisation zu Stande zu bringen, nicht durchgeführt werden konnte, da die Amalgamated Society, die bedeutend kleinere Vereinigung, ihre Selbständigkeit um jeden Preis wahren will. Eine zu dem Zweck der Verschmelzung kürzlich abgehaltene Konferenz von Vertretern der beiden Organisationen ist resultatlos verlaufen. Die Thatsache, daß eine derartige Sonderbündelung nicht zu Gunsten der Arbeiter ausläuft, sondern immer nur den Unternehmern Vortheile bietet, ist den deutschen Holzarbeitern nur zu bekannt, als daß sie hier nochmals erörtert werden müßte.

Einen Minimallohn hat der Verwaltungsrath der Provinz Fennegau in Belgien für alle öffentlichen Arbeiten erlassen. Nach diesem ist der Minimallohn für die Arbeitsstunde, je nach Beruf, auf 30 bis 45 Cents festgesetzt für den Arbeiter, 27 Cents für den Helfer und 18 Cents für den jugendlichen Helfer (unter 17 Jahre). Leider fehlt in dem Tarif ein Passus, der bestimmt, in welcher Verhältniszahl jugendliche, d. h. billige Arbeitskräfte angewendet werden dürfen. Der Tarif muß auf den Bauplätzen und an den von dem leitenden Funktönär bezeichneten Stellen angeschlagen werden. Die Provinzverwaltung behält sich das Recht vor, sich jederzeit und durch jedes ihr gut scheinende Mittel zu überzeugen, ob diese Löhne auch tatsächlich gezahlt werden. Jedes Verfahren, besonders Abmachungen mit Zwischenweilern und Arbeitern, die auf Umgehung der Tarifbestimmungen hinausgehen, sind verboten. Die Unternehmer sind unter Strafe gehalten, die Lohnzettel in den 48 Stunden der Zahlung der Vaudirektion vorzulegen. Jede Uebertretung des Tarifs wird mit 5 Francs pro Tag und Arbeiter geahndet. Ein Artikel bestimmt, daß die an den Arbeiten der Provinz Beschäftigten sich gut zu führen haben und ihren Beruf vollständig kennen müssen. Wer in betrunkenem Zustand oder bei der Einführung alkoholischer Getränke betroffen wird, muß einen Tag aussetzen; im Wiederholungsfall tritt definitive Entlassung ein.



LOCAL UNION 545, Kane, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, M. A. Hetrick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. ANDERSON,
W. J. WISE, } Committee.
A. B. CHATLEY,

LOCAL UNION 960, Nebraska City, Neb.

Whereas, The beloved wife of our brother, I. B. Manson, has been taken from among us since our last meeting; and

Whereas, By long acquaintance and association our brother has endeared himself to us, we hereby tender him our heartfelt sympathy, realizing how hard it is to gild a grief with words and now weak and fruitless would be any attempt on our part to grieve him from the sorrow so profound. Yet the Sacred Word tells us to weep with those that weep, but in so doing we rejoice in the hope of meeting in a "better land" where parting is no more; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union of the U. B. of C. and J. tender Bro. Manson again their deepest sympathy and sincerely mourn with the bereaved husband and daughter the loss of one so near and dear, and pray the God of Consolation to comfort them while passing through the shadows.

A. J. MOBLITT, Sec'y.

LOCAL UNION 1032, Pontiac, Mich.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Jonas Bethune; be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his wife in her affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Bethune as a token of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. J. KLUMPH,
WALTER FIGHTNESS, } Committee.
JOHN FOX,
CHAS. W. MOORE,

LOCAL UNION 993, Miami, Fla.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, W. H. Rupe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. A. KELSO,
B. SUTTON, } Committee.
J. S. RODGERS,

LOCAL UNION 10, Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, W. S. Weeks; and

Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our brotherhood since the year 1881, he being our oldest and one of our most faithful and trustworthy members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we feel in his death that the brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, and one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Union No. 10, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him;

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, that a page of our record book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy, properly engrossed, be

presented to the family, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JOHN CARROLL,
J. H. STEVENS, } Committee.
ED. GULLEN,

LOCAL UNION 302, Huntington, W. Va.

Whereas, Almighty God, the Supreme Architect of the Universe, has seen fit to call from earth the esteemed wife of our beloved brother, H. E. McCart; and

Whereas, The members of this local union deeply feel the sad affliction thus brought on our brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved husband and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sad affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband and family; that they be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

ALBERT N. HUFF,
EDGAR BELL, } Committee.
C. L. GREEN,

LOCAL UNION 660, Springfield, O.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, R. Brown Moore,

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed that we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction.

J. C. MARTIN, Com.

LOCAL UNION 398, Lewiston, Idaho.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from us our esteemed brother, John Thornton; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, our union losing in him an honest and upright member; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That, as an evidence of sympathy, a copy of these resolutions be presented to the brother of the deceased; that a page of our minute book be set apart and a copy inscribed thereon, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. A. BOYD,
ANDREW KYSETH, } Committee.
C. A. STRONG,

LOCAL UNION 410, Selma, Ala.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life our esteemed brother, A. L. Womack, financial secretary of this local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved wife (Ella Womack) and family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. A. PARKER,
L. F. SEINEGAL, } Committee.
J. H. BEAN,

LOCAL UNION 326, Macon, Ga.

Whereas, On the 8th day of May it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our president and brother, W. H. Hoggans; and

Whereas, By his death we have lost a valuable member whose wise council, extensive information and courteous manner had won our esteem and admiration; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of this local union be conveyed to the widow and family of our deceased brother, committing them, in their bereavement, to the kindly consolation of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow; that they be inscribed on the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. H. THOMAS,
L. W. ROYER, } Committee.
J. C. CLOWERS,

LOCAL UNION 900, Altoona, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved fellow-workman, W. E. Ensley; and

Whereas, Though his stay with us has been but a few short months, we deeply deplore

his death, as we lose in him a good member, a brother who was respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to his parents our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, that a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother; that a copy be presented to the parents; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

R. L. WOLF,
J. A. WARNER, } Committee.
G. D. CALDERWOOD,

LOCAL UNION 146, Shenectady, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Bernard Rourke; and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our brotherhood, a good citizen, honest, upright and industrious, deserving the respect of all who knew him; and be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bernard Rourke we lose one of our most respected members, one who was ever ready to help a friend or brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication.

W. H. EARLY,
WM. MCCONNIE, } Committee.
GEO. HUTCHISON,

LOCAL UNION 43, Hartford, Conn.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Duncan, be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the loss of a wife and helpmate, and to his dear children in the loss of a mother, one who can never be replaced. May God in His infinite mercy and wisdom help our brother and his dear children to bear their great loss and sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Duncan and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

F. C. WALZ,
G. E. MISKILL, } Committee.
P. J. FAGAN,

LOCAL UNION 981, Petaluma, Cal.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earth to a higher throne the beloved wife of our brother, J. P. Eakin, who while in life was all that a fond and loving wife and mother could be, having the love and confidence of her helpmate and children, and in passing away she has gone before them to a higher sphere of blessedness; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to our worthy Brother Eakin and family our deepest sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this union; that a copy be sent to Bro. Eakin and family, and that they be caused to be printed in the official organ of this union.

W. N. DAY,
A. W. HORWEGE, } Committee.
A. MCLBOD,

LOCAL UNION 1105, Springfield, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Father of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother, James White; and

Whereas, The intimate relations held by our deceased brother with the members of the union render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a brother and his merits as a man; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of L. U. 1105, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest;

Resolved, That in the death of James White the union loses a brother who was always active and zealous in his work, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed, prompt to advance the interests of the union, devoted to its welfare and prosperity, an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him not only to the brothers of the union but to all of his fellow-citizens;

Resolved, That this union tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this their sad affliction;

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this union, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased brother.

L. C. CROSER,
LOUIS M. MURPHY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1248, Batavia, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, M. N. Hayden; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his wife in her affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Hayden as a token of respect, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. V. HARTER,
I. D. RUNYON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

Whereas, By dispensation of Divine Providence we are called upon to mourn the loss of the beloved wife of our brother, Michael Yore, death having removed her from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sad taking away of Bro. Yore's wife is sincerely regretted by his fellow-members, and that we extend to the bereaved brother assurance of our profound respect and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother as a token of esteem; that a page be set aside in our minute book and a copy transcribed therein, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN ROCKS,
CHAS. A. GRIFFIN, } Committee.
ALBERT BECK,

LOCAL UNION 325, Paterson, N. J.

Whereas, Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will has removed from this world and the busy cares of life our beloved brother, John Quadland, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless;

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; that a copy be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

SAMUEL MAXWELL,
AARON KIBERT, } Committee.
GEORGE MUNROE,

LOCAL UNION 858, Clinton, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our beloved brother, August Nelson, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that another copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAY W. POWELL,
OMAR HARVEY, } Committee.
OLIVER JONAH,

LOCAL UNION 589, Chillicothe, O.

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Frank Arledge, and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal,

THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. H. FERRIS,
S. B. COOK,
J. C. HIX, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 931, Manchester, N. H.
To Telephore Cartier:

Whereas, Carpenters' Union Association have learned of the death of your esteemed wife, and all in a simple vote of our court of officers you have our most sincere sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, and a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. GAGNON,
JOSEPH BIRON,
J. TURCOTTE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 810, San Diego, Cal.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, Matthew P. Edman, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who are nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother, a page of our minutes set aside and these resolutions spread thereon, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in black for thirty days.

DONALD MCKENZIE,
JAMES MCCORMACK,
J. E. CHERRY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1198, Independence, Kans.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, Joseph Hughes, we have lost one of the links in the chain of brotherly love which spans the earth, one of the defenders of human rights. We grieve to know that he has stepped out of our ranks forever. Others will step in to fill up the gap in the ranks of labor's hosts, and the battle for human rights will go on, but the vacancy caused by our brother's demise will remain vacant. His life work is over; he cast his lot with us for justice and humanity; he has gone to reap his reward. God bless his memory!

We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. Words fail us in the bitterness of our sorrow. We would urge you to face life bravely, realizing that he whom you now mourn fell as a hero in the battle for humanity and has gone to his reward in the great unknown. May God give you courage to face this great sorrow bravely and meekly and with a fixed determination to aid in carrying out your part in the great struggle in which he did his share so nobly. Peace to his memory! Peace! Peace!

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. 1198 be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this union and that a copy be also tendered to the family of Brother Hughes.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the home papers.

M. BIRON,
WM. CENTERS,
F. G. SULLIVAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 508, Marion, Ill.

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother; and

Whereas, The deceased was a member of our brotherhood in good standing, a good citizen, upright and industrious, and having the good will and respect of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow to the will of Him that doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minute books as a tribute of respect, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that a copy be fur-

nished our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. J. NERREY,
J. M. LAWRENCE,
W. O. HARTWELL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1064, Jersey Shore, Pa.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, E. D. Dusenbery, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our beloved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

D. G. DERRICK,
C. A. BRIGGS,
S. GOODALL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1576, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Whereas, It is a sad task to report on the death of a brother in the flush of youth with bright prospects before him; and

Whereas, Brother Smith has been suddenly called away, leaving a wife and numerous friends behind to mourn his loss, and we, of this local union, have reason to mourn with them and are called upon to emulate his virtues and give a helping hand to all; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we lament the early death of our brother, we bow to the will of the Father of all men; that we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and all beloved friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased brother; that they be spread on the records of this meeting and published in such papers as this local union may direct.

H. G. EDMONDS,
WM. H. CASSELS,
W. H. MEYERS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John B. McVey; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to express our regret at his removal from our midst and to mourn one in every way worthy of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are enacted in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this testimonial of our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

THOS. WATKINS,
J. J. HUNT,
R. E. CURRIE, } Committee.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—E. R. Moore, R. S.
W. R. McKinney F. S., Box 213.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith; R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council,
C. S. Mosley, 2023 1/2
1st ave.
75 " —J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.
E. S. Howell, F. S., Box 780.
722 " —G. L. Cox, R. S., 2800 10th av.
E. J. Knowlton, F. S., Box 597.
1010 " —(Mill) J. M. Guthrie, R. S., East
Lake.
W. J. Button, F. S., 530 S. 20th
1510 " W. F. Davis, F. S., 2816 Ave. G.
452 Brookside—J. A. Guest, R. S.
Wallace Wall, F. S.
372 Brighton—C. L. Farley; R. S. and F. S.

- 1316 Demopolis—D. A. Butcher, R. S.
(Col.) James Allen, P. S.
296 Ensley—A. D. Slye, R. S., Box 176.
Wm. D. Huts, F. S., Box 176.
615 Pratt City—W. A. Bradley, R. S.
L. A. Wilson, F. S.
668 Wylam—E. Turman; R. S. and F. S.
670 Blockton—C. T. Williams, R. S., 388.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box
239.
271 Gadsden—W. T. Spegal, R. S.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.
1375 " —D. N. Jelks, R. S.
L. B. Stroud, F. S.
1638 Huntsville—D. E. Sweinhart, R. S., 607
Holmes st.
J. H. Duncan, F. S., Jackson st.
839 Jasper—J. L. Fortner, R. S.
J. M. Murphy, F. S.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and
F. S., 11 Rulien st., High-
land Park.
353 " —(Col.) P. C. Olden, R. S., 11 Mag-
gle st.
C. H. Thorn, F. S.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R.
B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn st.
89 " —C. A. Blalock, R. S., 460 Warren.
C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 107 S.
Hamilton st.
1033 " —E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dear-
born st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Da-
vidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy
street.
1118 " —W. P. Gladdin, R. S. and F. S.,
St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
1543 New Decatur—W. F. Loring, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. B. Seay, R. S., 1315
North st.
L. F. Senegal, F. S., 824 N. Mit-
chell st.
1616 " —P. P. Seale, R. S., 648 Lander-
dale st.
A. C. McDonald, F. S., 648 Lander-
dale st.
1007 Sheffield—R. H. Haines, R. S.
Ward Parker, F. S.
1671 Virginia City—

ARIZONA

- 1631 Douglas—C. A. Boeving, R. S., Box 240.
Chas. Sparks, F. S.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.
Frank Deary, F. S., 201 N. Alarcon.
857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., 115 Penning-
ton sr.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—C. E. Pope, R. S., 608 N. 17th
A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1195 Hope—C. Smith, R. S.
T. C. Crosonoe, F. S.
891 Hot Springs—W. M. Clay, R. S., 630 Benton
F. Lang, F. S., 2d and Ward ave.
595 Jonesboro—R. G. Scarbough, R. S.
M. D. Williams, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E.
10th st.
Franz Zundel, F. S., 610 Spring st.
1358 " —W. L. Terry, R. S. and F. S.,
1507 W. 8d.
1627 Mena—Geo. W. Dugonne, R. S., Box 132.
R. L. Gore, F. S., Box 132.
1117 Osceola—Ed. N. Gurrad, R. S.
J. W. Brown, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—A. C. Baker, R. S.
H. E. Monk, F. S., 703 W. 12th ave.
675 " —(Col.) G. W. Broom, R. S. and
F. S., 911 W. 8th st.
1217 White Cliff—L. D. Kealy, R. S.
John Hill, F. S.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council,
R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway,
Oakland.
194 Alameda—George H. Kline, R. S., 1616
Santa Clara st.
G. Kneppler, F. S., 1515 Sixth st.
1487 Chico—
1398 Clovis—R. S. Cartwright, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 104.
1241 Dunsuir—J. W. McClendon, R. S.
S. M. Foster, F. S.
815 Hayward—George Doyle, R. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—R. Reed, R. S., 1225 Chestnut
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 " —(Mill) E. W. Nield, R. S., 789 58th
Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1625 Le
Roy ave., Berkeley.
1667 " —
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 P st.
Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Berkeley—C. R. Carrick, F. S., Stock Yds.
642 East Yard Richmond—Chas. D. Crowell, R.
S., Pt. Richmond.
Geo. Weckwerth, F. S.
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—T. F. Stout, R. S., 375 Theast.
T. G. Templeton, F. S., 327
Howard st.
354 Gilroy—W. R. Burchell, R. S.
George W. Slay, F. S.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, R. S. and F. S.,
320 W. 9th st.
710 Long Beach—H. J. Meier, R. S.
A. P. Nichols F. S., Box 443.
1641 Lodi—W. R. Phillips, B. S., R. D. No. 1.
K. Gum, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council,
Chas. Hamilton, 1029 Dewey ave.
426 " —F. H. Byarts, R. S., 1515 Santee.
C. M. Stamm, F. S., 431 Ruth ave.
332 " —A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 1st st.
C. Hamilton, F. S., 1029 Dewey av.
1347 " —N. B. McGee, R. S., 832 Bellevue
ave.
A. J. Ingalls, F. S., 1017 Ingraham st.
844 Los Gatos—L. B. Hamilton, R. S., 9.
Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 2
1486 Marysville—G. E. Swift, F. S., 915 F st.
828 Menlo Park—Geo. Mitchell, R. S., Red-
wood City.
Charles M. Weeden, F. S.
1451 Monterey—C. W. Day, R. S.
J. B. Devereaux, F. S.
668 Palo Alto—W. A. Watkins, R. S., Box 148.
W. T. Hughes, F. S.
1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, R. S. and F. S.,
Oroville, Butte Co.
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryne, R. S., 133 N. Pas.
ave.
J. N. Lancoste, F. S., 582 Buckeyest.

- 1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th.
E. B. Bromley, F. S.
981 Petaluma—E. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fairst.
James Butler, F. S., 1251 6th st.
1343 Redlands—A. L. Parker, R. S., 63 Eureka
Frank Heap, F. S., 310 W. State st.
235 Riverside—John Cross, R. S., 1001 Pine
E. P. Claborn, F. S., 335 3d st.
546 Sacramento—J. Sabin, R. S., 1021 10th st.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
1618 " —
925 Salinas—A. J. Uncapper, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S.,
570 Court st.
Jos. Knadler, F. S., 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 833
13th st.
B. E. Hiatt, F. S., 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council,
L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
22 " —W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.
N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission
95 " —John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S.,
121 Turk st.
304 " —(Ger.) L. Hippely, R. S., 1464
Grove st.
W. Jilge, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
423 " —W. T. Burmish, R. S., 927 Mis-
sion st.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan.
483 " —William Little, R. S.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
616 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.
E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Polson.
766 " —(Mill) H. R. Spaulding, R. S., 211
A. Capp st.
C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 " —E. B. DeRoin, R. S., 507 Gaugh-
street.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2
Market st.
316 San Jose—R. I. Summers, R. S., 1019
Sherman st.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
262 " —(Mill) Geo. Edmans, R. S., Frem-
ont and Chapman.
D. M. James, F. S.
Santa Clara
162 San Mateo—Hy. Meyer, R. S.
L. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—J. D. King, R. S., Box 2218.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
35 San Rafael—Wm. Ross, R. S., Box 199.
Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—J. H. Haddock, R. S.: Or-
ange, Cal.
R. F. Foss, F. S.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R.
F. D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oretaga st.
829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, R. S., and
F. S., 375 Ocean st.
1400 Santa Monica—R. H. Prentiss, R. S.
V. H. Rowland, F. S., Ocean Park.
751 Santa Rosa—C. Grosjean, R. S., 441 2d.
John Stevens, F. S., Box 83.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E.
Church st.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulumne—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Car-
ters P. O.
W. Cole, F. S.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Vren, B. S.
180 Vallejo—Ed. Wilson, R. S., Box 191.
Harry Chance, F. S., 1302 Colusa st.
1484 Visalia—Geo. Pratt, 711 S. Church st.
771 Watsonville—Harry Walker, R. S.
R. B. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Geo. Glover, R. S.
P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, R. S. and
F. S., Box 596.
799 Brockville Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S.
Box 404.
E. Parcelow, F. S., Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
939 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex. Currie, R. S.,
Box 89.
H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
James Leak, F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—Neil Bell, F. S.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell; R. S.
and F. S.
799 Fernie, B. C.—Geo. Williams, R. S.
Walter Martin, F. S., Box 6.
1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—W. J. Huston, R. S.
Geo. Possinghour, F. S.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Conces-
sion st.
H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Dillon, R. S.
D. McIsaac, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—C. M. Stasack, R. S., Box
121; W. J. Kirkwood,
F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Huggill, R. S., 77
London Road.
Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flanagan, R. S.,
164 Argyle st.
Robert Henmying, F. S., Chebucto
road, Leahyville.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Wm. Brass, R. S., 176
Market st.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 36
Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
1240 Lindsay, Ont.—Jos. Little, R. S.
R. Patterson, F. S., 46 Bertie st.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin, R. S. and
F. S.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Rr.) Thos. Ortiguay, R.
S., 586 Droile st.
J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 " —Ludger Clement, R. S. and F. S.,
364 Logan st.
1127 " —(Mill) J. P. Milot; R. S. and F. S.,
a 702 Sanguinet st.
1244 " —Allan Muir, R. S., 1294 Berre st.
Jesse Lodge, F. S., 186 Ryde st.
524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collings, R. S.
Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 392.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S.
R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamby, R. S.,
Box 198.
Alex. Strachan, F. S., Box 198.

- 1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—W. Morningstar, R. S., Humberstone.
O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 DuRoi.
J. O. Dugal, F. S., 187 Dorchester.
1674 Red Deer Alberta—
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
Henry J. Simmerman, F. S., Box 665
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Archie Rendall, R. S.
Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
1681 Sherbrooke, Ont.—
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S., Box 529.
Adelard Levigny, F. S., Box 527.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Jos. De Repentigny, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193.
C. O'Malley, F. S., Victoria st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—Milton Manning, R. S.
John A. Miller, F. S., 176 Douglas ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.
A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—H. J. Jacobs, R. S., Box 254.
C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—A. E. Young, R. S., Box 377
Gilbert Thompson, E. S., 598 Hotel Yarmouth.
1677 Thorold—
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, R. S. and F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. M. Irwin, R. S., 21 Pacific ave. N.
J. Mole, F. S., 125 Clelandman ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.
J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. Dobbin, R. S., 400 Georgia st.
B. J. Moore, F. S.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Penner, R. S., Box 222.
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roands, R. S.
Wm. Spencer, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—John Smith, R. S., 109 Aylmer ave.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—Charles Scott, R. S., 54 Adelaide st.
W. Dakins, F. S., 122 June st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—James Lamb, R. S., 76 Bay st.
C. Garbett, F. S.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hill st.
F. J. Anderson, F. S., 735 Walnut st.
489 Canon City—B. E. Evans, R. S.
C. J. Stawkey, F. S., 701 Rudd ave.
417 Colorado City—R. G. Glatfelter, R. S., Box 2.
B. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 115 S. 2d st.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain st.
547 Cripple Creek—J. W. Searle, R. S.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—T. B. Borrowdale, R. S.
J. H. Chorman, F. S., Box 442.
1340 Fort Collins—R. B. Leonard, R. S., 229 Whedbee st.
W. Golden, F. S., 301 S. Sherwood
1396 Golden—James T. Smith, R. S.
P. O. Unger, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365.
F. M. Dehl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E. 10th.
E. E. Kirchoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d st.
1394 Longmont—James Grace, R. S., Box 228.
C. O. Porter, F. S.
681 Loveland—James R. Adams, R. S.
Geo. W. Wagner, F. S., Box 182.
1633 Monte Vista—Ben F. Wade, R. S., Box 183.
1640 Peoria—Josiah Osborn, F. S., 183.
362 Pueblo—R. A. Rhodes, R. S., P. O. St'n A.
E. E. Westbrook, F. S., 1016 E. 10th st.
832 Salida—O. C. Colly, R. S.
C. E. Holland, F. S.
1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis, R. S.
J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
R. M. Dutton, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Brion, R. S., 328 S. Commercial st.
Jno. W. Adams, F. S., Box 301.
584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th st.
C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 995 Branford—Albert S. Rich, R. S., Box 576.
E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 576.
115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.
M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George st.
952 Bristol—G. H. Andrews, R. S., 21 Summer st.
C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wood, R. S., 12 Crane.
M. L. Barber, F. S., 11 Lake ave.
623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., R. S. and F. S., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Russell B. Jennings, R. S.
Henry Williams, F. S., Box 65.
196 Greenwich—Harry E. Morgan, R. S.
F. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport ave.
43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar st.
G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
920 Meriden—Geo. Thorrett, R. S., Baldwin ave.
H. E. Tracy, F. S., 58 Charles st.
1512 Middletown—Roderick Dixon, F. S.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells, R. S. and F. S.
97 New Britain—W. B. Weber, R. S., Box 747.
E. V. Morse, F. S., Box 747.
1672 "—(Mill)
79 New Haven—G. W. Mordecai, R. S., 39 Ivy.
D. F. Early, R. S.
133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., R. S. and F. S., Crystal ave.
1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., N. Main.
Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal av.
1005 New Milford—Erskine H. Bradley, R. S., Box 386.
B. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.

- 137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, R. S. and F. S., 293 Central ave.
746 Norwalk—H. Bull, R. S.
Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Tefft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.
Geo. A. Youngs, F. S., 15 Centre st.
1119 Ridgefield—Charles Bennett, R. S., West Lane.
F. J. Walker, F. S.
757 South Manchester—Frank C. Ingraham, R. S., 6 Welherd st.
J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Olcott.
210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William.
J. F. Flynn, F. S., 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S., Box 40.
Thos. McCarri, F. S., Box 166.
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 135 Post ave.
C. Arnold, F. S., 113 Migeon ave.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
Arthur Graham, F. S.
1626 Wallingford—
260 Waterbury—Adelo Jordon, R. S., 541 N. Riverside st.
N. J. Engelke, F. S., 31 Meadow st.
825 Williamst—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant.
Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, R. and F. S., 92 Ridge.

DELAWARE

- 422 Dover—Edwin Moore, R. S., 128 N. New.
Oliver C. Hayes, F. S.
626 Wilmington—T. B. Hooven, R. S., 1216 Heald st.
Henry Mulford, F. S.
1526 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 71 E. 10th st.
W. B. Wellows, F. S., 1011 Kirkwood st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. W. Matter, 409 G st., N. E.
190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.
F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N. St., S. W.
884 "—Chas. Crutchley, R. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
Chas. E. Torney, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
1103 "—(Mill) P. Wilkerson, R. S., 816 G st., S. E.
L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
1651 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.
Jas. F. Sebold, F. S., 411 Mass. ave., N. W.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) H. T. Baker, R. S., 1134 W. Ashley st.
C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard.
A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams st.
627 "—Thos. Wigg, R. S., 105 W. 8th.
J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle av.
1686 "—
655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Baton st.
N. P. Nelson, F. S., 1018 Olivia st.
1137 "—Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
1482 Lake City—C. A. Thompson, R. S.
T. J. Clements, F. S.
993 Miami—L. A. Osborn, R. S., Box 333.
William G. Coats, F. S., Box 141.
1685 Palatka—
74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
107 "—(Col.) G. W. Seett, R. S.
W. H. Walls, F. S., 102 S. Tarraona.
864 St. Augustine—C. E. Hood, R. S., 115 Bravo.
Jens. Jensen, F. S., 63 Hypollita.
1666 "—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.
H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
M. Morse, F. S.
420 Tampa—(Colored) J. J. Hendry, R. S., 211 La Salle st.
A. E. Vearene, F. S., 23 Coustads st.
696 "—G. G. Cooper, R. S., 2507 Tampa.
F. Pimbley, F. S., Box 111.
1458 Tarpon Springs—Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
819 West Palm Beach—J. A. Whitney, R. S.
W. E. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P.
W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington st.
1534 "—H. L. Solomon, F. S.
1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
317 "—F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
(Care) H. Morgan, F. S., 117 McAfee.
329 "—E. Watkins, R. S., 57 E. Ellis st.
John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum st.
439 Atlanta—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.
T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
542 "—A. Stallings, R. S., 406 Decatur.
J. O. Alexander, F. S., 124 Oakland ave.
1293 "—(Col.) M. B. Campbell, R. S., 178 Baker st.
L. P. Latimer, F. S., 169 Howell.
1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates, R. S., 108 1/2 S. Forsyth st.
J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745 Walker st.
A. T. Lang, F. S., Sav. rd. and 12th.
1228 "—(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733 Taylor.
J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
1580 "—(Mill) W. G. Culpepper, R. S., 1321 May ave.
Warren Jones, F. S., 1108 N. Antiguac.
1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
R. W. Smith, F. S.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S.
J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
865 "—J. I. Waite, R. S., 115 Amherst.
Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.

- 1622 Canaan—
1617 Cadartown—C. E. Rakestan, F. S.
1683 Columbus—
1620 Fitzgerald—W. M. Holman, F. S.
918 Griffon—S. G. Tingle, F. S.
793 Gainesville—E. O. Peterson, R. S., Box 63.
W. I. Wane, F. S.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove.
144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross st.
G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
654 "—O. C. Morgan, R. S. and F. S., 617 Adams.
1390 Newman—E. G. Page, R. S.
J. C. Taylor, F. S.
411 Rome—J. W. Whitmore, R. S., 302 1st ave.
T. Johnson, F. S., 213 W. Fifth st.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
256 "—S. F. B. Hendrix, R. S., Box 251.
W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
318 "—(Col.) I. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles Lane.
G. G. Green, F. S., 8 Manpas Lane.
1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
1445 Tifton—(Mill) J. M. Hamlin, R. S., Gen. Deliv.
W. R. White, F. S.
261 Valdosta—J. C. Huckabay, R. S., 402 River st.
J. B. Lyons, F. S., 519 Jackson st.
1889 "—(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908 Magnolia.
J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—Fred Lackwetz, R. S., Box 611.
S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.

IDAHO

- 1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jenn, F. S.
398 Lewiston—Jas. L. Smith, R. S., Box 419.
J. L. Barham, F. S., Box 193.
635 Boise City—Geo. A. Bryon, R. S.
C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
1605 Moscow—W. H. Kinkard, F. S.
1615 Sand Point—C. W. Sines, F. S.
220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S.
H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Ed. S. Peeney, R. S., 414 W. 4th.
Chas. B. Grace, F. S., 1114 B. 3d
788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
S. F. Baves, F. S.
1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S. and F. S.
916 Aurora—W. J. Bristol, R. S., 117 S. River.
Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—Ira D. Runyon, R. S., Franklin st.
Milo Miller, F. S., 151 Spring st.
741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
Geo. Hegener, F. S.
433 Belleville—(Mill) Jacob L. Tribout, R. S., 706 Centerville ave.
Theo. J. Kauffhold, F. S., 26 Harding Lane.
1473 "—Henry Schuff, R. S., 113 S. Race.
George Ehret, F. S., 1109 West A st.
975 Benton—J. H. Mundell, R. S. and F. S.
63 Bloomington—H. M. Rollins, R. S., 209 S. Madison st.
J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
894 Cairo—A. Price, R. S., 2808 Com'l ave.
J. H. C. Smith, F. S. Union and Elm sts.
1530 "—(Col.) Alexander Payne, R. S.
C. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—C. T. Luthy, R. S.
H. Huffmaster, F. S.
293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.
J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
841 Carbondale—Harry Keown, R. S., 178 N. East st.
T. J. Vineyard, F. S.
737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente, R. S. and F. S.
1081 Carlyle—John C. Crabtree, R. S.
H. E. Graham, F. S.
588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
R. J. Peterson, F. S.
367 Centralia—H. B. Pitts, R. S.
J. F. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
518 Charleston—W. S. Edman, R. S., 1128 S. 4th st.
F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State st.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 66 Fifth ave.

- 1 "—James McKinnon, R. S., 310 Courtland.
W. G. Schardt, F. S., 56 Fifth ave., room 503.
10 "—D. J. Ryam, R. S., 420 Duncan Prk.
J. H. Stevens, F. S., 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—Geo. M. Harper, R. S., 338 S. Wood.
Frank Pieters, F. S., 425 W. Park ave.
21 "—(French) A. Morency, R. S., 357 W. Van Buren.
P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) Frank Kret, R. S., 967 W. 18th.
V. Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st av.
58 "—Wm. Bennett, R. S., 1876 Seeley avenue.
Otto Anderson, F. S., 1231 Addison avenue.
62 "—(Englewood) G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.
J. A. Julien, F. S., 5750 Carpenter st.
70 "—(Brighton Park) Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th st.
P. Poulot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland) S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave., Austin.
Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 8 Franklyn st., Oak Park, Ill.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
181 "—F. Korsgaard, R. S., 211 N. Humboldt st.
Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian av.
199 "—(South Chicago) W. W. McGary, R. S., 8159 Cornell av.
J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Esplanade ave., Chicago.

- 242 Chicago—(Ger.) Charles Holk, R. S., 5017 Ashland ave.
C. Streit, F. S., 5620 Emerald av.
416 "—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th.
C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
419 "—(Ger.) Chas. Butler, R. S., 37 Bissell st.
Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
504 "—(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95 Wilcox st.
S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
521 "—(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.
1597 "—
272 Chicago Heights—L. W. Baker, R. S., 1616 Hanover st.
W. B. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chillieth—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
W. B. Steiner, F. S.
1418 Clinton—H. O. Bogardus, R. S., B. Adams
R. M. Arnold, F. S., West White st.
1544 Coal City—Wm. C. Nicholson, F. S.
204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
W. H. Snyder, F. S.
295 Collinsville—W. B. Spitzer, R. S.
M. J. Dooner, F. S.
1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas R. S.
Elmer Garvin, F. S.
269 Danville—H. A. Ingersoll, R. S., 802 Hamilton ave.
C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
742 Decatur—C. E. Wise, R. S., 545 E. Herkimer st.
C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
John Halske, F. S., 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S.
L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
928 Diverson—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—H. C. Thoenesbury, R. S.
A. L. Gotard, F. S.
1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
I. D. Emple, F. S.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 301 Missouri ave.
169 "—P. A. Marr, R. S., 135 1/2 St. Clair ave.
E. Wendling, F. S., 512 Illinois ave.
697 "—(Stairs and Mill) E. Grayson, 808 Missouri ave.
H. J. Shireliff, F. S., 614 Josephine ave.
908 "—J. T. Montgomery, R. S., N. Belmont ave.
D. Grines, F. S., Roushown place.
378 Edwardsville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451.
F. B. Dietz, F. S., Box 138.
363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
1507 Elmhurst—Fritz Nemitz, F. S., Box 181.
1048 Fairbury—J. George Dexter, R. S.
E. H. Bastian, F. S.
480 Freeport—C. L. Ross, R. S.
Otto Rickert, F. S.
719 Freeport—John F. Hincelin, R. S., 74 Whistler st.
H. H. Hincelin, F. S., Douglas ave.
1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
1087 Galena—A. S. Toepel, R. S.
F. G. Eggleston, F. S., Box 654.
360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609 N. Broad st.
Ed. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
1290 Geneseo—Ed Oleson, R. S.
Oscar Boom, F. S.
1234 Girard—John Young, R. S.
T. W. Starkay, F. S.
1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thomlinson, F. S.
178 Goreville—C. G. Anderson, R. S.
L. I. Albright, F. S.
1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S.
669 Harrisburg—W. S. Prout, R. S.
Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
805 Havana—Luther Anno, R. S.
John Dwyer, F. S.
581 Herrin—W. H. Burges, R. S.
A. B. Spence, F. S.
461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
1466 Hoopston—O. Logan, F. S.
904 Jacksonville—H. F. Reyes, R. S., 603 E. State
Geo. James, F. S., 736 North st.
174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 627 Ridgewood ave.
A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—Ben Perrine, R. S.
S. A. Hyre, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S.
B. C. Hutton, F. S., 215 Poplar.
154 Kewanee—W. H. Arnold, R. S.
F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
1066 Kimmunity—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
1585 Lebanon—E. G. Becherer, F. S., Box 63.
568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Willard ave.
F. Dalzell, F. S., 329 Sagamon st.
505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.
Geo. C. Fellner, F. S., 820 Chestnut.
1688 Lowder—
1561 Macomb—Frank Moon, F. S.
633 Madison—J. L. Coleman, R. S., Venice, Ill.
J. M. Richie, F. S., Granite City, Box 353.
1684 Makanda—
508 Marion—J. L. D. Hartwell, R. S.
Frank Woodside, F. S.
789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
A. F. Jensen, F. S.
1037 Marshall—B. A. Blake, R. S.
E. B. Covell, F. S.
765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43.
Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S.
W. W. Walker, F. S., 1819 Grant av.
1296 Mendota—August P. Schmidt, R. S.
J. B. Phelps, F. S., 210 Meridian st.
803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tune, R. S., Box 272.
B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
241 Moline—H. L. Burg, R. S., 1846 12th ave.
J. C. Fuller, F. S., Box 267.
1265 Monmouth—Frank Watson, R. S.
A. A. Laury, F. S., 718 S. 6th st.
1161 Morris—S. H. Fisher, R. S.
Noble Holmes, F. S., Box 424.
1188 Mt. Carmel—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.

280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
K. Beyer, F. S.
999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., 423 S.
15th st.
A. E. Frost, R. S., 404 E. Harrison.
604 Murphyboro—Fred W. Schmahlenberger,
R. S., 1520 Oak st.
J. Weingardt, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
1859 New Athens—Chas Becker, F. S. Box 184.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F.
S., Box 53.
582 Odin—C. Vandercook, R. S.
C. B. Vandercook, F. S.
1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
Robert Pryde, F. S.
1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
661 Ottawa—Geo. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cor-
nell st.
J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—Fred C. Crum, R. S.
John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
648 Pana—J. Dawers, R. S., S. Elam st.
W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
1834 Paris—Joseph Stephens, R. S.
W. A. Thompson, F. S., 309 Kimble st.
644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 421 Cath-
arine st.
F. P. Heffenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bes-
tor st.
W. B. Miller, F. S., 1030 N. Monroe st.
733 Percy—David Lewis, R. S. (Willeville).
W. C. Fisk, F. S.
195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
Gustav Schmidt, F. S., Box 317.
1056 Plackneyville—L. S. Sterling, R. S.
J. Funk, F. S.
728 Pontiac—Frank Sipe, R. S., 805 E. Mad-
ison st.
L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
1525 Princeton—A. Medahl, R. S., 503 Church.
L. C. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
189 Quincy—Nick Hoffman, R. S., 407 S. 2d.
P. W. Buscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—C. O. Miller, R. S., Box 628.
I. W. Tuthill, F. S., 330 Penfield Pl.
166 Rock Island—J. Ford, R. S., Room 14 Bu-
ford Bldg.
A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
798 Salem—W. U. Huff, R. S.
S. M. Prats, F. S., Box 302.
1564 Savanna—H. O. Atkins, F. S.
1299 Seatonville—V. H. Wescenburger, R. S. and
F. S., Ladd, Ill.
1574 Shawneetown—Wm. M. Lanc, F. S.
1083 St. Charles—R. H. Catler, R. S.
Peter Ray, F. S.
479 Sparta—Robt. W. Cathcart, R. S., Box 367
H. C. Piers, F. S., Box 326.
16 Springfield—Edgar Offlighter, R. S., 946
S. 9th st.
John Dick, F. S., 615 Eastman ave.
631 Spring Valley—T. Moir, Jr., R. S., Box 118
D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 621.
156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box
458.
Al. M. Gockel, F. S., Box 458.
695 Sterling—Charles Uhl, R. S. and F. S.
495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S.
Bloomington st.
Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
826 Sycamore—A. H. Lehman, R. S., 107 S.
Main st.
John Lundquist, F. S., Box 785.
1256 Tamarac—W. S. Long, R. S.
Geo. B. Toffee, F. S., Box 15.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rope, R. S. and F. S.
1515 Thebes—C. C. Miller, F. S.
807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
1026 Urbana—G. S. Helfey, R. S. and F. S.
1838 Utica—Harlow Werts, R. S.
Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
1163 Virden—Chas. Hearin, R. S.
Fred G. Becker, F. S.
448 Waukegan—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Cen-
ter st.
G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
1527 Wheaton—Jas. A. DeGrasse, F. S., 526
Maple st.
1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45.
Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—K. E. Thomas, R. S., 209
Walnut st.
Clarence Noble, F. S.
352 Anderson—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 1st.
W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
1380 Bedford—M. E. Fultz, R. S., 1711 S. 1st.
J. W. Boyce, F. S.
1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E.
Cherry st.
W. P. McConnell, F. S., 530 E. Cherry.
694 Booneville—Clarence Stouten, R. S.
W. T. Kelly, F. S.
431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
H. Hays, F. S., 60 S. 1st st.
488 Clinton—D. T. Davis, R. S.
Edward Oxford, F. S.
1682 Coalmont—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
1155 Columbus—B. M. Morton, F. S., E. Columbus.
1855 Crawfordville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612
Milligan st.
A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
E. Rutherford—J. M. Stutsman, R. S.
Jack McLouir, F. S.
946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25.
Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
565 Elkhart—L. H. Weiler, R. S., 1107 N. M'n.
Geo. Pimbley, F. S., 410 N. 2d st.
652 Elwood—J. G. Fields, R. S., Room 29
Fitzwilliams Bldg.
90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611
W. Franklin st.
S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
1465 Frankfort—Frank Goeke, R. S., 208 W.
Armstrong st.
Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
1402 Franklin—A. A. Jones, R. S., 574 W. Ad-
ams st.
Wm. Jenkins, F. S., 186 W. Jefferson st.
232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrang, R. S., 444
Buchanan st.
L. Delagrang, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
859 French Lick—J. W. Elledge, R. S.
J. B. Hawk, F. S.
1350 Garrett—J. O. Swank, R. S.
Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
160 Gas City—D. M. Jackson, R. S.
I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.
M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E.
Worth st.
James Douglas, F. S.

Hammond—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
599 " —H. B. Easter, R. S., 488 Towle.
W. W. Dicks, F. S., 632 Hoffman st.
1110 East Chicago—J. J. Day, R. S.
P. Kanskiel, F. S.
1817 Iadana Harbor—C. O. Johnson, R. S.
B. C. Brown, F. S.
218 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
J. W. Couter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
1429 Huntington—J. B. Chamberlin, R. S., 55
High st.
J. W. Satterwait, F. S., 86 Sallmonia ave.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
60 " —(Ger.) Paul Kahn, R. S., 1057 Vir-
ginia ave.
H. Schilling, F. S., 1110 Harlan.
281 " —James Jordan, R. S., 424 E. Mar-
ket street.
549 " —J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824
N. Missouri st.
1003 " —W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
—R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
1460 " —(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317
Mass. ave.
J. Kirck, F. S., 1805 Union st.
1529 " —L. A. McCurry, R. S., 2108 Belle-
fontaine st.
J. W. Cherry, F. S., 1553 W. New York st.
909 Jasonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.
533 Jeffersonville—E. Schuler, R. S., 720 Fulton
Louis Miller, F. S.
1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
S. E. Carter.
734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
M. R. McBeth, F. S., 158 Louisa st.
215 Lafayette—Herman Kessen, R. S., 1512
N. 12th st.
J. McKinley, F. S., 511 Wall st.
1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
1538 Lebanon—E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton
1557 Lewis—Lewis B. Dreyolds, F. S.
487 Linton—E. Merrill, R. S.
W. S. Potter, F. S.
808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
1602 Loogootee—Walter Vanhoy, R. S.
Jack Nally, F. S.
365 Marion—J. S. Meyers, R. S., 329 E. Walnut
I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
1221 Matthews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S.
1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.,
E. T. Hill, F. S., 218 Pine st.
1200 Midland—Chas. Beckwith, F. S.
1470 Mishawaka—Wm. Schane, F. S., 712 Ann.
592 Muncie—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 West
Spring st.
D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Sharkey st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W.
Spring st.
445 New Castle—L. T. Pennell, R. S. and F. S.,
201 S. 24th st.
1196 Oakland City—George Christmas, R. S.
G. R. Thurman, F. S.
932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash.
John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
1367 " —(Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202
W. 7th st.
J. Dreher, F. S., 158 E. 8th st.
1676 Petersburg—
935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart.
J. T. Davidson, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
912 Richmond—V. Juerling, R. S., 808 S. 8th.
O. A. Lauck, F. S., 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 653 Sher-
man ave.
W. Wohlung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
1071 Seymour—T. B. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter
C. H. Moritz, F. S.
1435 Shelbyville—J. C. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West
Oliver Buell, F. S., Colescott st.
1106 Shelbyburn—John Melbure, F. S.
413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vis-
tulua ave.
W. H. Stahly, F. S., 649 Cushing.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 327.
706 Sullivan—Otto South, R. S.
R. E. Rice, F. S.
205 Terre Haute—L. E. Mahan, R. S., 1420
Grand ave.
A. E. Saltsman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
358 Tipton—Linn Cole, R. S.
Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 In-
stitute.
D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.
1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
658 Vincennes—Edward Yenowine, R. S. and
F. S., 6th and Brotelle sts.
812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 404 Har-
rison st.
M. St. Trotter, F. S., 514 Clarreson.
Wabash—Secretary of District Council, H.
A. Coppock, 40 High st.
598 " —Wm. Douglass R. S., South Side.
Oren Smith, F. S., Ross Heights.
1581 " —Chas. Gift, F. S., 112 Chestnut st.
1337 Warsaw—J. J. Hale, R. S.
W. L. Stewart, F. S., Box 747.
1076 Washington—J. W. Mattingly, R. S.,
Washington st.
James Ramsey, Jr., F. S.
1088 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52.
E. Gladdish, F. S.
1626 Whiting—Richard Krause, R. S.
George Gable, F. S., Box 247.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris, R. S. and F. S.
1659 Bartlesville—W. F. Kendall, R. S.
W. McGregor, F. S.
1359 Bokchito—J. T. Chapman, R. S.
T. J. Baker, F. S.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S. and F. S.
1590 Coalgate—E. L. Bush, R. S.
E. J. Gilpin, F. S.
1199 Durant—L. F. Hearnly, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 731.
1092 Halleyville—H. J. Gerard, R. S., Box 94.
H. S. Harding, F. S., Box 94.
1483 Hartshorne—T. R. Mitchell, F. S.
896 Holdenville—J. B. Weist, F. S.
1417 Hugo—W. M. Helms, R. S. and F. S.
1524 McCurtain—J. F. Colmes, F. S., Box 28.
1072 Muskogee—L. P. Stine, R. S., Box 314.
S. C. Stewart, F. S., Box 485.
1680 Quilton—
986 South McAlester—H. J. Rodgers, R. S.
C. W. Barton, F. S., S. McAlester.
1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, F. S.
1629 Tishomingo—T. O. Willis, F. S.
1575 Wagoner—H. L. Olmstead, F. S., Box 594.
1276 Wilburton—W. M. Young, R. S.
Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA

315 Boone—Philip Conklin, R. S., 803 Wash-
ington st.
Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Frank Bloomer, R. S., Gor-
den st.
Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1311 N. Oak.
308 Cedar Rapids—C. E. Payne, R. S., 825
19th ave. W.
M. Carpenter, F. S., 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.
G. W. Jones F. S., Box 87.
1523 Chariton—C. W. Vorhies, F. S.
772 Clinton—G. M. Olney, R. S., 42 Grand av.
M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—B. L. Logsdon, R. S.
Arthur C. Cox, F. S.
611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr., R. S. and E. S.
364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S.
F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm.
John Harshaw, F. S., 710 W. Spencer.
Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas.
Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428
Oneda st.
1272 " —C. Bruhn, F. S., 1703 W. 6th st.
—W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W.
16th st.
W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
106 Des Moines—E. J. Jones, R. S., 3306 N. W.
2nd st.
J. C. Walker, F. S., 510 7th.
425 " —(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S., 31st and
Easton Road.
E. Johnson, F. S., 606 S. E. 4th st.
678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhone-
burg ave.
M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
1579 Eldora—Geo. Houghton, F. S.
284 Fort Dodge—G. M. White, R. S.
Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th
Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
514 Hiteaman—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—Frank Novak, R. S., 630 N.
Van Buren.
Jos. A. Poor, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
H. L. Breitenstein, F. S., 1522 Bask.
1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S.
M. B. Monroe, F. S.
1621 Lehigh—
1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—J. H. Kinzey, R. S., 501 S.
3rd ave.
F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson av.
1613 Milton—E. E. Gaston, R. S.
Harry Floyd, F. S.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Kerkler, R. S., 914 E. 6th
R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.
1213 Mystic—Wm. Hilderbeard, R. S., Box 525.
B. F. Taylor, F. S.
1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
W. Sparks, F. S.
1508 Osceola—N. P. Hodgdon, R. S. and
F. S.
1084 Oskaleson—P. R. Swayque, R. S., 410 S. 1st
J. A. Harriman, F. S., 415 B. ave. W.
767 Ottumwa—W. R. Launing, R. S., 1106 N.
Elm st.
C. W. Cutler, F. S., 1215 West st.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S., 1207
8th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
552 Waterloo—W. D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust.
W. C. Bickelberg, F. S., Cor.
Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS

1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
W. F. Galliger, F. S.
253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 347.
753 Atchison—C. Grosjean, R. S.
E. B. Harman, F. S., 711 Kansas av.
1205 Chanute—J. H. Edmons, R. S.
W. O. Thomas, F. S., 121 Kansas av.
1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha.
Robert Woodbridge, F. S., E. 6th.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315
Maple st.
E. S. Harper, F. S., 509 E. 4th.
1224 Emporia—G. E. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Com-
mercial st.
W. E. Daniels, F. S., 1427 Merchant.
942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222
Scott ave.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb, R. S. and F. S.
285 Humboldt—
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th
1198 Independence—W. W. Addington, R. S.,
1129 W. Pine st.
J. J. Konz, F. S.
123 Iola—E. S. Abdill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut.
C. O. Churchill, F. S., 505 S. 2d st.
1509 " —C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
1342 Junction City—H. H. Hafner, R. S.
C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—H. Johnson, R. S., 1012
Scott ave.
G. Turner, F. S., 909 S. 13th.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
W. Dunn, F. S., 465 Locust st.
499 Leavenworth—N. E. Dawcs, R. S., 1113 N.
8th st.
G. McCaully, F. S., 217 1/2 N. 5th.
1556 Ottawa—C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Lo-
cust st.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2221 Belmont
avenue.
W. King, F. S., 1918 Clark av.
561 Pittsburg—J. A. Bradley, R. S., 303 E.
Washington.
W. Williamson, F. S., 307 W. Forrest.
1571 Salina—Oliver O. Richardson, F. S., 9th.
1001 Scammon—C. S. Martin, R. S.
Wm. Thompson, F. S., Box 43.
158 Topeka—H. A. Lewis, R. S.
R. M. Vanzant, F. S., Box 30.
1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413
S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. O. Peckham, R. S., 914 N.
Sante Fe ave.
W. E. Youngmeyer, F. S., 911 S.
Emporia ave.
1611 Wichita—J. W. Digwell, R. S., 211 S. To-
peka st.
W. R. Cooper, F. S.
1183 Winfield—Walter Baston, R. S.
Geo. Vandywater, F. S.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—C. L. Herren, R. S., S. Point, O.
W. R. Pelphry, F. S.
684 Bardwell—W. C. Hareison, R. S. and F. S.
725 Bowling Green—C. A. Campbell, R. S.
Thos. F. Hinton, F. S.
1542 Catlettsburg—Nat. Carnutt, F. S., Box 15.
641 Central City—G. M. York, R. S., Box 65.
L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box J.
712 Covington—Frank Lucas, R. S., 120 6th
st. Newport.
C. Glattig, F. S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
785 " —J. F. Muething, R. S., 136 Trevor.
J. Mautz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—W. S. Goyle, R. S.
J. H. Cullin, F. S.
851 Henderson—H. H. Rodman, R. S., 9 Julia.
J. D. Nordgaue, F. S., 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—E. H. Hester, R. S.
Jas. Western, F. S., 1006 E. 7th.
1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
J. A. Hanson, F. S.
1650 Lexington—J. F. Llewellyn, R. S., 62
Chestnut st.
Albert Miller, F. S.
1218 Ludlow—Wm. B. Slaick, R. S.
James Glaser, F. S.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
Mike Guelda, 1503 Hull st.
103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bay-
less ave.
C. J. Phillips, F. S., 2428 Rowan.
214 " (Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., 831 E.
Chestnut st.
Jacob Schneider, F. S., 915 East.
Chestnut st.
1369 " —Mike Steimle, R. S.
Edward Stone, F. S.
1506 Madisonville—E. P. P. Pool, F. S.
1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
Sam. Hurst, F. S.
698 Newport—W. H. Boyd, R. S., 1945 Wash-
ington ave.
J. Sexton, F. S., 9th and Patterson.
809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
J. Owen, F. S., 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark st.
Wm. H. Hester, F. S., 1303 Timble.
1352 Princeton—Ed. Shelton, R. S.
J. J. Jennings, F. S.
1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
B. R. Williams, F. S.

LOUISIANA

1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, F. S., Box 30.
1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205
Duncan st.
J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
W. T. Reeks, F. S., 308 Americast.
1495 Breaux Bridge—Alph Mouchet, F. S.
874 Jennings—B. Miller, R. S.
T. J. Woodworth, F. S.
1057 Lake Charles—Geo. L. Murphy, R. S., 1311
Hodget st.
E. L. Prewett, F. S.
868 Monroe—H. A. Henning, R. S., 710 Wash-
ington st.
E. W. Anderson, F. S., 710 Washing'n.
758 " —(Col.) B. H. McNear, R. S.
Wm. Barnes, F. S.
1494 Natchitoches—S. S. Simmons, R. S.
E. J. Starkins F. S.
1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
Clarence French, F. S.
76 New Orleans—P. W. Parr, R. S., 419 Dry-
odras st.
F. Duhrkap, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ, R. S. and F. S.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —S. A. Fuller, R. S., Box 261.
James Cannon, F. S., Box 261.
764 " —J. A. Frazier, R. S., 442 Maple.
P. F. Hartel, F. S., 442 Maple.
1279 " —(Mill) J. K. Stewart, R. S., 457
Murphy st.
D. D. Swindle, F. S., care People's
Drug Store.

MAINE

91 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., Box 198.
John P. Spaulding, F. S., Box 198.
1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont st.
W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Hol-
yoke st.
W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
459 Bar Harbor—George Gupitill, R. S., Mt.
Derat st.
N. Cheney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
1669 Chisholm—
1259 Gardiner—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope.
G. A. Jaquith, F. S., 76 Spring.
407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
1623 Livermore Falls—
517 Portland—S. H. Benner, R. S., 18 Ocean
ave., Woodford.
A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller, R. S. and F. S.
1189 Rumford Falls—Carl G. Thurston, R. S.
L. R. Neah, F. S., Box 704.
787 Skowhegan—C. W. Grovin, R. S.
M. S. Adams, F. S.
348 Waterville—J. Frank Partridge, R. S. and
F. S., 9 Western ave.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—W. H. Smith, R. S., 116 King
George st.
J. Gust, F. S., 150 West st.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R.
Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —G. Wooden, R. S., 1428 Preston.
G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith.
Wm. Keenan, F. S., 728 Aisquith.
44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813
N. Gay st.
H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford
avenue.
1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weidner, R. S., 1411
N. Mount st.
Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N.
Patterson Park ave.
1358 " —Wm. A. Parr, R. S., 1307 E. Town-
send st.
H. Ripple, F. S., 541 N. Wash-
ington st.
1598 " —Jos. K. Schilling, F. S.
1024 Cumberland—J. D. Rauck, R. S., 13 Cecelia.
W. S. Walton, F. S., 80 1/2 N. Centre.
1661 Frostburg—

- 1378 Hagerstown—E. H. Stouffer, R. S. and F. S., 306 N. Locust st.
 1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.
 1363 Salisbury—John J. Redden, R. S., 303 Naylor st.
 G. J. Meyers, F. S., 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

- 395 Adams—Victor King, R. S., Box, 1213.
 Geo. Kupperecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—R. K. Cool, R. S.
 Austin Poland, F. S.
 1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S. Station A.
 L. Bowen, F. S., 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—Willis Tibbitts, R. S., 41 Orange.
 Robt. Forbes, F. S., 41 Orange.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Br'klyn.
 33 " —J. E. Worcester, R. S., 987 Washington st.
 D. H. Deegon, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
 954 " —M. Silverman, R. S., 100 Poplar.
 J. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Belliceria.
 1096 " —(Floor Layers) George W. Servance, R. S., 28½ Myrtle st.
 A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 " —H. L. McAuby, R. S., 25 Josephine st., Dorchester.
 Ira W. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
 1573 " —Fred K. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 67 Roxbury—Wm. D. McIntosh, R. S., 120 Dacia st.
 J. McLaughlin, F. S., 35 Valentine.
 218 East Boston—C. McDonald, R. S., 76 Paris.
 C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
 386 Dorchester—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy.
 J. Lent, F. S., 23 Harbor View st.
 438 Brookline—J. J. Smith, R. S., 176 High.
 James Keefe, F. S., 9 High st. 1. nce.
 441 Cambridge—R. D. Sullivan, R. S., 386 Walker st.
 Ira F. Bowley, F. S., 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
 443 Chelsea—A. E. Prowse, R. S., 33 Cook av.
 P. S. Mulligan, F. S., 20 Poplar.
 625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., 11 Chary.
 P. A. Leslie, F. S., Box 70.
 629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
 F. Quessy, F. S., 83 Trull st.
 780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 326 Mountain ave., Revers.
 W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard av.
 821 Winthrop—Albert O. Wright, R. S., Thornton st.
 G. Livenstone, F. S., 31½ Hermon.
 846 Revere—John Hammond, R. S., Irving st.
 Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
 889 Allston—G. W. Clark, R. S., 15 Everett.
 G. R. England, F. S., 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
 938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundel st.
 M. B. Bryant, F. S., 4368 Washington.
 959 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
 J. J. Orman, F. S., B. Mattapan.
 1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., B. Saugus.
 Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chelsea st.
 S. V. McNeil, F. S., 376 Maverick st., B. Boston.
 1513 Beachmont—H. E. Mead, F. S., 741 Winthrop ave.
 1550 Braintree—W. H. Sherman, F. S.
 1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Smith, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.
 John H. Toomey, F. S., Wall st.
 624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner.
 Jos. J. Sheehy, F. S., 69 Florence.
 858 Clinton—J. A. Donovan, R. S., 125 Allen.
 Omar Harvey, F. S., 55 Boynton st.
 1123 Cohasset—L. J. Morris, R. S.
 Herbert R. Gott, F. S., Box 478.
 1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
 892 Dedham—F. A. Dix, R. S., E. Dedham.
 R. Carleton, F. S., 22 Church.
 1872 Easthampton—R. Parsons, R. S. and F. S., East st.
 223 Fall River—A. Sampson, R. S. and F. S., 203 Horton st.
 1305 " —(Fr.) Gus Bergeron, R. S., 196 S. Main st.
 Frank Moquin, F. S., 331 Ames.
 778 Fitchburg—J. W. C. Abotsen, 115 Myrtle.
 C. Patterson, F. S., 25 East st.
 860 Framingham—J. M. Clark, R. S., Wausau.
 kum st., Framingham.
 B. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 1335 Franklin—F. L. McDonald, R. S., Winter street.
 Wm. E. Barnes, F. S., 17 Garfield.
 570 Gardner—J. H. Lynch, R. S., 96 Greenwood st.
 Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centennial ave.
 J. C. Tuttle, F. S., Box 254.
 1045 Great Barrington—Scott Huntley, R. S., 54 Cresson ave.
 C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F. S., Elm st.
 1292 Hamilton—Chas. W. Holmes, R. S., Wendham Depot, Box 156.
 T. H. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Dep.
 82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren.
 Otis A. Hunt, F. S.
 424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hingham Center.
 H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
 Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, T. J. Marony, 109 Bowers st.
 390 " —J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.
 D. Laplante, F. S., 529 Summer.
 656 " —P. J. Driscoll, R. S., 53 Chestnut.
 Harry Hawkins, F. S., 646 East.
 400 Hudson—R. P. Hurlburt, R. S.
 Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., Box 125.
 1645 Hull—Hyde Park—C. G. Hall, R. S., 17 Brainard.
 J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park.
 111 Lawrence—M. F. Scanlon, R. S., 16 Fitz.
 J. Labelle, F. S., 451 Broadway.
 551 " —(Fr.) Theodore Bladeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.
 Frank Provencal, F. S., 142 Arlington st.
 1566 " —(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park.
 1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
 370 Lenox—A. J. Morrison, R. S.
 P. H. Cannavan, F. S., Box 27.
 794 Leominster—D. W. Shalin, R. S., 68 Church st.
 F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.

- 49 Lowell—John Carmichael, R. S., 27 Ellsworth st.
 Jos. A. Pion, F. S., 309 W. 6th st.
 1610 " (Fr.) Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
 688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar st., W. Lynn.
 G. Blood, F. S., 20 Emery st., Saugus.
 1041 " —C. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill avenue.
 M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st.
 1654 Mansfield—A. H. Deane, R. S., Box 289.
 E. C. Coddling, F. S.
 962 Marblehead—Geo. C. Crowell, R. S., 41 Hawkes st.
 R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., Newton street.
 Wilfred Bonin, F. S., Church st.
 Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—Fred Patten, R. S., 407 Pleasant street.
 C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 777 Medford—Edw. Smith, R. S., 180 Salem.
 C. R. Colluppy, F. S., 1196 Broadway, Somerville.
 831 Arlington—L. A. Peppard, R. S., 475 Massachusetts st.
 S. Clow, F. S., Box 290, Lexington.
 885 Woburn—W. B. Richardson, R. S., 56 Montvale st.
 Geo. H. Peppard, F. S., 14 Court st.
 991 Winchester—E. L. Powers, R. S., 230 Main st.
 L. Taylor, F. S., 47 Cutting st.
 762 Quincy—C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave., Wallaceton.
 W. B. Adams, F. S., 2 Hill st.
 1675 " —S. A. Ward, F. S.
 1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
 862 Wakefield—Chas. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.
 W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 Milford—Jas. Haines, R. S., Hiland st.
 Wm. C. Waters, F. S., 27 Pond st.
 847 Natick—Nelson Carter, R. S., Western av.
 F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.
 Elias W. Adams, F. S.
 1021 New Bedford—A. G. Chase, R. S., 20 Howard avenue.
 J. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17½ Boardman st.
 G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. District Council, Thos. J. King, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 275 " —Thos. Williams, R. S., 24 Emerald.
 Henry Jonah, F. S., 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 1600 " —(Mill) Alex. G. Nicholson, F. S., 250 California st.
 680 Newton Centre—W. S. McPherson, R. S., 99 Craft St. N. Ville.
 James Vachon, F. S., 16 Albion.
 708 West Newton—H. R. Robblee, R. S., 19 Melrose ave., Aubarnadde.
 J. Christie, F. S., Box 744.
 193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, R. S. and F. S., 243 River st.
 1653 North Cambridge—W. B. Bryantton, R. S., 139 Hamilton.
 C. A. White, F. S., 36 Reed st.
 351 Northampton—J. P. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm.
 J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Henry Holmes, R. S. and F. S.
 North Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, J. H. Reed, 19 Lawrence st., Danvers, Mass.
 South Shore—Sec. Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st. Quincy, Mass.
 878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 78 State st.
 A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—P. H. Hooper, R. S., 116 Locust.
 G. B. McRae, F. S.
 924 Manchester—Ed. McQuarrie, R. S.
 Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 510.
 888 Salem—D. L. Brown, F. S., 15 Fairmont.
 J. H. Reed, F. S., Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
 866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.
 F. M. Prescott, F. S., 93 Hill st.
 444 Plattsfield—J. T. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlburt.
 Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's Place.
 1167 Scituate—C. N. Morse, R. S., Egypt, Mass.
 A. W. Totman, F. S.
 861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.
 Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
 Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.
 A. Ostigny, F. S., 48 Keith st.
 177 " —Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.
 W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
 1105 " —(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Fine st.
 J. F. Moran, F. S., 57 Bell ave., Merrick.
 685 Chicopee—Alfred Rivest, R. S., 6 Chestnut.
 Frank Blanchard, F. S., 238 School.
 1063 Steughton—P. O. Fowler, R. S., Box 1068.
 B. S. Capen, F. S., Box 1013.
 1035 Taunton—S. L. Berry, R. S., 224 Broadway avenue.
 C. E. Cornell, F. S., 41 Kilton st.
 1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 Waltham—Simon Reine, R. S., 296 River.
 O. C. Dodge, F. S., 4 Grove st.
 1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, F. S., 30 Prospect st.
 1227 " —P. J. Flynn, R. S. and F. S., 33 Calvary st.
 1102 Watertown—C. F. Collett, R. S., 12 Taylor street.
 Gus Lindstrom, F. S., 31 Spring.
 823 Webster—B. H. Carpenter, R. S.
 Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
 L. H. Andrews, F. S., 11 Green ave.
 979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, R. S. and F. S., Box 108.
 1018 Whitman—R. T. Barry, R. S.
 B. A. Vaughan, F. S.
 Worcester—Secretary of District Council, H. J. Sears, 34 Crystal st.
 23 " —Edw. F. Brady, R. S., 23 Austin.
 J. Cheatham, F. S., 88 Providence.
 408 " —(Fr.) Wilfrid Ratti, R. S., 19 Douglas street.
 F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington st.
 720 " —(Swedish) Gilbert Newman, R. S., 115½ Eastern ave.
 Nels Erickson, F. S., 151 Vernon.
 877 " —(Mill) R. T. Marsh, R. S., 244 Pleasant st.
 R. H. Coates, F. S., 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

- 984 Adrian—H. S. Fien, R. S., 10 Cherry st.
 W. F. Mooney, F. S., 8 Tabor st.
 512 Ann Arbor—W. Olney, R. S., 503 Fountain st.
 Walter Keddle, F. S., 54 Detroit st.
 871 Battle Creek—H. S. Allen, R. S., 53 Pearl.
 Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—Thomas Toohey, R. S., Rural Route No. 2.
 E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney st.
 898 Benton Harbor—M. Randle, R. S.
 H. Graff, F. S., 111 Madison ave.
 1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter, R. S. and F. S.
 535 Cadillac—Fred Edgell, F. S.
 797 Charlevoix—F. A. Butler, R. S.
 Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
 1540 Charlotte—Fred Wygants, F. S., 315 Warren avenue.
 1095 Cheboygan—Albert Jewell, R. S.
 Eugene Wansord, F. S.
 1020 Delray—J. P. Robinson, R. S.
 John A. Bellis, F. S.
 Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
 19 " —Francis Fildev, R. S., 319 Harrison st.
 J. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
 303 " —O. Friedland, R. S. and F. S., 330 Hunt st.
 1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
 Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
 1572 " —(Car Builders) A. Wasaskie, F. S.
 1371 Dowagiac—W. A. Purkey, R. S., 301 1st av.
 Hy. W. East, F. S., 204 Main st.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Erick, R. S. and F. S.
 1194 Escanaba—Emil Erickson, R. S., 208 Sarah st.
 Charles Franzene, F. S., 1022 4th.
 643 Flint—Harry Homes, R. S., 519 Margaret.
 Edwin Shannon, F. S., 1500 Beach.
 1687 Gladwin—Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
 335 Grand Rapids—Fred Hess, R. S., Box 24, Station F.
 J. F. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
 1330 " —F. R. Rivers, R. S., 251 Highland avenue.
 S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 " —H. P. Hausen, R. S., 194 Cass av.
 Theo. Pearson, F. S., 199 Sinclair.
 1493 " —(Mil) Abel N. Kinzenger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette st.
 Ebenezer Childs, F. S., 739 N. College avenue.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
 1254 Harbor Springs—Ed. I. Powers, R. S.
 George A. Irish, F. S.
 1412 Holland—A. Nobel, F. S., 30 W. 14th st.
 1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
 Joseph Kieler, F. S., Hancock, Mich.
 1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
 B. E. Westfall, F. S.
 1655 Ishpeming—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
 C. W. Davis, F. S., 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—R. W. Ostrander, R. S., 602 Axtell st.
 H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
 1008 Lansing—J. K. Moore, F. S., 319 Hillsdale.
 1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S.
 Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
 958 Marquette—John Bloom, R. S. and F. S., 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—J. N. Lisse, R. S., Box 626.
 Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
 1164 Midland—A. B. Cummingher, R. S.
 Geo. A. Bugbee, F. S.
 674 Mt. Clemens—Geo. W. Ayer, F. S.
 173 Munising—James Duffey, R. S.
 A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—Geo. Danay, F. S., 58 Allen st.
 O. B. Taylor, F. S., 15 Bourbon.
 609 Onaway—H. L. Foye, R. S. and F. S.
 1077 Owosso—Ellis Van Gieson, R. S., Washington st.
 L. M. Burch, F. S., 633 Woodlawn av.
 791 Petoske—W. A. Pray, R. S., 517 Charlevoix st.
 J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan av.
 1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choate, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.
 B. J. Klumpp, F. S., Oakland and Winsor sts.
 585 Port Huron—E. E. Reed, R. S., 734 Division.
 C. E. Seeback, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—E. L. Krause, R. S., 315 Coral.
 P. Frisch, F. S., 623 Atwater.
 334 " —James Anderson, R. S., 321 N. Porter st.
 A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th, E. S.
 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—J. A. Wilson, R. S., 504 Basterday ave.
 A. Stowell, F. S., 227 Magazine st.
 1080 South Haven—A. A. Stafford, R. S., Box 205.
 H. Leeson, F. S., 1007 Cook av.
 1551 Three Rivers—David Stahl, F. S., 232 5th avenue.
 226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
 E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
 814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., 75 Orange st.
 A. L. Blissing, F. S., 146 4th.
 1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, R. S. and F. S., 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

- 1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243 Charles st.
 L. H. Hassing, F. S.
 1634 Crookston—Chas. Johnson, R. S.
 John Hair, F. S.
 Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
 361 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 R. 5th street.
 S. T. Skrove, F. S., 1508 E. 5th st.
 951 Brainerd—W. J. Landon, R. S., 1503 N. E. 13th street.
 R. Ranson, F. S., 1012 Kingwood.
 1328 Hibbing—Henry Little, R. S., Box 128.
 H. L. Hodquin, F. S.
 1679 Little Falls—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.
 992 Mankato—W. S. Nichols, R. S., 814 Charles.
 C. Keith, F. S., 235 Lock st.
 1665 " —Edw. Welch, R. S. and F. S., 110 Crass st.
 7 " —J. F. Brown, R. S., 420 19th ave., S. E.
 J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
 548 " —(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S., 1011 E. 19th st.
 Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 415 W. 26th street.
 1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs.) A. B. Hazeltine, F. S., 501 6th, S. E.

- 980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., 101 W. Division st.
 Frank Taylor, F. S.
 930 St. Cloud—F. A. Albrecht, R. S.
 H. P. Steckling, F. S., 709 17½ ave., St. Cloud.
 957 Stillwater—J. T. Hudson, R. S., 716 W. Oak street.
 John Zengerle, F. S., 607 S. 4th st.
 87 St. Paul—Chas. Bovaird, 715 Cherokee Avenue.
 J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
 1536 Two Harbors—R. T. Tubman, F. S.
 1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, F. S.
 307 Winona—C. J. Villemont, R. S., 564 Sioux.
 E. Rohweder, F. S., 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

- 1348 Brook Haven—R. E. Dale, R. S.
 C. B. Stringer, F. S.
 1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
 S. O. Sumrial, F. S.
 1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Woods, R. S., 441 W. 4th street.
 A. S. Waller, F. S.
 1532 " —H. Wells, F. S.
 824 Jackson—R. E. McCleave, R. S., 208 Earl avenue.
 E. C. Mores, F. S.
 848 McComb City—W. B. Butler, R. S.
 A. R. Nettersville, F. S.
 446 Meridian—C. Cast, R. S., 141 W. 6th.
 W. R. Bunyard, F. S., Box 28.
 1366 " —(Col.) W. M. Crafford, R. S., 1324 31st avenue.
 J. C. Payne, F. S., 1322 35th av.
 619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homichitta st.
 1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.
 E. E. Jordan, F. S.
 1606 " —(Col.) Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St. Catherine st.
 970 Vicksburg—(Col.) D. L. Walker, R. S., Box 28.
 T. B. King, F. S., Box 198.
 1047 " —Martin Haller, R. S., Main st.
 Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.

MISSOURI

- 1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton, R. S. and F. S.
 1303 California—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E. Cherry st.
 P. M. Hall, F. S.
 566 Charleston—W. L. Simpson, R. S.
 F. G. Withers, F. S.
 1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland, R. S. and F. S.
 1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401 Alexandria ave.
 T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun.
 1522 Doniphan—D. T. Lackey, F. S.
 922 Farmington—G. P. Ware, R. S., Box 209.
 L. A. Short, F. S., Box 209.
 721 Flat River—Jas. Holliday, R. S.
 J. C. Beard, F. S.
 1285 Green City—Wm. Kidwell, R. S.
 C. G. Smart, F. S.
 607 Hannibal—H. Foster, R. S., 308 Madison.
 M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Centre.
 945 Jefferson City—C. Englebrecht, R. S., 212 Pine st.
 L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Cenere st.
 311 Joplin—E. B. Waterhouse, R. S., 211 Moffet ave.
 C. S. Albright, F. S., 2012 Park st.
 4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442 Bellefontaine ave.
 J. E. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
 48 Kirksville—J. A. Barris, R. S.
 B. E. Seca, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
 1329 Kirkswood—John Berg, R. S.
 Peter C. Bopp, F. S., Box 153.
 1177 Marcelline—J. W. Porter, R. S., Box 84.
 W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
 934 Marshall—A. D. Hightshoe, R. S., 460 W. Marion st.
 Clay Lemon, F. S., 766 S. Lafayette avenue.
 1643 Mendenmines—M. J. Walter, F. S.
 1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
 L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
 1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W. Hunter st.
 G. Mabry, F. S., 530 S. College st.
 1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
 Richard Phelon, F. S.
 740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, R. S., Box 226.
 Albert Bartlett, F. S., Box 226.
 1049 Poplar Bluff—A. E. Scassdale, R. S.
 I. D. De Lapp, F. S.
 1591 South St. Joseph—A. T. Quick, F. S., 625 Colorado ave.
 875 Sloans Point—L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
 978 Springfield—A. B. McKinzie, R. S., 2261 Wassaula st.
 T. P. Mann, F. S., care Gulf Car Shops.
 St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, C. E. Leslie, 1206 S. 19th st.
 110 " —Wm. Zimmerman, R. S., 1228 N. 15th st.
 R. C. Light, F. S., 2717 Pattee st.
 1591 South St. Joseph—A. J. Quick, F. S., 625 Col. ave., St. Joseph.
 St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.
 5 " —(Ger.) Henry F. Rohlfing, R. S., 3418 Minnesota, Box 63.
 Chas. Thon, F. S., 329 Wil.
 45 " —(Ger.) Englebrecht, R. S., 257 N. 21st st.
 H. Rosenbaum, F. S., 1801 Warren.
 47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Greenwald, R. S., 2821 Wyoming st.
 Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
 78 " —Andrew J. Malone, R. S., 3032 Vine Grove ave.
 C. J. Swank, F. S., 1306 Olive st.
 257 " —Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4036 Easton ave.
 G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand avenue.
 578 " —W. G. Cole, R. S., 2735 Clark av.
 D. T. Curi, F. S., 4031 Finney av.
 1100 " —John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Minnesota ave.
 Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
 1011 " —A. H. Ruth, R. S., 116 9th st., Luxemburg, Mo.
 W. T. Smith, F. S., 6215 S. 7th.
 1596 " —(Mill) Anton Relhien, R. S., 915 Park ave.
 1206 Trenton—R. S. Souther, R. S., 1305 Elm.
 M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shauklin av.

MONTANA

- 88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
 C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
 112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, R. S., Box 623.
 W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.

- 286 Great Falls—A. J. Edmueter, R. S., 1120 7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Charles Oleson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—H. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 30.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalspell—G. H. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave. W.
W. F. Ludwig, F. S.
1302 Lewiston—J. W. Rowe, R. S.
John A. Bitler, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt, R. S. & F. S.
816 Lethrop—Charles Perry, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, R. S. and F. S.
Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—J. A. Underwood, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

- 1286 Beatrice—G. W. Gilbert, R. S., 1521 Market.
Thomas Irvine, F. S., 1525 Ella st.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairburg—K. C. Tackley, R. S., Box 429.
George Vickers, F. S.
1395 Fremont—Christensen, F. S.
1386 Grand Island—J. D. Harrison, R. S., 113 W. 10th st.
E. F. Bruce, F. S., 315 W. 10th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pinest.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A st.
1306 "—E. B. Rickard, R. S., 1222 S. 14th.
R. T. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 "—(Mill) T. E. King, R. S., 1540 Nst
C. W. Axtell, F. S., 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—A. J. Noblit, R. S., 6th av.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 1024 S. 40th
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—J. F. Whitelock, R. S., 518 N. 25th st.
C. M. Williamson, F. S., 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

- 971 Reno—Dan Morton, R. S.
Pat Shea, F. S., 111 Commercial Row.
1393 "—Rube E. Gillespie, R. S., 403 Center street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- 1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Claremont, N. H.
Aba Town, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Monetone, R. S., 6 Princeton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 66 6th st.
E. A. Chick, F. S., 4 Baker st.
1222 Franklin—A. W. Emirson, R. S., Central P. O. Box 766.
Napoleon Carberneau, F. S.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High st.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 567 West st.
931 Manchester—W. H. Patton, R. S., 165 Sagamore st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wilder st.
1289 West Ferry—B. G. McCoy, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY

- 1002 Arlington—S. R. Hopkins, R. S., 76 Bennett ave.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—Rufus Hulsart, R. S., 82 Mt. Herman Way, Ocean Grove.
C. E. Hoffman, F. S., Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—B. S. Bonham, R. S., 7 N. Florida ave.
J. Neill, F. S., 130 S. Tennessee av.
1619 "—(Mill Workers) Peter Mann, F. S., 141 N. Mt. Vernon ave.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208.
R. Lewis, F. S., Box 208.
1067 Belleville—Geo. Vanderbeek, R. S., 4 Ellwood ave., Newark.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—Willis Bloodgrass, R. S.
R. D. Whitlock, F. S., Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—J. L. Reeves, R. S.
Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East av.
1489 Burlington—Jos. R. Decamp, R. S., 12 Federal st.
John M. Shull, F. S., 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—Geo. H. Chamberlin, R. S., 901 Bideman st.
C. Wolverton, F. S., 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy st.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
1443 Englewood—Theo. A. Dubois, R. S., West.
Gilbert A. Faurot, F. S.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.
A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106 Boiling Spring ave.
Alfred King, F. S., Riverside ave.
1253 Gladstone—Wm. Sherer, R. S.
Geo. Philhower, F. S., Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—Frank Summerman, R. S., Box 180.
John C. Kirchner, F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Woodbury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—John Schwenker, R. S., Warren st.
C. A. Kays, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—John Mueller, R. S., 56 Lincoln Place.
T. Wilson, R. S., 1087 Springfield av.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S., Hamilton st.
Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—O. Mounstry, R. S., 72 Garden.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 75 Hancock ave., J. C. H.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., Monestary st.
Wm. Orlerson, F. S., 589 23d st., W. New York.

Jersey City—Sec'y District Council, Alfred B. Stewart, 13 Nevins st.

- 139 "—Geo. Devine, R. S., 124 S. Pauls.
G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Community paw avenue.
118 "—(Mill) J. P. McCormack, R. S., 551 Grand st.
F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., F. S., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 "—C. Steingraber, R. S., 15 Giles ave., Marion, Jersey City.
Wm. Haefman, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 "—Louis Belanger, R. S., 220 4th st.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247 Hancock av. Jersey City H'gts.
157 "—(Stairs) Dewitt Staats, R. S., 411 Stevens st., W. H.
W. Miltenberge, F. S., 159 Hancock ave.
1453 "—S. P. Duris, R. S., Westwood R. F. D. No. 1, N. J.
A. P. Post, F. S., 171 Wallington ave. (Wallington), Bergen Co., N. Y.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dinersten, F. S., 87 W. 51st.
486 "—John J. Rocks, R. S., 602 ave. D.
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
151 Long Branch—A. Lindley, R. S.
Chas. E. Brown, F. S., Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—Walker Robinson, R. S., Central ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, R. S. and F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
638 Morristown—J. C. Vandye, R. S., 5 Speedwell Place.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 "—Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 90 Washington st.
Geo. Herschman, Jr. F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.
119 "—B. W. Hobbie, R. S., 171 Somerset.
S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) Gottlieb Essig, R. S., 73 Westcott st.
148 "—C. Herman, F. S., 73 Westcott st.
H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly avenue.
306 "—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.
A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. 2d st.
723 "—(Ger.) G. F. Kurrle, R. S., 106 14th ave.
G. Arndt, F. S., 330 S. 10th st.
1209 "—(Mill) J. W. Peck, R. S., 136 Mem ave., E. Orange.
J. Kohl, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294 Snayham st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—M. L. Howell, R. S., 41 Water.
G. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta av.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic.
M. Morlock, F. S., 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.
325 "—Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192 Hamburg ave.
S. Sixt, F. S., 189 Hamilton av.
1036 "—Chas. Blewett, R. S., 334 11th av.
Krine Englishman, F. S., 125 N. 2d st.
345 "—(Mill) Daniel Young, R. S., 49 River st.
J. Barbour, F. S., 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral Springs ave.
J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
1157 "—Davis Krugman, R. S., 172 Jefferson st.
Paul Markewitz, F. S., 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas. G. Donahue, R. S., 23 Guavin st.
W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—L. R. Fisher, R. S., and F. S., 183 Lewis st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.
Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—H. Havens, R. S.
A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alexandria st.
A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.
Geo. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—A. Storms, R. S.
John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
455 Somerville—J. E. Lewis, R. S., 117 High st.
B. Opdyke, F. S., 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—M. Tagg, R. S., George st.
Howard Bright, F. S.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S.
W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler.
J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
602 "—(Mill) Everett Ziegler, F. S., 226 Passiac st., S. Trenton.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—J. F. Cosgrave, R. S., 531 Franklin st.
H. Zimmerman, F. S., 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Peterman, R. S., 334 Pearl st.
John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323 Faltoute ave.
W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S., 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—W. M. Scardefield, R. S., 265 Main st.
F. C. Hulbert, F. S., 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—J. E. Dearmer, R. S., 32 Moyart st.
M. H. Dupue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Bulevar st.
J. E. Burgess, F. S., 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

- 1159 Alamogordo—J. W. Lovelady, R. S., Box 43.
T. D. Anderson, F. S., Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., Gen'l Delivery.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 N. 2d
East Las Vegas—C. J. Hubbard, R. S., 614 12th st.
W. J. Pachel, F. S.
1362 Portales—Warren Regan, R. S.
A. J. Stuart, F. S.
511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 42.
M. M. Woodruff, F. S., Box 755.

NEW YORK

- 1054 Addison—E. L. Alber, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
274 Albany—Chas. Marshall, R. S., 215 Delaware ave.
L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 357 Central ave.
J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman
1446 "—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van Wort ave.
Thos. R. Drane, F. S., 82 2d st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
6 Amsterdam—L. H. McClumpha, R. S., 51 Union st.
A. L. Broeffie, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—Harry J. Painter, R. S., 19 Elm.
Wm. H. Hickey, F. S., 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinville—C. J. Loneragan, R. S.
Joseph McCarthy, F. S.
1321 Ballston Spa—Geo. Bishop, R. S.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—Geo. Holcbin, R. S., Box 94.
J. Lehman, F. S., 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S., Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.
1052 Blaisdell—W. F. Jones, R. S.
Otto Bush, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 27 Ferguson ave.
9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.
R. D. Harry, F. S., 203 Front av.
132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.
E. Miller, F. S., 77 Urban st.
355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.
M. Stahl, F. S., 214 Strauss st.
374 "—J. H. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.
E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 220 Purdy.
Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
1345 "—T. C. Hoey, R. S., 112 Brinkman.
Geo. Langdon, F. S., 568 Williams.
1377 "—J. G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson.
A. Falk, F. S., 567 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—William Dinehart, R. S., 69 Bristol st.
Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—H. O. Evans, R. S. and F. S., Box 304.
1109 Catekill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F. S., Box 274.
1578 Chautauque—C. Dorn, R. S. and F. S.
368 Clayton—Edward Page, R. S.
J. A. Perry, F. S.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, R. S., and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—C. A. Barlow, R. S., Box 78.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 254.
491 Corinth—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S.
Jesse P. Belden, F. S.
700 Corning—C. F. Doud, R. S., 181 E. 2d st.
Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, R. S. and F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., 617 Lancaster st., Lancaster, N. Y.
A. Rupperecht, F. S., Lancaster.
649 Dobbs Ferry—John H. Soenicksen, R. S.
Harry J. Roth, F. S.
466 Duakirk—Cornelius Gast, R. S., 141 W. 6th st.
Ed. L. Gunther, F. S., 513 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—Ed. Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor.
A. Evans, F. S., 346 Irvine pl.
1615 Fine View—G. E. Frazier, F. S.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.
John F. O'Brien, F. S.
673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S.
Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.
754 Fulton—A. B. Church, R. S., 214 Utica st.
E. Schenck, F. S., 12 N. W. 1st.
187 Geneva—N. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps st.
M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, R. S. and F. S., 21 Chester st.
1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and F. S., 63 Walnut st.
1107 Gloversville—Geo. H. Noble, R. S., 77 2d avenue.
W. C. Cottrell, F. S., 10 Hamilton.
1030 Gouverneur—J. W. West, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.
1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
380 Herkimer—Edw. Fuller, R. S., 125 N. Washington st.
T. Howe, F. S., 445 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Aug. Schaefer, R. S.
D. Kensler, F. S., Westbury.
1075 Hudson—C. B. Macy, R. S., 844 Columbia ave.
F. S. De La Mater, F. S., 340 Warren.
1261 Ilion—W. T. Oakes, R. S., Box 467.
Geo. Carlisle, F. S., Box 467.
149 Irvington—Alex H. Smith, R. S., Box 187.
H. G. French, F. S., 8 N. C st.
357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—Davis Martin, R. S., 46 S. Perry st.
H. Davenport, F. S., 13 E. Madison avenue.
251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., Chester st.
J. D. Chipp, F. S., 150 Clinton ave.
1560 "—(Mill) W. P. Roosa, R. S., 160 Chumdorf st.
Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 160 Ten Broeck ave.
518 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, R. S. and F. S., Box 16.
591 Little Falls—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 00 Lansing st.
A. E. Coville, R. S., 16 High st.
289 Lockport—S. J. Sweet, R. S., 149 Price st.
Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.

- 1274 Malone—F. W. Gentle, R. S., 17 Ft. Covington.
543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
Thos. Russell, F. S.
1438 Massena—J. M. Loan, R. S.
L. D. Watson, F. S.
1576 Mechanicsville—F. B. Lane, F. S., Box 528.
574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.
Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—H. R. Beebe, R. S.
Miram S. Tripp, F. R.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S.
Walter Sellick, F. S.
646 Newark—John T. Leggett, R. S. and F. S.
301 Newburg—L. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller.
J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick st.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. B. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 "—Adam Kirchopp, R. S., 43 Washington ave.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.
718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin avenue.
Fred Simpson, F. S., 94 Church.
New York City—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.
K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison av.
56 "—(Floor Layers) D. E. Gallagher, R. S., 1243 5th ave., Brooklyn.
A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d.
64 "—A. A. White, R. S., 809 Washington st.
W. T. Ryan, F. S., 306 E. 33d st.
200 "—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 193 Madison st.
J. Goldfarb, F. S., 1344 Park av.
240 "—John H. Nash, R. S., 160 E. 86th.
T. Forrester, F. S., 1494 Lexington avenue.
309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Benj. Fried, R. S., 2978 Bainbridge ave., rear 201st st., Bronx.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st.
340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.
375 "—H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 54th.
—(Ger.) P. Wenz, R. S., 319 Patterson, W. Hoboken, N. J.
382 "—Hy Ortland, F. S., 354 E. 85th.
—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th.
John Lussen, F. S., 220 E. 82d.
457 "—(Scan) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 156 E. 100th st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st.
468 "—John Andrews, R. S., 17 Greenwich ave.
473 "—W. J. Doyle, F. S., 183 E. 7th st.
—Geo. Klineop, R. S., 317 W. 20th.
Herman J. Hunter, F. S., 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 "—Jos. Mouten, R. S., 774 E. 150th.
James T. Kelly, F. S., 2 Marshall st., Metropolitan, L. I.
497 "—(Ger.) Bernhard Greger, R. S., 506 E. 81st st.
509 "—L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st.
—Thos. Smith, R. S., 1500 Lexington avenue.
513 "—T. McQueen, F. S., 271 E. 78th.
—(Ger.) Chas. Petes, R. S., 317 E. 59th st.
P. Rheinhardt, F. S., 1501 Av. A.
575 "—(Stair) John Finley, R. S., 881 E. 161st st.
H. Blot, F. S., 772 E. 163d st.
707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st.
715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst avenue.
724 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d av.
J. H. Browne, F. S., 44 E. 10th.
774 "—Thos. Brogan, R. S., 236 W. 134th.
I. T. Nittke, F. S., 456 W. 20th.
Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, P. J. Heney, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
12 "—Wm. Wald, R. S., 195 Palmetto.
T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, R. S. and F. S., 332 Hamburg avenue.
109 "—L. F. McCormick, R. S., 70 Douglas st.
B. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck av.
126 "—M. J. Casey, R. S. and F. S., 228 Monitor.
147 "—John Paton, R. S., 118 Truxton.
Geo. Spuler, F. S., 306 Grant ave.
175 "—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto.
R. F. Billson, F. S., 727 Monroe.
247 "—Thos. Garevin, R. S., 33 Clairmont ave.
W. Schweikert, F. S., 516 Carlton avenue.
258 "—John Tonies, R. S., 372½ Pulaski st.
291 "—M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st.
—(Ger.) Peter Bahnsen, R. S., 194 Broadway.
F. Forster, F. S., 1057 Flushing avenue.
381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic avenue.
B. French, F. S., 14 Kane Place.
451 "—A. J. Conestock, R. S., 194 Wiloughby ave.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Classon av.
471 "—Philip Henry, R. S., 57 Butler st.
Pred Small, F. S., 202 58th st.
639 "—G. F. S. Molkin, R. S., 1043 40th.
August Sohns, F. S., 166 53d st.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S., 506 18th st.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st.
1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Dexter's Hotel, Bowery Island.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's Flats, Coney Island.
Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, G. N. Fisher, 1112 E. 165th.
387 "—S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d avenue.
464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, F. S., 1036 Stebbins ave.
478 "—C. R. Nagel, F. S., 668 Courtlandt ave.
40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman st.

- 172 New York City—Westchester—J. E. Pettit, F. S., Elliott ave., Throgs Neck.

212 " Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, F. S., 136 W. Lincoln ave.

498 " —W. T. Wood, F. S., 37 Stevens avenue.

598 " Williamsburgh—C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th street.

—Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Otis D. McKay, Box 53, Inwood, L. I.

906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rockaway.

John Oliver, F. S., Box 142.

640 College Point, L. I.—Alfred Frommelt, R. S. P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th.

507 Corona, L. I.—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floit st.

P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13.

81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151.

E. Ward, F. S., 265 Central ave.

714 Flushing, L. I.—John Vandewater, R. S., 318 Bayside ave.

F. S. Field, F. S., 154 New Locust st.

1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—Oscar Ritchard, R. S. A. Erickson, F. S., Box 267.

907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and F. S., Box 33.

613 Jamaica, L. I.—John Fulton, R. S., 139 Minor ave.

Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46.

34 Long Island City, L. I.—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st.

John Engel, F. S., 141 Newton Road.

983 Freeport, L. I.—H. L. Hill, R. S.

H. E. Van Wicken, F. S.

Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st. West Brighton, S. I.

601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—Rob't Hutchinson, R. S., Avene, N. Y.

C. Schultz, F. S., Box 90.

128 Whitestone, L. I.—Oscar Hertel, R. S.

Henry Hey, F. S.

901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Geo. W. Dow, F. S.

Thos. Tuttliff, F. S., 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.

324 Woodside, L. I.—R. O. Thiry, R. S., 157 Main st., Astoria, L. I.

Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372.

606 Port Richmond—James W. Main, R. S., 65 Castleton st.

Wm. Houseman, F. S., Columbia st., West Brighton.

567 Stapleton, S. I.—A. B. Willis, R. S.

P. J. Klec, F. S., 156 Targee st.

1388 Tottenville, S. I.—Frank Volk, R. S., Castleton Corners.

W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, S. I.

Niagara Falls—Sec. Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1324 Ashland ave., Lockport.

322 " —W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1324 Ashland ave., Lockport.

J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.

1555 " —Fred Whitaker, F. S., McHoon avenue.

1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, R. S. and F. S., Massena, N. Y.

369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.

W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.

1877 No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson st.

J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.

107 Norwick—James Cummings, R. S., Maple street.

Ira Robb, F. S., 26 Mitchell st.

474 Nyack—Jerom Hasbroock, R. S.

R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.

1354 Ogdensburg—John J. Delaney, 41 Covington street.

C. A. Sharp, F. S., 41 Covington.

101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 5 Sand st.

C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.

546 Olean—W. B. Wescott, R. S., Box 32.

M. A. Foster, F. S., Box 32.

1243 Onondaga—W. A. Webster, R. S., 41 Main.

J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.

447 Ossining—E. Wasburn, R. S., Everett av.

Alfred Selberger, F. S., Doll ave.

747 Oswego—J. C. Brenner, R. S., 143 W. Onondia st.

Elmer B. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.

163 Peekskill—H. H. Pierce, R. S., 506 Harrison avenue.

John Worthington, F. S., 507 Smith.

Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.

Evert Brown, F. S.

1407 Perry—G. W. Abrams, R. S., Box 309.

Eugene Stanton, F. S., Box 309.

1115 Pleasantville—Louis Brooks, R. S.

Otto Brier, F. S.

77 Portchester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605.

J. Hoffman, F. S., 211 Chestnut st.

1135 Port Jefferson—Isaac B. Jones, R. S.

J. W. Denton, F. S., Setanket, L. I.

1145 Port Jervis—Geo. H. Post, R. S., 63 Hudson street.

Frank R. Starret, F. S., 7 Fall st.

203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winnikee avenue.

F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Hamilton.

Rochester—Secretary of District Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.

72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Av. A.

B. F. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.

179 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehrli, R. S., 27 Carl street.

T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.

281 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehrli, R. S., 20 Joiner st.

Adam Fey, F. S., 25 Yale st.

1016 Rome—F. G. Wilcox, R. S., 109 N. George.

Fred C. Evans, F. S., 504 Lock.

573 Rye—John Reardon, R. S., Grace Church street.

J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.

1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Hairland, R. S., 43 River st.

B. La Pau, F. S., 36 Lacrosse st.

600 Saranac Lake—Sidney Gale, R. S.

L. W. Divine, F. S.

1015 Saratoga Springs—Herbert Portham, R. S., 171 Burkman.

W. C. Stoddard, F. S., 33 York ave.

412 Sayville, L. I.—F. Murdoch, R. S., Box 83.

E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.

146 Schenectady—W. A. Ripley, R. S., 1205 Albany st.

Chas. S. Doyle, F. S., 307 State.

963 " —(Mill) Elias H. Wager, R. S., 6 Hilderbrandt.

H. Glenn, F. S., 101 Mohawk Scotia.

835 Seneca Falls—Jas. W. Adkinson, R. S., 42 Porter st.

B. McKevitt, F. S., 3 Washington.

853 Silver Creek—Walter R. Bennett, R. S.

Charles Dissenback, F. S.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.

15 " —(Ger.) Chas. Brucher, R. S., 113 Briggs st.

H. Werner, F. S., 201 Rowland.

26 " —P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 304 Whitfield street.

E. B. Battey, F. S., 517 E. Genesee.

192 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.

Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 626 Vine.

1162 Suffera—J. B. Hunter, R. S.

J. J. Everson, F. S.

895 North Tarrytown—H. B. Richardson, R. S., Montvale ave.

Walter Wright, F. S., 44 Wilder.

1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.

Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.

78 Troy—T. McClellan, R. S., 29 Ingalls ave.

James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.

636 " —(Mill) Robert Fian, R. S., 1915 7th ave., Watervliet, N. Y.

A. Bufo, F. S., 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.

389 Tuxedo—Frank Conklyn, R. S.

Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34.

Sloatsburg, N. Y.

125 Utica—Geo. Hopp, R. S., 44 Seymour av.

G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.

1660 " —(Mill)—

1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.

M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.

278 Watertown—Fred C. Langdon, R. S., 2 Moffett st.

A. Wager, F. S., 308 Flower av. E.

E. King, R. S.

1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman, F. S.

Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S.

337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S.

L. Merklinger, F. S., Box 42.

53 White Plains—F. J. Braley, R. S., 59 Brookfield street.

W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.

Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box, 175.

273 " —J. S. Cotton, R. S., 83 Lindon.

E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.

726 " —E. Haughtaling, R. S., 169 Elm.

Fred. Saarp, F. S., 124 Waverly.

- 500 Butler—H. F. Waldemyer, R. S., 511 N. Castle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—L. V. Arnold, R. S., 33 Canon.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
1553 Chambersburg—D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water st.
1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.
Chas. Davis, F. S.,
571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., Box 1123.
John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.
Eber S. Rigby, F. S., 316 E. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—H. R. Norman, Box 427.
L. A. Cooper, F. S., Mendelssohn.
1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.
J. A. Slogle, F. S.,
1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey.
E. J. Schank, F. S.,
845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S.,
587 Coatesville—O. D. Evans, R. S., 67 Woodland av.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—John A. Weigel, R. S., 3d and Walnut sts.
Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston.
321 Connelleville—J. B. Henry, R. S., E. Main.
S. W. Strawn, F. S., 415 S. Pitts.
1595 Conshohocken—P. J. Carroll, F. S., Hector st.
1273 Ceraopolis—C. J. McGahan, R. S., Box 33.
L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
1136 Donora—A. A. Teviss, R. S., Box 381.
Britt Reed, F. S.,
768 Derrancetown—E. Gunton, R. S. and F. S., Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—Wm. Irwin, R. S., East Downingtown.
P. Smedley, E. S., E. Down'g'tn.
580 DuBois—E. Y. Wells, R. S., 325 Knarr st.
T. C. Graham, F. S., 213 Highland st.
1441 Duquesne—J. T. Powell, R. S., Box 1552.
Martin R. Holder, F. S., Box 1478.
239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight st.
Frank P. Horn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Geo. Z. Wilson, R. S.
Frank O. Phillips, F. S.,
1411 Economy—
421 Elwood City—Wm. Thornhill, R. S.
Albert Adams, F. S., Box 185.
409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash st.
C. Bauman, F. S., 953 W. 21st st.
185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhine, R. S.
B. H. Whitehill, F. S.,
682 Franklin—S. Deener, R. S., 709 Buffalo st.
T. A. Nickley, F. S., Third ward.
905 Freeland—H. G. Depple, R. S., 27 Pine st.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—John H. Daubert, R. S.
S. Ira Herb, F. S.,
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—H. W. Beil, R. S.
A. Bales, F. S., 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.,
287 Harrisburg—H. A. Kuhn, R. S., 533 Woodbine st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1211 N. Front.
129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazelwood—Jas. A. Watkins, R. S. and F. S., 5112 Blair st., Pittsburg.
288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 476 Campbell st., Wilkesburg.
E. Rowe, Jr., F. S., 110 W. 10th av.
1689 Huntingdon—
1504 Jeanette—J. M. Hutton, F. S.
1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Failing, R. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
1419 Johnstown—Wm. M. Hess, R. S., 321 Strayer st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, R. S., 319 Moffett.
J. O. Delp, F. S., 430 Bayard st.
1381 Kennett Square—Henry Tatum, R. S.
W. H. Steiner, F. S.,
1129 Kittanning—W. J. Conner, R. S.
J. F. Shaffer, O. S., Box 191.
1662 Knoxville—W. J. Bolis, R. S. and F. S.
208 Lancaster—E. H. Groff, R. S., 841 Columbia ave.
Elmer E. Ehly, F. S., 646 Lake st.
1364 "—J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon.
W. Auxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut.
1511 "—(Mill) B. A. Cain, F. S., 534 N. Mary st.
677 Lebanon—J. C. S. Gundrum, R. S.
Cyrus Snively, F. S., 336 Shaftertown road.
1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302 Bellefonte ave.
J. Leiser, F. S., 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—Dan. Becker, R. S., 1113 W. Mahanoy ave.
R. C. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
255 McKee's Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S.,
R. F. D., No. 1.
C. McElhatten, F. S., Box 947.
827 McKeesport—F. P. Boyd, R. S., 2101 Sylvan ave.
J. Ross, F. S., 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kreiter, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
456 Media—Alfred Flounders, R. S.
J. W. Manilow, F. S.,
752 Minersville—Michael Dailey, R. S.
Bdw. Motley, F. S., Broad M't'n.
1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
Fred. R. Schwartz, F. S.,
974 Monessen—V. Bolig, R. S.
Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S., 14 S. Market.
415 Mt. Jewett—J. F. Geno, R. S. and F. S.
414 Nanticoke—Jos. F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832 Grove ave.
A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—C. M. Foulk, R. S., 123 Cleveland ave.
Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson av.
333 New Kensington—M. H. Mamwaring, R. S., Box 411.
I. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 633 Corson st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
1562 North Wales—James Beam, F. S.
830 Oil City—Dan Geary, R. S., 304 Spruce st.
D. L. Tye, F. S., 151 Main st.
1678 Peckville—
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. B. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1840 Wilder st.
Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
122 "—(Germantown) S. H. Blizzard, R. S., 50 Meehan av.
227 "—J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
—(Kensington) C. McCabe, R. S., 3140 Kensington ave.
W. Neill, F. S., 2575 Memphis st.
238 "—(Ger.) Fred Angle, R. S., 2947 N. 7th st.
Jos. E. Oyen, F. S., 814 N. 4th st.
277 "—James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
359 "—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630 S. 8th st.
Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101 Monmouth st.
463 "—(Frankford) Frank P. Reade, R. S., 4834 Franklin st.
736 "—G. A. Harper, F. S., 4350 Paul st.
—H. Kelly, R. S., 1109 W. Moyamensing ave.
J. Hayter, F. S., 1429 S. 20th st.
843 "—(Jenkintown) Fred Weiss, R. S., Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.
Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 "—(Parg. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 2130 Titan st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 "—(German Cabinetmakers) Franz Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 "—(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619 Federal st.
N. Blue, F. S., 522 S. 9th st.
1090 "—Arthur F. Ritter, R. S., 3823 Coral st.
H. P. Parlett, F. S., 442 Salford.
1592 "—George Rickart, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
1625 "—Constantino Berardinette, F. S., 826 Barp ave.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto Allegheny City.
164 "—(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S., 5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
165 "—Walter Donaldson, R. S., Box 24, Station A.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
230 "—Wm. J. Willock, R. S., 119 Beaumont st.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
254 "—G. B. Wagner, R. S., 4428 Calvin.
F. A. Park, F. S., 5435 Kincaid.
385 "—Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliot Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence st.
402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Lyman P. O.
L. Panker, F. S., 15 Ormsby st.
1186 "—Otto P. Frey, R. S., 6662 Rowan avenue, E. E.
J. H. Stewart, F. S., 7425½ Finance st.
401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.
W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devonport st.
Wm. Deitz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
366 Port Allegheny—Herbert Spencer, F. S., Box 345.
997 Pottstown—Wm. G. Schmeare, R. S., 416 Beach st.
H. C. Guilb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
1088 Pottsville—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154.
Wm. Harl, F. S.,
492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor.
F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynolds—G. F. Gayman, R. S.
W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
947 Ridgway—W. G. Reining, R. S.
J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
1114 Rockledge—Wm. Ashby, R. S., Fox Chase.
H. A. Heisler, F. S., 2010 Columbia av.
145 Sayre—E. B. Van Ripen, R. S., 313 W. Lockhart st.
A. J. Green, F. S., 102 Stedman st.
563 Scranton—J. F. Lavery, R. S., 222 Railroad avenue.
P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.
Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
699 Sewickley—Chas. W. Sweavinger, R. S., Elizabeth st.
W. H. Bradt, F. S., Fry st.
37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.
W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, R. S. and F. S., 50 A st.
1382 Sharpsburg—Elmer W. Dickey, R. S., Hoboken, Pa.
W. C. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
709 Shenandoah—Wm. H. Morris, R. S., 407 W. Lloyd st.
Jos. Lehmler, F. S., 210 W. Coal.
1480 Smethport—
1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kronewetter, R. S. and F. S., Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—G. F. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chestnut st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 Tarentum—C. G. Ottermann, R. S.
W. W. McCall, F. S.,
1130 Titusville—John Hemphill, R. S., 7 E. Oak.
Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 Uniontown—Chas. Trowinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.
C. C. Wright, F. S.,
852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. R. Clippinger, R. S., 128 Ridge ave.
J. W. Heckman, F. S., 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—S. A. Kettler, R. S. and F. S.
1014 Warren—C. B. Marsh, R. S., 115 Prospect.
F. B. Miller, F. S., 32 Glade av.
541 Washington—D. J. Kenastick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.
J. Hallam, F. S., 15 Washington rd.
248 Weissport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
David Snyder, F. S.,
1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17 S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 B. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. H. Odell, R. S., 46 Brook.
C. B. Neuhart, F. S., 134 Brown.
102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
665 "—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52 Chester st.
George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
430 Wilkesburg—C. H. Stewart, R. S., 1042 Montier st.
W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425 Glenwood ave.
H. Harman, F. S., 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 271, Turtle Creek.
H. C. Gettig, F. S., Box 165, Pitcairn.
191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 334 Girard.
C. C. Snyderman, F. S., 601 N. West.
RHODE ISLAND
977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S.
Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—J. A. Bouvanloir, R. S., 29 Fletcher st.
E. S. Hebert, F. S., 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Louis Vincent, R. S.
Ad. Noreau, F. S., Box 176.
176 Newport—B. E. Wells, R. S., 5 Friebody st.
J. J. Gallagher, F. S., 4 Congdon ave.
1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.
Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 533 Cottage st.
Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Weeden st.
94 Providence—J. H. Cook, R. S.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
632 "—James B. Macdonald, R. S., 32 Maple st.
Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.
1233 "—Gennaro Rissio, R. S. and F. S., 13 Falls place.
1520 "—(Mill) Fabian Randall, F. S., 9 Richardson st.
1264 Valley Falls—Damoson Pettit, R. S., Box 108.
J. P. Letourneau, F. S., cor. Perry and Philip sts., C. F.
1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.
William E. Molloy, F. S.
217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37 Beach st.
F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Phillippi Poulin, R. S., 185 Brook st.
Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 388 Diamond Hill road.
SOUTH CAROLINA
1488 Anderson—Chas. W. Burdges, F. S.
1497 "—(Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
1323 Beaufort—James Brown, R. S.
James Washington, F. S.
1492 Bennettsville—Alonzo Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.
929 Brookland—
1318 Camden—I. N. McKain, R. S.
J. W. Thompson, F. S.
1428 "—(Col.) J. M. Martin, R. S.
J. B. Perry, F. S.,
52 Charleston—(Col.) C. Smalls, R. S., 72 Vanderhorst st.
J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
159 "—T. S. Galloway, Box 39.
J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S. and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
949 "—J. P. Chartrand, R. S. and F. S., 9 Hurlyville st.
1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Ervion, F. S.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., F. S.
1558 Gaffney—N. S. Thackston, F. S.
1399 Greenville—
1406 "—(Col.) B. Jackson, F. S.
1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193.
L. W. Nance, F. S.
1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.
913 "—W. E. Moore, F. S.
1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. H. Simmons, R. S., 45 New South Front st.
1481 Newberry—(Col.)
1599 Orangeburg—James A. Brown, F. S.
1456 Spartansburg—J. T. Burgess, F. S.
1547 "—W. H. Ballenger, R. S., Box 183.
H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box 183.
SOUTH DAKOTA
1440 Lead—W. E. Scroggan, R. S.
R. B. Stuart, F. S.
662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.
783 Sioux Falls—C. V. Booth, R. S.
J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave., F. S.
1639 Wessington Springs—L. F. Dowling, F. S., Box 147.
TENNESSEE
759 Chattanooga—H. G. Franklin, R. S., (Hill City).
E. J. Henderson, F. S., 909 Montgomery ave.
968 Sherman Heights—M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.
779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.
S. R. Moody, F. S.
259 Jackson—R. A. Hassis, R. S., Campbell st.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hutton.
1517 Johnson City—J. P. Hagaman, R. S.
W. H. Hyder, F. S.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 "—W. B. King, R. S.
P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Crescent boulevard.
1178 "—A. A. Laren, R. S., Rutledge Pike.
M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 "—(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38 Exchange ave.
R. L. Craddock, F. S., 66 Goske.
219 "—Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.
A. Becker, F. S., 910 Arkansas av.
394 "—C. R. Girard, R. S., 120 Monroe.
J. E. Wright, F. S., 159 Marr st.
1294 "—L. L. Laming, R. S., 85 Gohlstrom.
J. M. Gunn, F. S., 283 Poplar st.
1326 "—(Millwrights) O. J. Quillman, R. S.
E. B. Reynolds, F. S., Bullington st., Memphis, Mill Co.
1208 "—(Mill) J. F. Williams, F. S., 1270 Lawrence ave.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
350 "—John H. Adams, R. S., 1705 Hendershott st.
R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
1444 "—T. S. Regan, R. S., 1900 S. Spruce.
T. J. Slinkhard, F. S., 712 W. Gavock.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and F. S., Box 74.
TEXAS
1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
Z. T. Peak, F. S.
770 Amarillo—G. M. Broach, R. S.
T. W. Barnes, F. S.
300 Austin—T. B. Dunn, R. S., Box 182.
J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
1505 Barstow—S. H. Parker, R. S.
F. P. Ingerson, F. S.
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill, R. S. and F. S.
392 Beaumont—G. F. Leininger, R. S., Box 306.
J. T. Williams, F. S., Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—T. S. Howell, R. S.
R. T. Howell, F. S.
528 Bonham—W. S. Moad, F. S.
1569 Bryson—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
1170 Carthage—J. E. Smith, R. S., Box 225.
L. J. Parker, F. S., Box 125.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson, R. S. and F. S.
1202 Commerce—W. B. Turpin, R. S. and F. S., Box 91.
731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 9th and 20th sts.
E. B. Church, F. S., 915 W. 9th av.
886 Dalhart—R. Hessellgesser, R. S.
J. I. Green, F. S.
198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, R. S. and F. S., Box 299.
371 Denison—M. P. Woods, R. S., 1002 W. Owing.
H. C. Fuller, F. S., 831 W. Main.
1448 Denton—G. H. Harris, R. S.
H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
1151 Eagle Lake—H. Pulman, R. S.
Geo. V. Cesinger, F. S.
544 El Paso—Wm. H. Mathews, R. S., 401½ Texas st.
S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
738 Ennis—H. C. Henry, R. S.
T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201 Allen ave.
J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, R. S. and F. S., 505 Taylor st.
526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.
C. Schumacher, F. S., 2821 Ave. O.
572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S.
I. W. Martin, F. S., Box 280.
973 Grand Saline—R. L. King, R. S.
A. D. Roberson, F. S.
856 Greenville—P. O. Jones, R. S.
J. B. French, F. S., Box 14.
Houston—Secretary of District Council, A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
114 "—A. R. Fay, R. S., Box 46.
I. E. Proctor, F. S., Box 46.
953 "—C. H. Gerling, R. S., Gen. Del'y.
J. W. Ogg, F. S., Labor Hall.
30 Hubbard City—J. A. Mal, R. S.
A. J. Hill, F. S., Box 82.
1464 Kaufman—W. H. Hamil, R. S., Box 33.
A. B. Cox, F. S., Box 33.
140 Lampasas—J. Swearingen, R. S.
L. R. Scott, F. S.
820 Lockhart—John Fortune, R. S., Box 198.
J. E. Head, F. S.
1097 Longview—Abe Behymer, R. S., Box 182.
W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.
855 Marshall—J. M. Howell, R. S.
L. Q. Carson, F. S.
1203 Mart—E. G. Hunt, R. S., Box 185.
S. M. Hopkins, F. S., Box 161.
1128 Nederland—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.
R. C. Gentry, F. S.
1023 Orange—G. W. Cruselle, R. S., Box 74.
R. D. Martin, F. S., Box 461.
873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.
A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
520 Paris—B. J. Loving, R. S., 415 Grand av.
W. Miller, F. S., 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—J. S. Crowley, Box 141, R. S.
H. F. Hightower, F. S.
704 Quanah—L. F. Reeves, R. S., Box 261.
D. C. Riley, F. S.
1179 Roxton—Ed. Walker, R. S.
W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—S. E. French, R. S.
J. W. Witt, F. S., Box 391.
San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorf, 723 Camden st.
460 "—(Ger.) Ed. Wahrmond, R. S., 213 Nevada st.
T. Jeaurnig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce.
717 "—T. Grace, R. S., 1012 N. Cherry st.
A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Centrest.
1539 San Marcos—O. M. Arey, F. S.
197 Sherman—R. L. Pollard, R. S.
W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, R. S. and F. S., Box 32.
596 Taylor—T. W. Holder, R. S., Box 985.
H. D. Dear, F. S., Box 711.
555 Temple—J. C. Lussler, R. S.
J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
379 Texarkana—F. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th.
J. L. Grant, F. S., 1512 Hazle.
1452 Troup—Walter Harris, F. S.
1104 Tyler—J. W. W. May, R. S.
J. M. McGinney, F. S., Box 37.
622 Waco—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170.
W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355.
W. W. Walton, F. S., Box 355.
608 Weatherford—W. Winston, R. S.
T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.
UTAH
450 Ogden—C. M. Flewelling, R. S., 1329 25th.
John H. Draper, F. S., 590 Washington avenue.
184 Salt Lake City—M. Desmond, R. S., Box 294.
J. J. Hunt, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT

- 481 Barre—D. J. Winch, R. S., Northfield, Vt.
S. M. Porter, F. S., Northfield.
583 Burlington—C. C. Wilson, R. S., 26 Decatur st.
H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
1476 Essex Junction—Charles Vandon, F. S.
1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader, R. S. & F. S.
679 Montpelier—H. O. Bolles, R. S., 14 Ridge.
J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
1469 Northfield—O. T. Winch, R. S.
S. M. Porter, F. S.
590 Rutland—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.
F. J. Perkins, F. S., 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S., 17 Ferris st.
F. E. Freer, F. S., 7 Hoyt st.
1549 Vergennes—Charles F. Fisher, F. S.
1500 Waterbury—J. H. Johnson, R. S., Box 83.
A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 83.
1647 Williamstown—John A. Perry, F. S.

VIRGINIA

- 967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon, R. S. and F. S.
1409 Chase City—L. A. Mallette, R. S.
John L. Devine, F. S.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.
M. L. Latham, F. S.
887 Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208.
A. A. Patrick, F. S., 108 Wine st.
994 Hot Springs—H. M. Looing, R. S.
J. P. Crist, F. S.
403 Lynchburg—J. E. Lancaster, R. S., 1111 16th st.
R. L. Daniel, F. S., 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) A. T. Baker, R. S., 343 24th st.
P. R. Shell, F. S., 150 18th st.
896 "—F. N. Graham, R. S., 1116 29th.
A. B. Gary, F. S., 1224 23d st.
331 Norfolk—M. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.
H. N. Farrish, F. S., 215 E. Highland ave.
1413 Petersburg—Harry T. Faison, R. S., 233 Old st.
Harvey L. Lee, F. S., 181 Old st.
1635 Portsmouth—
1664 Pulaski—J. M. Ring, R. S.
W. L. Raines, F. S.
388 Richmond—Jas. E. Pond, R. S., 1 E. Clay
E. Woodward, F. S., 118 W. Cary st.
1180 "—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
E. S. Paterson, F. S., 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. D. Schennate, R. S., 713 Loudon ave.
G. G. Kirkwood, F. S., Campbell av. East.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, R. S. and F. S., 116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

- 883 Aberdeen—C. H. Doncaster, R. S.
C. P. Bean, F. S., 164 Broadway.
1577 Ballard—Perry Brayer, F. S.
1858 Columbia—
1004 Ellensburg—W. J. Moore, R. S., Box 77.
John A. Weeks, F. S., Box 77.
1652 Elma—A. J. Schumaker, K. S., Box 287.
A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, R. S. and F. S., 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—W. J. McKnight, R. S.
Houquiam, Wash.
A. J. Acteson, F. S., Houquiam.
1503 Kent—L. T. Barnes, F. S.
1607 Mt. Vernon—P. H. Meyer, R. S.
C. F. Brown, F. S.
1657 Montesano—J. J. Whitney, R. S.
G. W. Elliott, F. S.
756 New Whatcom—J. T. Parr, R. S., 14th & East
G. W. Maroe, F. S., 2411 G st.
1552 North Yakima—
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, R. S. and F. S., 23 124th st.
313 Pullman—D. R. Hubbard, R. S.
A. C. Butcher, F. S.
1061 Ritzville—A. B. Pettijohn, R. S., Box 230
Wm. Krider, F. S., Box 130.
131 Seattle—J. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th av.
G. W. Boyce, F. S., 1520 4th av.
338 "—(Mill) W. F. Neale, R. S. & F. S., 702 E. Dennyway.
1642 Snohomish—C. Y. Hewett, R. S.
W. T. Davis, F. S.
Spokane—Secretary of District Council,
W. G. Carlisle, 1128 Maxwell ave.
98 "—Len'rd Frank, R. S., 2307 5th av.
J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardiner av.
1060 "—(Mill) W. J. Carlisle, R. S., 417 S. Lincoln st.
R. C. Alloway, F. S., 219 S. Jefferson st.
1612 Sprague—J. O. Kirkpatrick, R. S.
E. H. Burtou, F. S.
470 Tacoma—Wm. Dowler, R. S., 454 South E.
G. L. McMurphy, F. S., 1112 S. N st.
1502 Wenatchee—C. H. White, R. S., Box 82.
L. Vancleave, F. S.
1214 Walla Walla—C. L. Chapman, R. S. and F. S., 516 Alder.
1552 N. Yakima—C. F. Chalfan, F. S., 614 S. 2d st.

WEST VIRGINIA

- 1646 Acme—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37.
J. A. Cotrell, F. S., Box 37.
976 Bluefield—Rufus B. Bird, R. S., 111 Reece.
S. J. Gibson, F. S.
1207 Charleston—J. W. Dudding, R. S., Box 404.
W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.

- 435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, R. S. and F. S., Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., Sycamore street.
R. W. Borden, F. S., 606 Mont ave.
1601 Elkins—H. W. Powers, R. S., Box 132.
T. W. Stalnaker, F. S.
428 Fairmont—W. F. Parker, R. S., 503 Locust ave.
W. R. Hickman, F. S., 610 Fairmount ave.
702 Grafton—F. Cornwell, R. S., 612 Maple av.
C. L. Wells, F. S., 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105 3d av.
A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.
1604 McMechen—T. R. McCormick, F. S.
1471 Keyser—J. R. Rinker, F. S.
1339 Morgantown—R. E. O'Malley, R. S., 176 Chestnut st.
B. F. Hogsett, F. S., 130 Bumbo Lane.
1353 Moundsville—T. B. Helms, R. S., 1210 Purdy ave.
F. Caruthers, F. S., 1207 Lafayette ave.
800 Parkersburg—Clarence Vanblock, R. S., 614 Green st.
J. F. Ward, F. S., 658 Mark st.
1181 Piedmont—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91.
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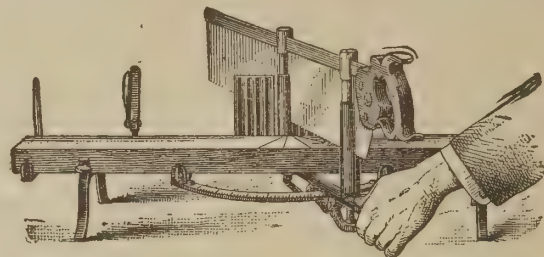
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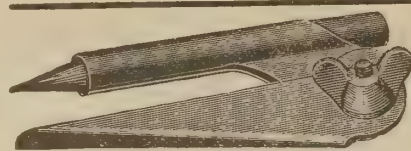
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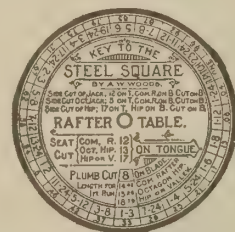
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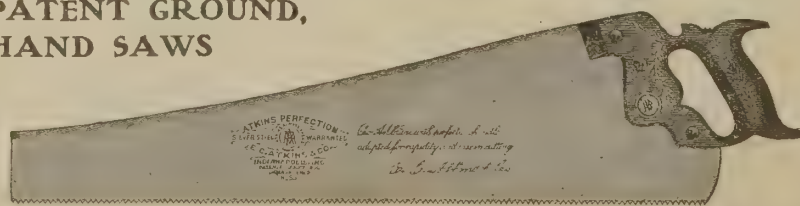
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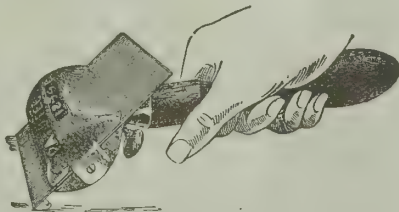
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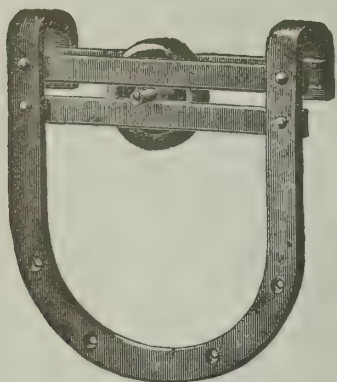
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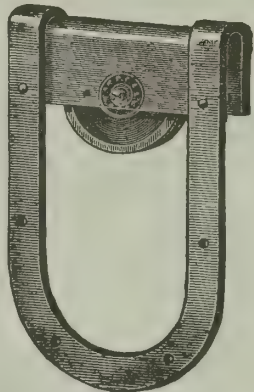
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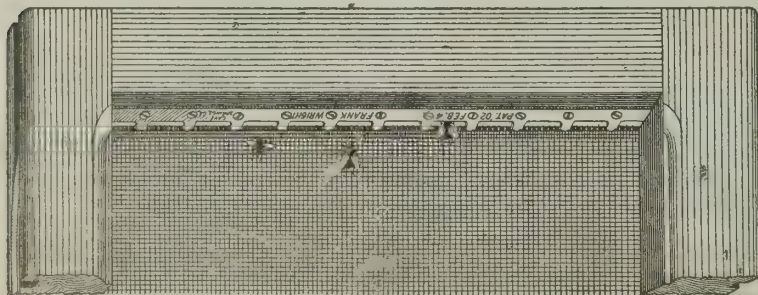
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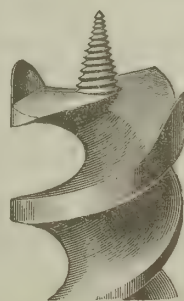
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries
VOLUME XXIII---No. 5
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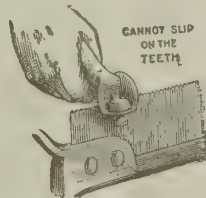


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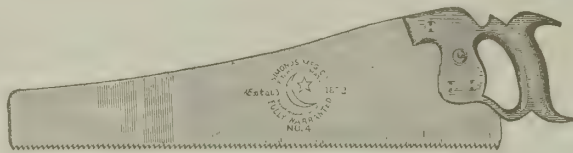


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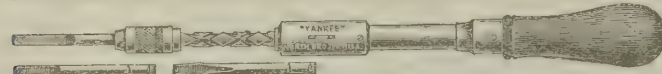
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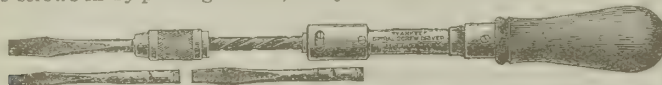
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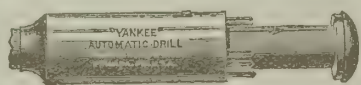


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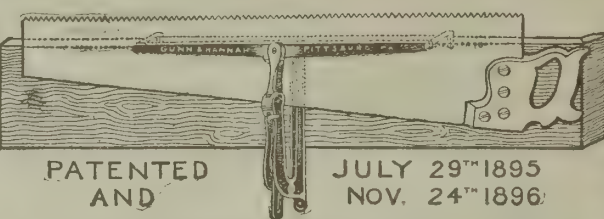
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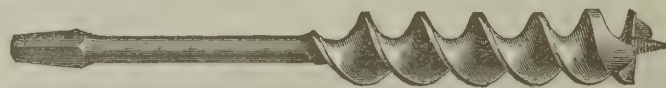


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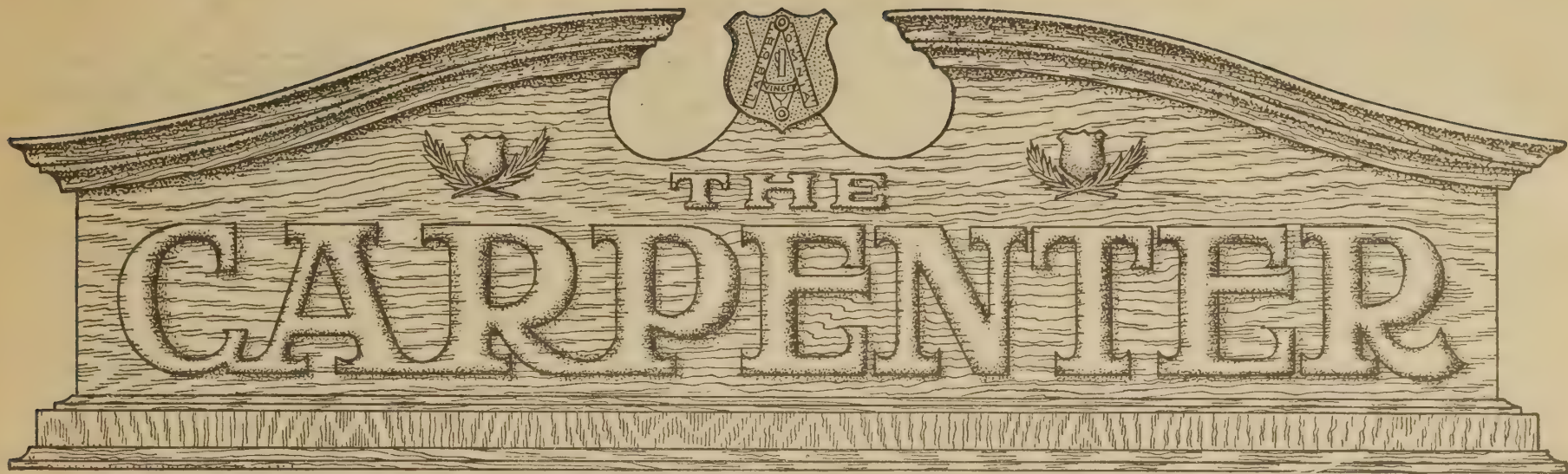
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RAHWAY, N. J.—We are enjoying the eight-hour workday since last April, one year ago, and think we are entitled to be listed with the other eight-hour cities in **THE CARPENTER**.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—The eight-hour workday being in operation here since the first Monday in May, 1902, Santa Rosa, Cal., is an eight-hour city and deserves a name on the list published in **THE CARPENTER**.

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CLINTON, IA.—Fully ninety per cent. of the carpenters of this city are members of our union. While work is fair, we have no cause to brag about it. There is not the least sign of a boom here and more than enough resident carpenters to do the work on hand.

ENSLEY, ALA.—Work in the Birmingham District is opening up with a fair prospect for the coming season. The wages here are to remain the same for the current year, viz.: \$2.80 per day of nine hours. Please list Ensley, Ala., among the eight-hour cities.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Local Unions 350 and 1444 of this city have organized a District Council. Both unions are in good working order; 1444, though still in its infancy, having been chartered in February of this year, is doing well and bids fair to grow in membership and otherwise.

RENO, NEV.—Bro. Hy. Meyer, the chairman of the G. E. B., paid us a visit on March 30, and after doing some missionary work during the day addressed a mass meeting in the evening. Bro. Meyer delivered a brilliant address in the proper strain, and we believe we have been greatly benefited by his visit.

WATERBURY, CONN.—The articles of agreement by which we are governed in our trade affairs having been signed for one year, we do not expect any trouble this spring, unless the master builders in this section of the State undertake to force the reference card on us, which we have decided not to handle, or recognize under any circumstances.

ANNISTON, ALA.—A movement being in progress for the adoption of a new scale of wages on May 1st, we would request all carpenters to steer clear of this place until we have accomplished our purpose. We have converted many craftsmen to unionism within the past year, and hope to be in a position to control all carpenter work in this locality in the near future.

LOVELAND, CAL.—In looking over the towns that are working under the eight-hour system we notice that our town is not on the list. We adopted the eight-hour system on the first of January; our wages are \$3 per day. We had a good run of work but this season bids fair to be slack, and we would advise carpenters to avoid this place. The outlook is very unfavorable.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Three years and a half ago there was no union in existence here; carpenters were at that time working nine hours at the rate of \$1.80 per day. To-day New Albany is one of the best organized cities in the country; the eight-hour day is in operation, our minimum rate of wages is 31¼ cents per hour, and our union is strictly recognized by the Builders' Exchange.

MARSAILLES, ILL.—Work was plentiful last season, but, while we have not many men idle and prospects in general are fair, there is as yet no sign of a revival of business the coming season. Local Union 1057 was organized a little over a year ago and, with the assistance of our sister Local Union 661, of Ottawa, we succeeded in establishing the nine-hour day with a small increase in previous pay. We have 88 members in good standing. There are only a few carpenters here remaining aloof from the organization, and these do not work at the trade for a livelihood.

BRAZIL, IND.—Our local union is in a flourishing condition, and our members are very enthusiastic in the work. Our meetings are well attended and much good is being accomplished. There never

was a better prospect for a good summer's work than at the present time; every one of our members is employed and there is a demand for men. Our relations with the contractors are satisfactory; they are giving us no cause for complaint.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Kindly take the name of Galveston, Tex., out of your list of localities where work is dull as it appears in the journal. This request, however, does not signify that trade conditions here have materially improved. But there are a number of non-union men working here, while at times we might possibly place union men in their places were they to be had. In our estimation the appearance of the "Dull List" and "Keep Away" notices in **THE CARPENTER** merely has the effect of keeping the union men away, while the non-union men, attracted by the notoriety given such places, are flocking to the very localities.

Keep Away From These Places

STEBENVILLE, O.—We would most urgently request all carpenters to stay away from this locality pending trade difficulties.

RED LODGE, MONT.—This is a very dull place at present; there are three union carpenters for every job. We have declared W. S. Smith, a contractor of this city, unfair for importing men here under false pretences. We advise carpenters to remain away.

MT. GARMEL, PA.—Owing to some difficulty existing between the contractors and our local union, and in the anticipation of trouble, we would request all carpenters to stay away from Mt. Carmel, Pa., until the controversy has been satisfactorily settled.

MASON CITY, IA.—Work is very scarce in this locality and numbers of our members are idle and walking the streets. We are encountering difficulties with our employers, owing to trade demands, and would ask all carpenters to stay away from this place for the present.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—All union and non-union carpenters are requested to stay away from St. Louis, as the city is overrun by mechanics of all building trades, and if you come without money you are taking desperate chances on getting your meals regularly, as hundreds of carpenters are

stranded here, due to the efforts of newspapers in picturing St. Louis as the booming city on account of the World's Fair. Don't be misled; steer clear of St. Louis until further notice.

WAYNESBURG, PA.—Work in this city is quite dull at present, and a number of men are idle. Furthermore, we anticipate trouble with two planing mills that insist on working ten hours, while our trade rules call for nine hours. Wages range from \$2.00 to \$2.75 per day. Stay away from Waynesburg, Pa.

CALIFORNIA, MO.—Everything is starting off nicely this season, but there being plenty of men here to do all the work contracted for, we would advise carpenters to remain away for a short time at least. Prospects for a busy building season being fairly good, our next report may contain gladder tidings.

BERWICK, PA.—We desire to notify all brothers, that, having failed to secure the signatures of some of our employers to our new trade rules, we were compelled to place them on the unfair list. Pay no attention to "ads" stating that carpenters are wanted in Berwick; there are plenty of men here to do the work.

JONESBORO, ARK.—Although we are very reasonable in our demands, asking only for a reduction of an hour per day, and business being prosperous, too, it is hard to tell what the outcome of the difficulty will be on the 1st of May. We would advise all carpenters to keep away until we have come to an understanding with the contractors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Cabinetmakers and machine hands are urgently requested to remain away from this city, nearly one hundred men having been thrown out of employment through the recent fire which destroyed the entire plant of the Hayden Company. This company was the first firm to grant the nine-hour day and an advance from ten to fifteen cents without a struggle, and also the first firm to grant the eight-hour day and thirty cents per hour, to become effective on May 1st. Under the circumstances this calamity is a blow to Local Union 231; the members thus afflicted have our full sympathy in their heavy loss, and deserve the sympathy of the members of the U. B. at large, which we trust they will manifest by staying away.

BETHLEHEM, PA.—Anticipating trouble on or after May 1st, when we expect our demands to take effect, we desire all carpenters to stay away from this place until the difficulty has been adjusted.

LINTON, IND.—Work being very slack here at present we would advise all carpenters to steer clear of this place until further notice. Quite a number of our members are unable to secure employment because of lack of work.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Owing to very unsatisfactory trade conditions in this city and vicinity we would advise carpenters traveling through the State not to stop at Bowling Green. Work is scarce and the outlook gloomy.

PORT HURON, MICH.—In view of the unsettled trade conditions and our contractors still stubbornly combatting our demands, we would request all carpenters to assist us in our struggle by staying away until the existing difficulty has been settled.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Business is almost at a standstill here and there is nothing doing. Fifteen of our members are out of employment for some time, unable to secure a job. We would advise all carpenters to give this locality a wide berth pending a revival of trade.

MADISON, ILL.—In view of the fact that there is a great influx of craftsmen to this city seeking employment, which almost as a rule they fail to secure, we would inform the brother carpenters throughout the country that this is a good place to avoid this season. We have a good many of our own members idle as a consequence of slackness of work. Our jurisdiction includes Madison, Venice and Grant City.

NEWARK, N. J.—We again call on all carpenters to keep aloof from this city until our trade affairs have been satisfactorily adjusted, and would once more warn them against A. R. Wyatt, business agent of the Amalgamated of this city. We are now up against this injurious organization, and are sure to win if our men do their duty and outsiders remain away.

POMONA, CAL.—Our local union here is in a fairly good condition. We have over one-half of the resident carpenters in our folds. Still we don't propose to remain on our oars as long as nearly another half of the men of our craft remain on the outside; we would like, and are endeavoring to get them all to join. The brothers will greatly assist us in this endeavor by staying away until further notice. Business is dull; we have more men here than needed to do the work.

ALBERT LEA, MINN.—As far as indications go there will be plenty of work here this season, but there are more than sufficient resident carpenters to do it, and we would advise brothers to remain away from this place, the more so as our relations with the contractors are not at all what we wish them to be, they refusing to recognize our organization. We would warn all carpenters not to pay any attention to advertisements stating that help is needed here, as the contractors threatened they would import outside non-union labor to frustrate our efforts for better conditions. We have a good membership, and no doubt will

bring the contractors to time if outsiders do not drop in on us while these unsettled conditions prevail.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—We are out on strike for an advance in wages, and therefore would call on carpenters to stay away from this place until further notice. We shall send in a full report on the situation in a day or two.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Our demand for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, to take effect on May 15th, having been rejected by our employers, we urgently request carpenters to remain away until we have arrived at a settlement of the matter in dispute.

CLEVELAND, O.—As a consequence of the brickmakers' strike here the building business is to a great extent tied up and no work obtainable for new-comers, even not on clearance cards. We have large numbers of men walking the streets. Stay away until the brickmakers strike has ended.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—A good many carpenters are lately arriving in this city, apparently misled by the Steel Plant reports, and in consideration of this unwarranted influx of men at the present time we deem it our duty to let all carpenters know that not before the lapse of three months will there be any men wanted on this plant. It will be in the interest of idle brothers, as well as our own, to stay away from Brunswick until further notice.

CROWLEY, LA.—Never, since 1892, has business been so dull here as it is at the present time, the cause of it being a shortage of crops last fall. We have had a very wet winter and spring, which has demoralized everything in the rice belt, and plowing and planting is retarded. In spite of this deplorable state of affairs real estate agents are sending literature broadcast, painting a beautiful picture of this section of the country. Members of the U. B. are advised to pay no attention to this literature and keep away if they do not want to be idle.

Entertain Bro. Myers of G. E. B.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In response to a telegram from the General Office announcing the arrival in Pueblo, Colo., of Bro. Myers, a member of the G. E. B., the members of Local Union 362 combined their efforts to entertain the visitor to the best of their ability. Bro. Myers addressed our meeting and interested our members for over three hours, pointing out the true road to reach the topmost round in the ladder of unionism.

After recalling a number of instances that happened at the Atlanta convention Bro. Myers opened the pages of our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and proclaimed to the members present that within its pages the fundamental principles of the most vital question of the present age—the economic question—are enunciated and advocated in a manner that the most humble wage-worker will ere long become thoroughly acquainted.

Every one in attendance at the meeting was most pleased with Bro. Myers' remarks, and after adjournment a committee escorted him to his hotel and on the following morning, after spending a pleasant hour at our meeting hall, the visitor was escorted to the depot. We are fully convinced that Bro. Myers' visit to this

city had a very beneficial effect on our membership, and the occasion will long be remembered by Local Union 362, of Pueblo, Colo. R. A. RHODES, R. S.

Monster Parade in New York City

Over 12,500 men, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of the five boroughs comprising Greater New York, assembled in Washington Square at 10 A. M. on the 20th of April, and marched up to the Manhattan District headquarters, in East 73d street, under the marshalship of General Secretary Frank Duffy. There were 21 brass bands and 4 fife and drum corps heading the different sections. The parade, the largest ever held by any one single trade in New York City or any other place on the globe, was one of the most orderly and best disciplined that city ever witnessed. Its object was to arouse public sympathy in the interest of the Brotherhood in their strike against the Amalgamated Carpenters and to show their vast superiority in numbers and otherwise over this foreign organization with headquarters in Manchester, England.

Every man in line carried a small American flag, manifesting the patriotic character of their organization, some carrying banners bearing the inscription: "American Labor or American Citizens."

The parade had only been suggested three days previous and every one was highly elated at the big showing made and its decidedly grand success. After the procession had reached headquarters a big mass meeting was held, at which the strike situation was discussed and addresses delivered by General Secretary Frank Duffy, T. J. Sullivan, member of the General Executive Board; J. J. Manning, of Brooklyn, and others.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Paris, Tex.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Helena, Mont.	Memphis, Tenn.
Sheffield, Ala.	Lampasas, Tex.
Richmond, Va.	Divernon, Ill.
San Antonio, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Birmingham, Ala.	East Chicago, Ind.
Miami, Fla.	Newark, N. J.
Mason City, Ia.	Newton, N. J.
Tuxedo, N. Y.	Portland, Ore.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Boswell, New Mex.
San Francisco, Cal.	Rome, N. Y.
Malone, N. Y.	Amarillo, Tex.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Camden, S. C.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Iowa City, Ia.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Paris, Tex.
Bay City, Mich.	

An Up-to-Date Book—No Infringement

It has come to our notice that the Industrial Publishing Co. has been circulating our local secretaries claiming that the book, "Modern Carpentry," by Fred T. Hodgson, was an infringement on the copyright of their "Steel Square," also making other remarks detrimental to the book advertised in this journal for the past three months.

There is absolutely no truth in these statements, as "Modern Carpentry" is conceded to be an up-to-date book.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 931, MANCHESTER, N. H.—By a unanimous vote of this local union it has been decided that we demand a scale of \$2.50 per day, the new scale to take effect on May 1st next. Our demands being very reasonable, we are confident of success in this move.

LOCAL UNION 961, SUMMIT, N. J.—After May 1st we expect an increase in wages of ten per cent. and a Saturday half-holiday, having made a demand to that effect upon our employers, and the trade conditions not warranting a refusal on their part. We are working eight hours.

LOCAL UNION 902, LAWTON, OKLA. TER.—This local union has decided to demand an increase in wages of 8¼ cents, making our minimum scale 35 cents per hour for nine hours' work. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted, but would request all carpenters to keep away pending negotiations with our employers and until a satisfactory settlement has been effected.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—We have made a demand upon our employers for a minimum scale of 30 cents an hour and nine hours per day, but up to the present time no reply whatever from the contractors has been forthcoming. Work being rather scarce here just now, we would desire to be placed on the list of dull towns. We also request union men to stay away from Knoxville until our trouble is settled.

LOCAL UNION 626, WILMINGTON, DEL.—We have asked for a raise in wages, to become effective on the first Monday in May, 1903. Being fairly well organized, and prospects for the coming season's work being favorable indeed, we are hopeful of getting our demand granted without any difficulty. The eight-hour system having been inaugurated in this city in May, 1902, we would ask you to list Wilmington, Del., among our eight-hour cities.

LOCAL UNION 1286, BEATRICE, NEB.—We have established 25 cents as a minimum wage, to remain in force until March 1, 1904. This action of our union has prompted some unscrupulous contractors in circulating a report that we intend to raise wages to such a price that it will stop practical building in this city. We have refuted this misleading statement through the local press, and further misrepresentation will be met with more forcible logic and terms.

LOCAL UNION 1190, BELLEFONTE, PA.—We have asked the contractors for an advance in wages of 2½ cents per hour for carpenters and 1½ cents per hour for mill men, making the pay for carpenters \$2.25 per day of nine hours and \$2.40 per day of ten hours for mill men. Our committee waited on the employers and obtained the signatures of both mills and three contractors to the new scale. One contractor who refused to sign last August has signed this spring, while one

contractor who signed last August is still off the list this time. The men employed by this contractor all being union men, they having quit on the first of April, and the contractor having a great deal of work on hand, he will undoubtedly come to time ere long. We can place all the union men still out with the other contractors.

LOCAL UNION 971, RENO, NEV.—While the old contractors are still holding out against us and refuse to recognize our union, they were compelled to adopt the eight-hour system and pay the union scale of wages. This change of attitude on the part of the old contractors was brought about by the competition of new contractors entering the field, who, being more friendly disposed toward organized labor, have agreed to all of our terms and employ all of our men. It is our belief that the old contractors will completely surrender before the close of the present season.

Successful Trade Movements

KOKOMO, IND.—All has been settled here satisfactorily and we will have no strike, the contractors having signed our agreement calling for 30 cents an hour.

OSSENING, N. Y.—Owing to precarious trade conditions in this locality, we were obliged to go easy in our demands, and the bosses meeting us half way, we have accepted their offer of three dollars per day of nine hours; thus a strike has been averted.

LOGANSFORD, IND.—Our contractors have acceded to our demands and signed the new scale providing for a wage of 30 cents an hour and 20 cents, or as much more as they can get, for men working at the trade two years. The mill men are receiving 25 cents an hour.

BRIDGEPORT, O.—There will be no trouble in this locality this spring, all of our demands having been granted by the contractors. We are now working eight hours for the same wages we received for nine hours. Work is plentiful at present and the outlook for the coming summer is good.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Every one of our contractors has signed our new schedule providing for eight hours work and same pay as for nine hours, without any trouble. Nothing but repairs are being done at present, at which, however, nearly all our members are employed. Please place Oswego on the eight-hour list in our journal.

OTTAWA, ILL.—We are pleased to advise the brothers that all trouble that might have accrued from our demand for an advance in wages has been avoided the same as on previous occasions. On the 10th of April we had a third conference with our contractors, when they agreed to a minimum scale of 27½ cents per hour for nine hours' work.

CHANUTE, KAN.—It is with pleasure we report having a satisfactory contract with all but two of our contractors. Our working hours are nine per day and the minimum wage \$2.50 per day, time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays. The spirit of unionism is growing here every day; we have completed the organization of plasterers, hod-carriers, stonemasons and the steam laundry workers.

ANDERSON, IND.—The movement entered into recently for a uniform eight-hour day and a scale of wages of 35 cents an hour minimum has met with complete success, all of our demands having been granted in full by the employers. Great enthusiasm prevails among our men over this easily won victory, and we wish all our struggling sister locals the same success.

CLINTON, IA.—After a strike of one week's duration our bosses have conceded to us the minimum wage scale of 30 cents an hour. While on strike we offered the public to do all work required ourselves and at the old rates. This had the effect of bringing the employers to time within a week. We are now working for the bosses again, and everything is running along nicely.

LINCOLN, NEB.—With the exception of mill-hand affairs everything is going along smoothly at this time of writing. The eight-hour system took effect on April 7th and, as far as carpenters are concerned, Lincoln, Neb., is now an eight-hour city. We have a committee at work which is endeavoring to bring the mill men also in line, and we hope that their efforts will be crowned with success.

KENOSHA, WIS.—On April 1st we demanded eight hours a day and a scale of 35 cents an hour minimum, which demand was granted by all firms but one. On April 2d, through the moral assistance rendered us by the bricklayers, this firm was also brought to time, and we had won the day throughout. At the present time we are not aware of any of our members being out of employment, and everything seems to be running smoothly.

SPARTA, ILL.—Before the close of the past year we made a demand upon our contractors for an eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour minimum, to take effect on January 1, 1903. We agreed to finish all contracts entered into by any contractor previous to the above date at the old scale and had the satisfaction of having our demands acceded to without the slightest dissension. Please add Sparta, Ill., to the eight-hour column of our official journal.

ABERDEEN, WASH.—We commenced working eight hours on April 1st, our demand having been granted without any trouble; every brother went to work on that day just the same as before. Two years ago we were working ten hours per day for \$2.50 per day; under the present system our minimum scale is \$3.00 per day, some receiving \$3.50. Every one here has his eye on the carpenters' union, as it seems to take the lead in all undertakings in labor's interest.

SPRING VALLEY, ILL.—Our new schedule providing for an eight-hour work day, 32½ cents an hour minimum, and 40 cents an hour for foremen, went into effect on April 1st, a settlement having been reached without any difficulty. We enjoy at present the most prosperous conditions and the relations between the union and the contractors, as well as between our membership, are perfectly harmonious. The avoidance of all trouble is partly due to the fact that a number of our contractors are members of the union.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Local Union 1078 of this city has secured the nine-hour day, the reduction of hours to take force on July 1, 1903. We are now en-

gaged in organizing other trades in this locality, and should success crown our efforts, we will be in a position to make a demand for eight hours per day and an advance in wages as well. The working population of this vicinity is somewhat retarded and unionism is to them a novelty; consequently we must go slowly, hoping that time and circumstances will bring us a change for the better.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—There is no likelihood of a strike here this season, our demand for an advance in wages of five cents per hour having been acceded to and our agreement signed by the contractors. The new scale providing for an eight-hour workday, as before, and 35 cents an hour for carpenters, and nine hours per day and 27½ cents per hour minimum for planing mill men, will take effect on May 1, 1903. We gained this victory through negotiations with the employers and without having to resort to a strike.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—As a result of our negotiations with a committee of the Builders' Association, our difficulty here has been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties concerned. We have adopted a minimum wage scale of \$2.25 per day, being an increase of 36 cents. The Builders' Association has also agreed to recognize the union, even the cartmen and the teamsters delivering material on the jobs will henceforth have to be union men. This alone is a gain much to be appreciated, as it will strengthen our position for future emergencies.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Local Unions 69 and 949 on the 16th day of March demanded the nine-hour day, and the employers refusing to accede this demand, all union men quit work. After a strike of only two days duration the shorter workday was granted us, and this time the non-union men had to get off the jobs. The result of this success was a gain in membership for the two unions of about 100 men. Everything is quiet at present and we are well satisfied with the situation, although work is somewhat slack at this moment. Let the good work go on.

CLEVELAND, O.—We have good news for the brothers. An agreement has just been reached between the District Council and the contractors providing for a wage scale of 37½ cents per hour from April 1st to June 1st, and 40 cents per hour from June 1st to April 1st, 1904, and further providing for the employment of union men exclusively. On March 31st we had the largest meeting of carpenters ever held in this city, at which great enthusiasm prevailed over the successful outcome of our move. The carpenters in this part of the country are becoming thoroughly aroused to their interests; they are beginning to make way.

WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.—Our demand for nine hours and 25 cents per hour minimum has been acceded to by our employers without any struggle, and everything is going on nicely. The mill owners signed our agreement in the afternoon and the last one of the contractors on the evening of March 31st. The employment of union men exclusively was also conceded to us. On the evening of the 31st we held a rousing meeting, nearly every member turning out to hear the favorable report of the committee, which, when rendered, was received amid great enthusiasm and

greeted with resounding cheers. Prospects for a good season's work are bright. We wish all other unions the same success that we have met with.

DUQUESNE, PA.—The eight-hour workday was established here on the 1st of April. Sharpsburg, McKees Rocks, Clairton and Wilmerding, all in this State, are also working eight hours. These five towns are entitled to a place in our eight-hour list.

BOONVILLE, IND.—The contractor who has caused so much trouble has come to terms, and all of his men have resumed work. We have secured the nine-hour day with a minimum scale of \$1.75 per day. Everything having been settled satisfactorily, affairs are moving along as smoothly as ever.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—We are glad to be in a position to inform the brothers that our trouble with the bosses has been adjusted and the eight-hour day conceded to us. All the contractors have signed our agreement as we presented it to them, and we are now entitled to a place among our eight-hour cities. All the building trades here, excepting the metal workers, who work nine, are now working eight hours.

DETROIT, MICH.—Thirty-five cents an hour minimum is the new scale in force here since the first of April, a gain of five cents per hour over last year's wages. Over eighty contractors have signed our agreement and are paying the increase without a murmur. A small cloud is looming up, however, regarding non-union material, but, thinking that we can handle this matter without any trouble, we are not worrying much about it.

PERU, ILL.—Our strike has ended with a victory for our union. It was declared off on April 16th, after the Board of Arbitration, which had taken hold of the matter, after four hours of investigation and deliberation on the contested points, had decided in our favor. By the board's decision we are to get 36 cents per hour minimum, an increase of 9 cents per hour. Much credit is due Bro. Scott G. Cunningham, sent on here by the G. P., for the successful issue of our movement; he proved an able representative. Peru, Ill., is now entitled to be classed among the eight-hour cities.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Early in February we appointed a committee for the purpose of submitting our new trade rules, calling for eight hours per day and 35 cents an hour, to the associated bosses. They refused to take action on them, and stated through the daily papers that they would neither recognize our union nor meet our demands. Through the efforts of Bro. Kent, the general organizer, sent on here by our G. P., the controversy has been satisfactorily settled; we have obtained the eight hours and accepted 32½ cents per hour as our minimum scale. Please place Burlington, Ia., on the list of eight-hour cities.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.—Our agreement with the Contractors' and Builders' Association, pending settlement since last January, is to-day "signed up." With the exception of one or two minor points our victory is complete. The only point severely contested was our demand for 45 cents per hour, an advance of 7½ cents over last year's wage scale. Con-

ceding two minor points, the loss of which is not worth mentioning, we obtained the coveted 45 cents. We organized on October 16, 1899, with a membership of 20. At that time working hours were ten per day and wages 17½ cents per hour, accompanied by abuse common to unorganized labor. In four short years we have increased our wages to 45 cents per hour and shortened the hours from ten to eight, or 48 hours per week. After this latest victory we feel justly proud in stating that we have surely drawn our share of the craft out of the gutter into the light of living wages, and are still commanding the respect of our employers. There is little show for traveling carpenters at this moment, but we hope the field will be open for more later on.



BRADFORD, PA.—As late as March 28th we received an answer from our bosses to our demand made upon them on January 1st for an advance of 25 cents per day over last year's scale. This answer not being satisfactory, all men working for contractors who at that time had not signed our new scale, went out on strike on April 8th. On the 14th, however, the builders association acceded to our demand and the strike was declared off.



St. JOSEPH, Mo.—On January 1st, this year, we notified all contractors by mail that on and after April 1st carpenters' wages would be 37½ cents per hour minimum. While we received no advice from our employers as to their intentions in regard to the advance demanded, at our meeting held on Saturday following the 1st of April, all reported having been paid 37½ cents per hour. Hence our demand has been acceded to.



SANDUSKY, O.—The pleasant relations existing between the union and the contractors will continue undisturbed this season. A committee representing both parties met in conference on the 18th of April when the contractors agreed to pay the scale of 27½ cents minimum for nine hours demanded. Everything appears to be all right.



LOCKPORT, N. Y.—Thanks to the good advice from the General Office and the assistance rendered us by its representative, Bro. McFarlane, we have succeeded in obtaining the increase in wages demanded. Our former scale of wages was \$2.43 per day, and at present we are receiving 30 cents an hour minimum.



Who Can Locate Them?

Walter Eugene Bates disappeared from his home in Minneapolis, Minn., on April 10th, and his wife is unable to find any trace of him. He is a member in good standing of the U. B. in above city; he is 41 years of age, smooth shaven, about 6 feet in height, blue eyes, of medium light complexion, and weighs about 165 lbs. Members or readers who can give any information as to Brother Bates' present whereabouts will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Paul Kapfer, formerly a member of Local Union 402, Pittsburg, Pa., left that city, in October last, and since that time his friends have been unable to locate him. Any member, or reader of this journal, being aware of the whereabouts of said Paul Kapfer, who may also be known by the name of Kupfer or Kapler, will confer a great favor upon his friends by communicating with the General Office.

Want to Inaugurate Reference Card System

The contractors of Bridgeport, Conn., affiliated with the Interstate Employers' Association, have hit on a novel plan to exclude men objectionable to them from employment. This plan, should the men permit it to become operative, would deprive them of the liberty to work for whom they choose and place them on the same level with female or male domestics whose services are not limited to certain working hours, dwelling and living with their employers. This novel idea had its origin in the brain of A. W. Burritt, a Bridgeport builder, who has made himself notorious for his antagonism to organized labor, and who apparently has succeeded in obtaining the adherence of the larger portion of the Bridgeport contractors to his scheme, and they have adopted the reference card system, in which three different cards are used, of which the subjoined are fac-similes:

This REFERENCE CARD CERTIFIES that
Name of workman.....
Name of his craft.....
Has been employed as such by the undersigned
Signature of member
Date.....190... Bridgeport, Conn.

USE THIS WHEN WORKMAN LEAVES YOUR EMPLOY.

Bridgeport, Conn. Date1903.
The workman named below left the employ of the undersigned to-day:
Name of workman.....
Name of his craft.....
Remarks.....
Signature of member

USE THIS WHEN WORKMAN HAS NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED BY A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Bridgeport, Conn. Date1903.
Hired to-day (workman's name)
Name of his craft.....
He was formerly employed by
In the town of.....
Signature of member

The first one is used when a man, previously in the employ of a member of the Employers' Association, applies for work.

The second is used when the workman is for the first time employed by a member of the Association, and the third one is a card given those men who are in no wise objectionable to the employers.

The contractors claim that these reference cards are really meant to protect the men, and that no square and faithful worker need be afraid of these cards; but even their glib-tongued agent, Thad. B. Beecher, fails to show the men where that protection comes in. The contractors, by inaugurating this reference card system, intend to protect themselves only, if any one, and their object is as clear as daylight to any unbiased mind. They contend that the benefit they expect to derive from the use of this card is, that it enables them to tell whether the men applying for work are competent mechanics, suitable or otherwise, and whether they have been involved in any strike or other trade disturbances, or not.

This evidently shows that by means of this card the contractors intend to discriminate against those men, however competent they may be, who are devoted to labor's cause and take an active part in their union's affairs.

A man who may be the best fitted in his craft may, by the use of this card, be shifted from one employer to another, and

from one locality to another, without becoming aware that he is the object of cruel and relentless discrimination. This reference card puts the slave yoke on a man's neck and brands him as the negro was branded in the days of slavery. It is an onslaught on the fundamental principles of all labor organizations, aimed at their disruption and destruction. The system is unjust and un-American; should it become operative, it would put the laboring class back into the middle ages during the time of the inquisition. We trust that our brothers in Connecticut will not surrender their dignity as citizens of this republican country and members of this great United Brotherhood. We hope that the various local unions in the State will co-operate with each other, take a decided stand in the matter and fight this system to the bitter end.



The Strike in New York City

On the 7th of April the District Council of Manhattan, N. Y., declared a strike on all buildings where members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters were employed, as well as in all shops turning out trim work for these buildings. This action was taken by the Manhattan D. C. as a last resort to right a crying wrong for which our New York brothers have repeatedly but vainly sought redress.

For a number of years past the Amalgamated has deliberately violated the agreement entered into between it and the U. B. by admitting delinquent U. B. members and members under fine, and has, in many cases, displaced our men on the best jobs and taken the places of our men out on strike.

Finally, in the early part of 1901, the conditions became so unbearable that the Manhattan District Council decided "immediately to take steps to bring about one organization of carpenters." The Building Trades Council, with which both organizations were affiliated at that time, was notified of this resolution, but took no action. Shortly thereafter a firm of builders undertook to use non-union trim on two buildings located at Sixty-third street and Madison avenue, and at Battery Park. The Brotherhood men working on the building in Sixty-third street were discharged, being told that they would not handle that stuff anyhow, it being non-union material, and, on the following day Amalgamated men took their places. The District Council then declared a strike on all work being done by this firm, and the war against the Amalgamated was on. Despite the efforts of the Amalgamated Society to fill the places vacated by the Brotherhood by importing men from Boston, Washington and other cities, and advertising for non-union men to take out cards in their organization and fill the places of the strikers, they failed; and after a few days the Brotherhood won and all Amalgamated men were removed from these jobs. It was then they sought the assistance of the Building Trades Council, and that body demanded that the Brotherhood abrogate their agreement with this firm and have the Amalgamated men reinstated, which the Brotherhood refused to do. Suspension from the Building Trades Council followed, and the Brotherhood entered the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades. All trades connected with the Council then struck against this firm to secure the reinstatement of the Amalgamated men on their work, and, after a strike of several weeks' duration, were defeated, returned to work, dissolved the Building Trades Council and joined into a new body with the Board of

Delegates under the name of United Board of Building Trades, which body is in existence to-day. By this action both the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated again became members of the same central body.

However, immediately after the formation of this body it decided "that all trades remain neutral in all matters as to and between the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Carpenters." The war went on. The Amalgamated persistently refused all overtures and propositions for an amalgamation of the two organizations.

Last spring a strike of nearly two hundred Brotherhood men took place on the Stokes Hotel at Seventy-third street and Broadway against unfair trim received from Detroit. No Amalgamated men were then working on the job. This grievance was found just, and was supported by all other trades stopping work in sympathy with the Brotherhood. In a week's time the matter was settled by the contractors signing an agreement to rectify the matters complained of, and the trades returned to work. Within a day or two, however, it became apparent that the contractors did not intend to perform their part of the agreement, and the Brotherhood men again stopped work. Then the Amalgamated carpenters went to work in the places of the striking Brotherhood men. Complaint being made to the Board of Delegates by the Brotherhood, they refused to take action, and the Brotherhood consequently severed its connection with the Board.

Some time previous to their withdrawal from the Board the Brotherhood representatives asked that body for the endorsement of a demand for an increase in wages from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day, to take effect on July 1, 1902. A decision was passed by the Board and accepted by the Brotherhood delegates, changing the date to September 1st and endorsing the demand. The increase was obtained after a two days' battle, during which the Amalgamated Carpenters this time joined hands with the Amalgamated Woodworkers in supplying the employers with men, they themselves filling our men's places wherever and however they possibly could. The Amalgamated Carpenters thus openly violated the Board's decision endorsing the demand for an increase; nevertheless that body, when appealed to by the Manhattan D. C., again refused to take action against the Amalgamated.

To any one not familiar with New York conditions the attitude of the Board relative to the differences existing between the Amalgamated and the U. B. may be, to say the least, inexplicable. Any casual observer will naturally be at a loss to understand the reason why the members of the various building trades represented in the Board failed to call their delegates to account for discriminating against the American union, nearly 6,000 strong in Manhattan Borough alone, and taking issue with a foreign organization, with headquarters in Manchester, England, and only counting 3,515 members in the United States and Canada, according to their own official report. It must, however, be understood that the delegates to the Board of Building Trades in New York City are exercising an influence over their constituencies unequalled by those of any other city or town. Aside from this, and in consequence of the divisions and the incessant, long and wearisome factional strifes among the carpenters in New York during the past ten years or more, the membership in the building trades, almost as a rule, looks at any matter in dispute in the carpenter trade

with indifference, if not with disgust, leaving it to the discretion of their representatives in the Board to act and use their own individual judgment in these matters.

A very significant feature in this fight is the support rendered the Amalgamated and the Board of Building Trades by the boss carpenters and manufacturers, their policy being to nurse the existing differences in order to keep the men of our trade divided against each other, to play one organization against the other to their own advantage and to prevent the formation of one single organization of the carpenter trade in this country, which is the aim and endeavor of the United Brotherhood.

As on previous occasions, the Amalgamated Carpenters, as well as the Amalgamated Woodworkers, are daily advertising for non-union men to join their organization and take our men's places. They have established employment bureaus in New York and other cities, and although they have imported men from Boston, Washington and other cities, they still have failed to supply sufficient men to keep the most important jobs going. This strike has unmistakably demonstrated the fact that the bosses have to rely on the Brotherhood members to do the carpenter work required in New York City, and whatever the outcome of it may be, this alone is an achievement which sooner or later will bear fruit.

First Vice-President (A. F. of L.) Duncan's Report on Joint Conference

In accordance with an invitation from the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. delegates representing the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, both of New York City, met President Gompers and Vice-President Duncan, representing the A. F. of L., in the Ashland House, April 10, to discuss the causes leading up to the pending strike.

Incidental to the situation the statement was made that as a result of correspondence between President Gompers and the national executive officers of both organizations, arrangements had been made for a conference to consist of five delegates from each organization, those ten to select an eleventh man as umpire, which board was to arrange for amalgamation as per the resolution on that subject passed at the new Orleans convention of the A. F. of L. last November.

This information, after considerable discussion, was favorably received by both delegations, as it would not only be a solution of the pending dispute in New York City, but also similar troubles in the carpenter trade throughout North America. After consideration of the question, and in order to re-establish full operation of all carpenter work in New York City, the following was offered by Vice-President Duncan as a basis for settlement:

First. That all contention between the two organizations should cease, pending adjustment of the dispute by the above-mentioned conference.

Second. That working conditions as they existed immediately before the present strike shall be restored; and there and then all employment for union carpenters in New York City shall be open to carpenters carrying the card of the U. B. or of the A. S.

Third. That the United Board of Building Trades be notified by the A. S. of this adjustment, so that action taken in support of the A. S. might be altered to conform with the foregoing conditions.

Fourth. That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. urge upon the executive officers of the U. B. and of the A. S. to hold the joint conference at the earliest possible date, preferably within the next ten days, so that friction shall cease and harmony be restored for the welfare of the second largest trade union in North America.

As a basis of settlement the foregoing was satisfactory to the delegates of the U. B. but was rejected by those representing the A. S., who also desired an opportunity to consult the United Board of Building Trades before taking final action.

Ultimatum Presented by Amalgamated Society Delegates

We do not deem it advisable at the present time to enter into any arrangement with this conference without first consulting the United Board of Building Trades, inasmuch as the conditions prevailing in our craft in this city are the result of the acts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners discriminating against our members, and; therefore, we respectfully state that it devolves upon the U. B. of C. and J. to take the necessary action to restore normal conditions whereby the members of both organizations (the U. B. of C. and J. and the Amal. Soc. of C. and J.) can work together in harmony.

This is the ultimatum presented by the Amalgamated Society delegation, through Sam'l Roberts, on pending dispute (April 10, 1903) among New York carpenters.

Resolutions Adopted at Exec. Council Meeting A. F. of L.

The following resolutions were adopted by representatives of the U. B. and the Am. Society of Carpenters and Joiners at the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., held at Toronto, Canada, April 22, 1903:

We, the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, agree to recommend the following as a basis for the settlement of the New York controversy in our trade, and for a meeting of the committee of five of our respective organizations to select an eleventh member of the committee to act as umpire, as provided by the decision of the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

First. That all contention between the two organizations should cease, pending adjustment of the dispute by the above mentioned conference.

Second. That working conditions, as they existed immediately before the present strikes, shall be restored, and, there and then, all employment for union carpenters in New York City shall be open to carpenters carrying the card of the U. B. or of the A. S.

Third. That the United Board of Building Trades be notified by the A. S. of this adjustment, so that action taken in support of the A. S. might be altered to conform to the foregoing conditions.

Fourth. That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. urge upon the executive officers of the U. B. and of the A. S. to hold the joint conference at the earliest possible date, preferably within the next ten days, so that friction shall cease and harmony be restored for the welfare of the second largest trade union in North America.

Fifth. That if the representatives of both organizations make this recommendation, the Executive Council here in

session will also urge the United Board of Building Trades of New York City to agree to the same.

Sixth. That the committee of five representing each organization meet within twenty (20) days for the selection of the eleventh member of the joint committee to act as umpire and proceed to carry out the decision of the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows:

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners request that the committee consist of five from each organization, they to select an umpire or arbitrator, to meet on or before the first day of March, 1903, for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations."

WM. D. HUBER,
President of U. B.
WM. B. MACFARLAND,
THOS. ATKINSON,
Amalgamated Society.
THOS. BARROW,
JOHN COLEMAN.

By Order of the Executive Council,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of A. F. of L.

Attest:
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary of A. F. of L.

Report of Committee on Amalgamated Woodworkers

The committee appointed by you to meet a like committee from the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union for the purpose of defining the jurisdiction of the respective organizations, would respectfully submit the following report:

The committee of the United Brotherhood, as per request, met at the General Offices in Indianapolis, Monday, February 23, one day prior to the time of the convening of the joint committee, and agreed to adhere strictly to the jurisdiction as laid down in Sec. 64 (a) and (b) of our General Constitution.

On Tuesday, February 24th, at 10:00 A. M., the joint committee met in the parlor of the Occidental Hotel. Present on behalf of the United Brotherhood:

George J. Bohnen, Union No. 476, New York City; J. E. Potts, Union No. 33, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Clark, Union No. 964, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Brower, Union No. 363, Elgin, Ill., and R. Fuelle, Union No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.

On the side of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union were:

Thos. I. Kidd, Chicago, Ill.; R. Braunschweig, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Gebelein, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Mulcahey, Detroit, Mich., and Geo. Guntner, Boston, Mass.

It soon became evident that both sides occupied entirely opposite grounds, and on motion it was agreed that both sides present names of an umpire, the same also to act as chairman of the meeting.

Before proceeding to this, your committee decided that it would be advisable, before entering into any negotiations, that an expert stenographer be employed to report verbatim the entire proceedings of the committee. The offer had been made by your committee to the committee representing the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, that if they desired to avail themselves of the services of such stenographer, and would pay one-half of the expense attached thereto, that the stenographer should be hired jointly and act as official stenographer for both sides. This they declined and stated their intention of engaging a stenographer of their own.

Your committee then requested the G. S., Bro. Duffy, to engage a stenographer

for the services of your committee, and Secretary Duffy, in accordance therewith, did engage the firm of Garber & Carpenter, official stenographers of the Marion County Courts of the State of Indiana, who was present from the time of the convening of the committee until its close, and reported verbatim the entire proceedings of your committee.

The following names were presented for our consideration as umpire, or eleventh member of the committee, by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union:

C. S. Darrow, E. A. Agard, W. D. Mahon, D. Black, C. O. Sherman, M. Donnelly, D. Kreyling, W. Klapetzky, P. J. Downey, H. G. Call, E. J. Lynch, W. Penje and M. Higgins.

We presented the names of:

W. B. Wilson, Jas. Hatch, T. D. Nichols, C. Dold, M. Barnes, J. L. Feltman, M. Taylor, J. P. Dempsey, C. M. Beatty, F. Shoppen, M. S. Hayes and O. M. Eidletz.

Max S. Hayes and C. Dold were positively objected to by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, and your delegates substituted the names of J. J. Keegan and Samuel Parks for the above two.

After all of the above names had been voted for and rejected, and only the names of P. J. Downey of Albany, N. Y., and Samuel Parks of New York remained to be balloted for, by an error of one of the delegates of the United Brotherhood in casting a ballot for P. J. Downey, the latter received six votes and was thereupon declared elected as umpire. The committee then decided to notify P. J. Downey of his selection and adjourned to await his arrival.

Mr. Downey arrived on the forenoon of Friday, February 27th, and the joint committee went into session at 1:30 P. M. of the same day in the parlor of the Occidental Hotel. At the first session of the committee several preliminary questions arose for settlement, one of them being the presence of two stenographers—one for each side—and as the Chair desired a copy of the proceedings, the fact became apparent that possible differences in the report might occur between both stenographers, and it was decided that the chairman should each day be furnished with a verified copy of the proceedings of the preceding day, verification to consist of comparison of the reports of the two stenographers, and if any differences appeared, the same were to be corrected previous to adoption.

It was further agreed that the committee was to remain in session until all the evidence was in; that the umpire should then render his report and decision; that nothing should be admitted as facts unless substantiated by evidence, and that the committee should not adjourn *sine die* until the decision rendered by the umpire had been entered and made part of the record of the proceedings. This was insisted upon by your committee, practically for the purpose of avoiding any outside influence or interference in this controversy.

The committee then proceeded to the taking of evidence in the case proper.

Your committee being called upon to open the case, proved by the Constitution of the U. B. from 1886 to the present day that we did have jurisdiction over all shop men, machine woodworkers, bench hands, cabinetmakers, etc., engaged in the manufacture of trim or in shop-made carpenter work. As the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Int. Union claimed to possess that jurisdiction, we there rested to require them to show where they obtained such jurisdiction.

(Continued on third column of page 6)

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office

STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINBY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 825 Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Circular Letter

Brother D. A. Post, Secretary of the General Executive Board, reports to me that many communications, appeals, grievances, demands, etc., are sent to him at his home address in Wilkesbarre, Pa., with a request that the same be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of the General Executive Board, thus giving him more work than was intended should fall to his lot.

In order not to show any discourtesy, Bro. Post has tried to answer all such communications up to the present time; but as this is not part of his duties, and as there are no provisions made for a recompense for time lost, he will refrain from doing so in the future.

This organization decided at the Convention in Atlanta, last year, and the same has been ratified by the vote of our membership at large, that the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be located at Indianapolis, Ind. As we have only one General Office at the present time, it becomes necessary on my part to call the attention of our Local Unions, District Councils and entire membership to the fact that the business of this organization must be done through the General Office alone.

Besides that, Section 31 of our General Constitution very plainly and distinctly specifies that "All correspondence and appeals for the General Executive Board shall be sent to the General Secretary."

Let me hope that I will not have to call your attention to this matter again. We are now a great, big business institution, and business must be done in a business-like manner. Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Local Secretaries, Please Take Notice!

The attention of all Local Secretaries is hereby referred to our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries as it appears for the first time in this issue of our Journal. The General Office has taken particular pains in having this list as complete and correct as possible. It comprises all names and addresses of both Recording and Financial Secretaries recorded at the General Office on the 25th of April, the day on which the issue went to press. Secretaries will please look over the list carefully, and, failing to see their name or address inserted, or discovering an error, communicate with the General Office without delay.

The blank postal card furnished every Local Union, containing a list of offices, should be filled out correctly and plainly, and in the event of any secretary not having any such card at his disposal when any change is required, he should send in name and address of the respective officer or officers, on a separate sheet of paper, and by letter.

Local Unions Chartered From March 27 to April 28 Inclusive.

Shelburn, Ind.	Berkley, Cal.
Memphis, Tenn.	Ravenna, Ohio.
Barnesville, Ohio.	Albany, Ga.
Schuyler, Neb.	Two Harbors, Minn.
Vacaville, Cal.	Lebanon, Ind.
San Marcos, Tex.	Charlotte, Mich.
Gallipolis, Ohio.	Catlettsburg, Ky.
New Decatur, Ala.	Coal City, Ill.
Detroit, Mich. (2).	Versailles, Ind.
Spartanburg, S. C.	Shenandoah, Iowa.
Vergennes, Vt.	Braintree, Mass.
These Rivers, Mich.	North Yacima, Wash.
Chambersburg, Pa.	Concord, N. C.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Laurens, S. C.
Ottawa, Kan.	Lewis, Ind.
Gaffney, S. C.	New Athens, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y.	Macomb, Ill.
North Wales, Pa.	Marion, S. C.
Savanna, Ill.	Lansing, Mich.
Ashland, Ohio.	Lawrence, Mass.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.	Minneapolis, Mich.
Bryan, Tex.	Chippewa Falls, Wis.
alina, Kan.	Boston, Mass.
Shawneetown, Ill.	Wagoner, I. T.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Ballard, Wash.
Trenton, N. J.	Port Allegheny, Pa.
Willoughby, Ohio.	Chautauqua, N. Y.
Eldora, Iowa.	Augusta, Ga.
Wabash, Ind.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Collingwood, Ont., Can.	St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Can.
Lebanon, Ill.	Middleport, Ohio.
Hutchinson, Kan.	Willman, Minn.
Dolton, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
South St. Joseph, Mo.	Sycamore, Ill.
Natchez, Miss. (2).	Philadelphia, Pa.
Concord, Mass.	Tahleyuah, I. T.
Conshohocken, Pa.	Grand Town, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.	Chicago, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.	Orangeburg, S. C.
Newton Mass.	Elkins, W. Va.
Loogootee, Ind.	Anadarko, Okl.
McMehen, W. Va.	Moscow, Idaho.
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	

Total: 87 Local Unions.

Spot Him.

All brothers are warned against a man who last summer was initiated by Local Union 587, Coatesville, Pa., giving his name as Robert Spahr. He, after paying no further dues, and his membership card showing him to be four months in arrears, went to Harrisburg, Pa. He secured employment on the Y. M. C. A. building of that city, where the job steward on examining his card found his dues credited two months ahead. Through correspondence and investigation it was found that Robert Spahr, by forging the signature of S. A. Bell, F. S. of Local Union 587, Coatesville, on his membership card, had fraudulently credited himself with six months' dues. Upon the disclosure Spahr disappeared for parts unknown. He is short and stout, of sandy complexion, smooth face and very near-sighted. Spot him.

Report of Committee on Amalgamated Woodworkers

(Continued from page 5)

Their claim, as submitted to the umpire, was based on an alleged agreement made by the United Brotherhood with the Machine Woodworkers' International Union at the convention of the U. B. in 1894. Being challenged to produce the agreement referred to, they had to admit that no formal agreement was ever entered into or signed by their organization. They then fell back to show that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union had jurisdiction over machine men since its formation in 1890, and that the International Furniture Workers' Union had similar jurisdiction, as well as jurisdiction over cabinetmakers and bench men since its formation in 1873; that the amalgamation of the two above named organizations in 1895 under the name of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union carried with it the jurisdiction claims, rights and agreements of both organizations previous to amalgamation; and then they advanced the further claim that in 1897 a new agreement had been entered into between the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union.

In entering on the evidence in rebuttal to these claims your committee showed that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union at its formation in 1890 was not chartered by the American Federation of Labor, owing to a protest entered by P. J. McGuire, and that charter was not issued until said protest was withdrawn, after a meeting of our G. E. B., at which meeting assurance was given by Thomas I. Kidd, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, that they would not claim jurisdiction or infringe on the jurisdiction of the U. B. over machine hands engaged at that trade.

Further, that the report of the Organization Committee of the Indianapolis Convention of the United Brotherhood, before which Mr. Kidd appeared, as shown by the records of that convention, was not an agreement, nor was it intended as such, but was simply a presentation of the views of that committee, which was adopted by the convention, and subsequently, in a later proceeding of the same convention, abrogated and nullified, in that the same convention decided to take in and admit to membership, with the consent of the Local Unions and District Councils in the localities affected, all unions of cabinetmakers, framers or machine woodworkers engaged on carpenter work.

Also that the fact of Mr. Kidd appearing before the said convention and pleading for an opportunity to be given him to have the machine woodworkers in his organization was prima facie evidence that he did not have jurisdiction over machine woodworkers, or others engaged in carpenter shops, or at carpenter work. Your committee showed that had it been the intention of the Indianapolis convention to surrender jurisdiction over those branches of the trade, or men engaged therein, to the Amalgamated Woodworkers I. U., it would have been necessary for the convention to alter the section of the constitution relating to the qualifications for membership, debarring specialists engaged in that branch of the trade thereafter from membership in the organization, and would have been compelled to submit this question to the referendum vote of the organization, which was not done, and is further proof that no agreement of that kind had been entered into by the said convention. The admission

of Delegate Kidd, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers I. U., that no formal agreement was entered into or signed at that convention, and that the only knowledge he has of any such agreement was a verbal communication given him by P. J. McGuire in the lobby of the Hotel English in Indianapolis, is further proof of that fact.

Further, your committee showed by the evidence submitted by the Amalgamated Woodworkers I. U., as regarding jurisdiction of the International Furnitureworkers since 1873, as per their constitutions submitted, that their jurisdiction, claimed and exercised, was solely over cabinetmakers, bench hands, machine woodworkers, and others engaged at furniture work. Further, that the consolidation of the International Furnitureworkers' Union and the Machine Woodworkers' International Union could not give them any jurisdiction which either did not previously possess, and had the effect of abrogating all agreements entered into between either of these organizations, as no agreement can outlive the life of the parties thereto, unless specifically stated in the agreement to that effect. We further showed that the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, since its formation, has for years endeavored to obtain from the United Brotherhood an agreement, and that is prima facie evidence that none existed, and it was shown further that the alleged agreement made between that organization and the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood was never consummated. It was further admitted by the other side that the said proposed agreement was never ratified by the United Brotherhood.

Further, it was shown that the agreements given nationally, or understandings arrived at, were abrogated at the convention of the United Brotherhood held in New York in 1898, and therefore, even if it were held that the concession granted by the Indianapolis convention to the machine woodworkers was valid, that said concession was only operative to the consolidation of the machine woodworkers and furniture workers in the fall of 1895, or one year about; that the attention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' I. U. was repeatedly called to that fact, subsequent to the amalgamation; that no agreement admittedly was entered into, and that we have held undisputed jurisdiction over all branches of the carpenter industry since the formation of our National organization in 1881.

We desire further to call your attention to the fact that despite the understanding entered into at the opening of these proceedings, Mr. P. J. Downey left the city and at the time of his so leaving had not any of the transcripts furnished by the stenographer of the closing arguments, and that upon returning he had a carbon copy of the typewritten decision in his possession, which was arrived at without any consideration of the closing arguments presented by either side and that said arguments were not taken into consideration in the decision arrived at.

On March 11th, 1903, at noon, all evidence having been submitted and the case closed for both sides, the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair, to give the chairman time to digest and consider the evidence and arrive at a decision.

On March 16th, at 2:30 P. M., the committee reconvened to receive the decision of the chairman, which was read from typewritten copy, one copy being furnished to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' representative and one to the repre-

sentatives of the United Brotherhood. The decision in full is as follows:

By the passage of a resolution at the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor, the question of the differences existing between the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was referred to a committee to be composed of five representatives of each of the above named organizations for the purpose of effecting a settlement, and on their failing to agree an umpire was to be chosen to decide the points in controversy. Being convinced that it would be impossible for the two committees to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, and before commencing to produce evidence on the matter in dispute, they selected the undersigned as umpire, with instructions to hear all evidence and arguments on both sides, to give a decision and his reasons therefor.

Being entirely disinterested, and having no previous knowledge of the facts in controversy, with only a desire to promote harmony and good feeling, and after a careful consideration of the arguments and evidence produced, I submit the following decision and my reasons therefor, as in my best judgment I think proper, just and equitable.

First. Uncontradicted evidence was produced showing that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union was organized in 1890. P. J. McGuire, at that time General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, objected to the American Federation of Labor granting a charter to the machine woodworkers, but in 1891 Mr. McGuire withdrew his objection and the Machine Woodworkers' International Union was granted a charter by the A. F. of L. From 1891 to 1894 the Machine Woodworkers' International Union created an agitation amongst the mill men of the country for organization and no objection was offered by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. As a further incentive to the right of the machine woodworkers to the control of men who worked in mills, the convention of the B. of C. held at Indianapolis, Ind., September, 1894, passed the following resolution:

THE RESOLUTION.

"We, your Committee on Organization, having consulted the most active spirits in the following cities, viz.: Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Brooklyn, and Cincinnati, regarding the request of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that the universal opinion of the representatives from the above-named cities leads us to believe that it would be to the best interests of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and organized labor in general, that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters, who may at times be engaged in mill work, or millwrights, or stair builders. In the event of a mill hand desiring to be transferred to the M. W. W. I. U. he shall be obliged to pay all indebtedness to the local union, and the M. W. W. I. U. shall place him immediately in benefit in that organization; and should a Mill Hands' Union be desirous of transferring to the M. W. W. I. U. it shall first pay all indebtedness to the U. B. and be granted a charter and outfit complete, free of cost, and each member be placed immediately in good standing in the organization.

"We recommend that the U. B. give their support to the M. W. W. I. U. in

assisting them to organize their trade throughout the country."

At the Carpenter's Convention in 1894 a resolution was also offered by a Union of Mill Hands in Cincinnati, requesting the convention to endorse their label. The Carpenters' Convention, by resolution, referred the request of the Mill Hands' Union to the International Union of Machine Woodworkers. In view of the fact that they had granted the machine woodworkers exclusive control of all mill hands, this resolution was accepted by the representative of the machine woodworkers, who was present at the convention on behalf of his organization.

During a session of the International Furniture Workers, held at Cincinnati, O., in 1894, representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Machine Woodworkers and Furniture Workers held a meeting for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a consolidation of the three organizations. The attempt to unite the three bodies was ineffectual, the evidence showing that the representatives of the carpenters plainly stated that it was not practical for the carpenters' organization to be a part of the amalgamation. Notwithstanding this fact one union of cabinet makers in New York seceded from the parent body and was granted a charter by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE MACHINE WOODWORKERS AND THE FURNITURE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

In 1895 the International Furniture Workers' Union (which was organized in 1873) amalgamated with the Machine Woodworkers' Int. Union. Both of these trades had jurisdiction over cabinetmakers, furniture workers and woodworkers in mills and factories.

In 1895 the representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Int. Union entered a protest with the Secretary of the U. B. of C. against the action of that organization granting a charter to the machine woodworkers of New York City. Mr. McGuire acknowledged that a charter was granted, but claimed the union which had received the charter was composed largely of men who were employed both in mills and on buildings, and assured the representatives of the Woodworkers' International Union that the Indianapolis agreement would be lived up to.

Some friction did exist between local unions of both organizations in the years 1895 and 1897, the officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters claiming they were not responsible for local differences. The general officers of both organizations finally decided that something should be done to create harmony, and in the fall of 1897 the following agreement was drawn up and ratified by the Executive Boards of both organizations.

THE AGREEMENT OF 1897.

It is hereby jointly agreed by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, hereafter to be known as the A. W. W. I. U., and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereafter to be known as the U. B., that, First, The A. W. W. I. U. be granted entire jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters that may at times be engaged at mill work, or millwrights, or stairbuilders. Second, The terms of this agreement shall not apply to those that are now members of the U. B. and who are employed in planing mills. Third, The U. B. shall have sole jurisdiction over outside carpenter work and in the putting up of office and store fixtures.

THE CARPENTERS' CONVENTION.

The representatives of the U. B. of C. contend that their Constitution gives them jurisdiction over all planing mill bench hands and cabinetmakers engaged in carpenter work. They allege that the action of the Indianapolis Convention in 1894 was illegal and contrary to the Constitution of their organization; that they have never surrendered the right of their control of machine hands and cabinetmakers; that in order to be a successful and progressive organization they are entitled to jurisdiction and control of all men who work on woodwork used in the construction of and repairing of buildings. Whilst they admit that the agreements entered into in 1894 and 1897 can not be denied, they contend that the 1897 agreement made by their Executive Board was unconstitutional, as it was not ratified by the District Councils and Local Unions of the Brotherhood.

They (the carpenters) further state that in consequence of the evolution in the carpenter industry, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, in convention assembled at New York City in 1898, assumed jurisdiction over all millwrights, planing mill bench hands and cabinetmakers engaged at carpenter work, or running woodworking machinery, and that all contracts and all agreements entered into with any other organization of woodworkers were abrogated and declared off.

In 1900 the convention assembled at Scranton, Pa., reaffirmed and ratified the action of the convention held in 1898, by which the carpenters claimed control of machine and cabinetwork. At this convention (1900) they (the carpenters) absolutely refused to recognize any other woodworking organization, and claimed entire control of all men, in accordance with Sec. 64 of their Constitution.

GROUND FOR THE DECISION.

It is plainly evident from the testimony presented that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. deliberately violated all terms of the agreement made and entered into with the Machine Woodworkers at the Indianapolis Convention in 1894, and by and between the Executive Boards of the Amalgamated Woodworkers and the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners in 1897, without consulting the officials of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, after the consolidation of the Furniture Workers with the Machine Woodworkers, and their adoption of the name A. W. W. I. U. gave the A. W. W. I. U. control and jurisdiction over all woodworkers in planing mills, furniture factories and cabinetmakers in interior finish factories.

No attempt was made by the Carpenters' Brotherhood to organize the above named trades in their organization, and no objection was offered by the representatives of the Carpenters' Brotherhood to impede the progress of legal right of the Machine Woodworkers to the control of men working in mills, furniture or cabinet shops. Under this agreement the Machine Woodworkers devoted their time and money to the organization of the unorganized men in mills, factories and cabinet shops with the firm belief that the agreement entered into with the carpenters would be kept inviolate.

Not until 1898, four years after the agreement was made, did the carpenters officially claim control of the trades under the jurisdiction of the woodworkers. All agreements with the woodworkers were abrogated, and without any official notification to the parties interested. Then the carpenters set to work to destroy the unions of the Amalgamated Woodworkers by offering inducements to

the woodworkers' local unions to desert their organization and affiliate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Not a particle of evidence was produced to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers did at any time violate any section or part of the contract entered into with the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

THE DECISION.

After a careful survey of the situation and in accordance with the evidence and testimony produced, and in view of the fact that the Brotherhood of Carpenters did give the Amalgamated Woodworkers control over the woodworking trades enumerated in the Constitution of the Woodworkers' International Union, I hereby decide that all woodworkers in planing mills, furniture and interior finish factories come rightfully under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, but the members of the said organization (the A. W. W. I. U.) shall not be conceded the right of jurisdiction over millwrights and stairbuilders, or to work on buildings, or in the putting up of store and office fixtures.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall have absolute jurisdiction over all work on new and old buildings, and in the putting up of store and office fixtures. It will be understood that this decision does not interfere with any local agreement that may now obtain, or be entered into hereafter; nor does it affect, interfere with or abrogate any agreement or agreements made and entered into with the Amalgamated Woodworkers and other unions, concerning the jurisdiction of other trades who may be employed on finishing, varnishing, wood carving or painting of wood and cabinet work in mills, factories or buildings.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,
(Signed) P. J. DOWNEY, Umpire.

Your delegates refused to accept this decision on the following grounds:

First. That it is neither in accordance with the facts or the evidence.

Second. That it was distinctly understood when this committee met, and it is on the record, that a decision was to be given and arrived at here before the committee adjourned.

Third. That it was distinctly understood, when this committee convened, that nobody who had been in any way connected with the dispute previously, or had been a party to giving any of the the previous decisions, should be eligible as umpire. Mr. Downey has admitted during the course of these proceedings that he was the Secretary of the Grievance Committee of the Scranton convention of the A. F. of L., and according to our understanding he became ineligible to act as umpire, though we do not blame him for trying to be consistent in giving a similar decision.

THE COMMITTEE THEN ADJOURNED.

Objections were then entered by your representatives, who requested to be placed on record as refusing to accept the decision rendered, on the grounds stated above.

The committee then adjourned.

In substantiation of the above contentions we respectfully draw your attention to the following facts: On page 932 of the proceedings the umpire, in rendering his decision, says: "Being entirely disinterested and having no previous knowledge of the facts in controversy * * *." This is shown to be false, as it appears on the records of the Scranton convention of the American Federation of Labor where P. J. Downey, as Secretary of the Grievance Committee, reported on the resolution introduced by the Amalgamated Woodworkers against the

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1903

United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and decided that we had violated the alleged Indianapolis agreement.

Further, on the same page, 932, he states that uncontradicted evidence was produced showing that the Machine Woodworkers' International Union was organized in 1890, and P. J. McGuire at that time protested against the American Federation of Labor granting a charter to the said organization, but that in 1891 said objection was withdrawn.

We call your attention to page 295 of the proceedings, wherein statements are made that the objections were withdrawn after the Machine Woodworkers' International Union had satisfied our General Officers and the General Executive Board that it did not intend to infringe upon the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood over machine men engaged in their trade.

On page 933 the umpire says: "At the convention of the United Brotherhood, held in the city of Indianapolis, a resolution was passed, giving jurisdiction to the Machine Woodworkers' International Union." The proceedings show that no resolution was passed to that effect, but that the substance matter quoted by the umpire as a resolution was merely the report of the Committee on Organization of that convention.

On page 934 the umpire states that: "At the Indianapolis convention of the United Brotherhood, in 1894, a resolution was also offered by a union of mill hands in Cincinnati, requesting the convention to endorse the label; that the convention, by resolution, referred the request to the International Machine Woodworkers' Union, in view of the fact that they had granted the Machine Woodworkers' Union exclusive control of all mill hands."

The umpire fails to consider the fact that, as shown in the evidence, page 147, the Indianapolis convention, subsequent to concurring in the report of the Committee on Organization practically reconsidered and abrogated the said report by deciding to admit unions of cabinet makers, machine and bench hands, with the consent of the respective local unions and district councils in the localities interested. Further, that the concession granted by the report of the Committee on Organization was not intended to embrace machine woodworkers, mill hands, cabinet makers, or bench hands, employed in shops or factories engaged in the manufacture of trim and other shop-made carpenter work, as shown by the fact in evidence, pages 379-383, and the

proceedings of the Indianapolis convention of the United Brotherhood in not altering the Constitution, so as to make those men ineligible to membership in this organization.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was given to and adopted by the Indianapolis convention to the report of the Committee on Organization, which shows that no such agreement as claimed by the Amalgamated Woodworkers, was entered into with the Machine Woodworkers' International Union, and Secretary Kidd admits, on page 120 of the proceedings, that no agreement to that effect was ever signed, and the only knowledge of the action of the convention was given him verbally by P. J. McGuire in the lobby of the Hotel English in Indianapolis.

The International Furniture Workers' Union and the Machine Woodworkers' Union, in a new organization called the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, had the effect of abrogating all existing agreements between either of those organizations and the United Brotherhood, and that this fact was brought to the attention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union by Secretary P. J. McGuire (see letter, page 387), and, further, that the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union recognized this fact by endeavoring from that time forward, as the evidence shows, to obtain from the U. B. a new agreement.

On page 938, the umpire states that "The U. B. admits that the agreements entered into in 1894 and 1897 can not be denied." This statement is unqualifiedly false, as the entire evidence submitted to you verbatim shows that the U. B. has never admitted anything of the kind, and that the entire contention and evidence produced by the U. B. from start to finish shows that we deny and have proven that no agreement was entered into at the convention in Indianapolis in 1894. On page 938, the umpire further on states: "The carpenters further state that in consequence of the evolution of the carpenter industry the U. B., in convention assembled in New York City in 1898, assumed control and jurisdiction over all millwrights, planing mill bench hands and cabinetmakers engaged at carpenter work or running woodworking machinery." This statement of the umpire is also totally false and without the slightest foundation. Nowhere in the evidence, as submitted to you, will you find any such contention made on the part of the carpenters, while on the contrary, the facts, as shown by the evidence submitted to the umpire, show our undisputed jurisdiction in all those branches of carpenter work since 1886 (see pages 101 and 104) to the present date, and also show that in 1890 the Machine Woodworkers' Union applied to the Brotherhood of Carpenters for concession to take in all machine woodworkers into their organization, and their claim of having jurisdiction dating from the alleged agreement made at Indianapolis goes to prove that they derived jurisdiction, if any they had, from the carpenters, and consequently the carpenters could not assume control over any branches of the trade which we have proven that we had control of since the formation of the organization.

On page 939 the umpire states that "No attempt was made by the United Brotherhood to organize the machine woodworkers, mill hands and bench hands into their organization, and that no objections were offered by the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to impede the progress or legal right of the machine woodworkers to the control of men working in mills, furniture

factories or cabinet shops." This is again entirely disregarding the evidence submitted by the U. B., which showed that of the total number of local unions of the U. B. represented at the Indianapolis Convention twelve were composed exclusively of cabinetmakers and millmen, and that the U. B. had organized these special branches of the carpenter trade before the organization of the A. W. W. I. U. Also that we have continuously and successfully to the present time organized the above branches, and have at the present date about 45,000 members in good standing engaged in those branches of the trade.

On page 940, the umpire says: "Not until 1898, four years after the agreement was made, did the carpenters officially claim control of the trades under the jurisdiction of the woodworkers." The evidence submitted to the umpire, as shown by the certified records, proves by the Constitution and other evidence of the U. B. submitted, that at all times previous to 1894, and from 1894 to 1898, and from 1898 to the present time, the United Brotherhood did officially claim control of the above mentioned branches of the trade.

Again, on page 940, the umpire states: "Not a particle of evidence was produced to show that the Amalgamated Woodworkers did at any time violate any section or part of the contract entered into with the B. of C." It has already been shown above that no contract existed between the A. W. W. I. U. and the U. B. of C.; but if, by a wide stretch of imagination, the umpire construed the report of the Committee on Organization of the Indianapolis Convention, relating to the M. W. W. I. U., as an agreement, it was shown by your delegation, page 477, that this agreement was violated by the A. W. W., in that they entered into a local agreement in Chicago, demanding of the employers, parties thereto, the employment of men carrying the card of the A. W. W. I. U. exclusively, despite the fact that Mr. Kidd had agreed with the Organization Committee, as shown by their report, page 42, proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention of the U. B., to recognize the U. B. card in all factories, shops and planing mills.

An Appeal From the Horseshoers

NEW YORK, March 16, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor Throughout America and Canada, Greeting:

The International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, and the tenth oldest national organization in the United States, has been battling for its life in the city of New York. The strike dates from December 16, 1902, involving 600 men, and has cost our organization the sum of \$25,000.

We have demanded an increase of pay and the use of the Union Label, but both demands have been ignored by the Master Horseshoers' Association, one of the strongest and most powerful organizations financially in America. The object of this association is to annihilate the last vestige of that unionism that asks for a reasonable remuneration for labor performed. During the strike forty of our members have been arrested and thrown into jail.

Our treasury has been taxed to its capacity in supporting 600 men in their battle for justice against injustice. The power of the Master Horseshoers has been concentrated to wreck our organiza-

tion, and this association of despots, whose wealth has been wrung from ill-paid toil, has made judicial tribunals instruments of oppression to subjugate the brave men who have fought so valiantly for the deathless principles of organized labor. The battle of the Journeymen Horseshoers is a battle of humanity against greed. It is a war against that exploitation, which, if successful, would reduce the American laborer and mechanic to the menial and degrading position of a serf. No man, whose life is cramped within the narrow and contracted sphere of poverty, can be a good, law-abiding and self-respecting citizen. Our organization is demanding a remuneration and a recognition that will enable the members of our craft to live above the squalor of want and wretchedness. We appeal to the members of organized labor in every State of the Union and Canada to come to our rescue with financial support, and with the necessary sinews of war we can wrest victory from the iron hand of arrogant tyranny and soulless cupidity. ROADY KENEHAN, Secretary-Treasurer, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.

The Fight Getting Hot

Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor has such a systematic fight been made on a scab newspaper as that now being waged against the Los Angeles Times. While the fight against the New York Sun attracted national attention, it was not a national fight, as the battle was financed by the union printers of New York City.

In the movement against the Los Angeles Times, every member of the International Typographical Union—no matter where located—is contributing monthly. This is the first instance in the history of the International Typographical Union—the oldest labor organization in North America—where all of its members have contributed to be used in unionizing one paper.

President Gompers and all the national labor leaders are much interested in this fight, as the Los Angeles Times, in addition to being printed by scab labor, has done everything in its power to destroy organized labor on the Pacific Coast.

But it is now fighting for its life.

Seventy-six out-of-town ads. have been withdrawn since this movement commenced, the St. James Medical Co., Emil Frees' Hamburg Tea, Black Abbott, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Diamond Dyes and Paine's Celery Compound having withdrawn within the past two weeks.

Following is a list of advertisers who have spurned the requests of organized labor: "Cuticura," Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.; "Force," The Force Food Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; "H. O." Hornby Oatmeal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; "Postum" Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lynn, Mass.; "Tutts Pills," Tutts Mfg. Co., N. Y. C.; "Peruna," Peruna Medical Co., Columbus, O., and Wilson Whisky, Wilson Distilling Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

Will every reader of the Carpenter write letters to all of the above as well as withhold patronage until such time as their advertisements are withdrawn from the Times? This line of work has resulted in more than three-fourths of the "foreign" advertisers in the Times withdrawing from that paper, as they soon tire of the constant bombardment of letters.

This will cost you eight two-cent stamps. Will you spend this amount to defeat the worst enemy organized labor has ever had?

INSTRUCTIONS

Sur La Procédure A Suivre En Cas De Grève Ou Suspension De Travail Provisoire (Lock-Out)

1. Communiquez vos demandes à tous les patrons-charpentier, constructeurs et entrepreneurs de votre localité, par circulaires ou lettres, sous la signature et adresse de votre Secrétaire Archiviste et demandez une réponse écrite.

2. Nommez un membre ou un comité parmi les ouvriers de chaque atelier ou chantier, qui se rendra auprès du patron et ensuite fera son rapport à l'Union sur la réponse, favorable ou non, reçue du patron.

3. Exigez de votre Union Locale ou C. de D., s'il en existe, de nommer un comité de conférence composé de trois membres capables et prudents qui se rendra auprès des entrepreneurs et des patrons qui n'ont pas répondu aux circulaires ou lettres, ou qui refusent de consentir aux demandes. Ce comité devra être composé de bons ouvriers respectés dans le métier, il devra faire les plus grands efforts afin de régler la difficulté sans recourir à la grève. Le comité devra agir prudemment, être affable et se conduire en gentil-hommes. Il ne devra pas chercher à en imposer par de fausses représentations et par un déploiement de manières arrogantes et brutales. Soyez courtois et raisonnable et employez tous les moyens honorable qui pourront concilier les patrons. Allez voir chaque patron individuellement et s'il existe un Echange, ou Association de patrons, entrez en négociations avec les entrepreneurs faisant parti de ce corps, mais n'oubliez pas les patrons en dehors de l'Association, ils doivent eux aussi être visités et consultés. Si vos demandes contiennent plusieurs points et que vous ne pouvez obtenir le consentement des patrons à tous sans recourir à la grève, alors concédez en quelques-uns et par ce moyen évitez la grève.

4. Si vous ne réussissez pas par ce stratagème en temps convenable communiquez le fait au Bureau Général qui enverra un député avec mission d'effectuer un règlement à l'amiable si possible. Il arrive très souvent qu'un patron, pour des raisons personnelles et autres, préfère traiter avec un représentant de la direction générale de l'organisation pendant qu'il paie peu d'attention à une personne de la localité. De plus, il arrive que les personnes de la localité affectée, ont opposés les entrepreneurs et la présence d'un médiateur est nécessaire pour effectuer le rapprochement des deux partis.

5. Comprenez bien que les quatre formalités précitées doivent être remplies avant la déclaration de grève; et de plus, pour déclarer la grève il faut un vote au scrutin secret des deux tiers des membres en règle.

6. En cas de grève ou suspension de travail les membres impliqués doivent élire un comité de cinq membres prudents et capables qui devront se réunir chaque jour et qui devront élire un président, un secrétaire et un trésorier. Il est du devoir du secrétaire de transmettre régulièrement un rapport sur la situation et l'état des affaires au Secrétaire Général.

7. Les membres impliqués dans une grève ou suspension de travail doivent se rendre deux fois par jour, l'avant-midi et l'après-midi, répondre à l'appel. Des réunions des grévistes doivent avoir lieu le matin de chaque jour. Procurez vous, s'il est possible, de bons orateurs résidant dans la localité et faites leur adresser des paroles d'encouragement aux grévistes.

8. Des piquets doivent être placés à chaque gare de chemin de fer et à tout autre endroit donnant accès à la ville, et

aussi des piquets doivent surveiller chaque atelier et chantier où les membres sont en grève. Ces piquets doivent se tenir dans les limites des lois civiles, éviter tout acte de violence et toute perturbation de la paix. Les piquets devraient faire un rapport au quartier général le soir de chaque jour ou plus souvent s'il est nécessaire.

9. Entretenez des relations amicales avec les représentants de la presse, les agents de police, les autorités municipales et le public pour que vous ayez leur bienveillante sympathie pendant le conflit.

Tout autre renseignement sera volontairement fourni en s'adressant aux sous-signés. Salut fraternel,

WM. D. HUBER, Pres. Gén.

FRANK DUFFY, Sec. Gén.

Endossé par le Comité Général Exécutif, le 29 Mars 1892.

La Situation Économique des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois

II.

Dans notre premier article nous avons parlé des dangers de notre métier, principalement de la branche des charpentiers. Nous allons donc voir, quel sont les désavantages du menuisier, c'est-à-dire, l'ouvrier qui pose et ajuste le travail fait dans l'atelier et la fabrique. Deux fois par an, en plein été et en plein hiver, le menuisier traverse une morte saison. Au printemps les bâtiments se construisent, et ne sont guère assez avancés pour permettre au menuisier de commencer son travail, tandis qu'en hiver, tantôt c'est le manque de travail, le plus grand nombre des constructions étant terminées, tantôt c'est le mauvais temps, le grand froid qui les empêche de gagner leur maigre salaire. Dans les villes du Nord Ouest, principalement au Canada, la moyenne des journées de travail dans une année se monte à peine à 200, ce qui met le salaire gagné à peine à 1, ou 1.25 doll. par jour. Ceci compte pour les ouvriers, qui jouissent d'une bonne santé; mais combien grand est le nombre de ceux, qui sont atteints d'une maladie, dû au métier. Les courants d'air qui traversent le bâtiment incomplet attaquent les bronches, les poumons, et propagent des maladies de poitrine. L'humidité qui règne, émanant des plâtres mal séchés, des eaux infiltrant les caves, des toitures mal jointes, mettent les germes du rhumatisme dans le corps de l'ouvrier. Sans compter les dangers d'une chute d'un échafaudage, d'une échelle, et de tout autres hasards qui constamment mettent la vie du menuisier en péril.

Il est encore un autre, non moindre désavantage, qui pour le menuisier crée une dépense extraordinaire, qui lui est nullement tenu compte, C'est l'entretien et l'achat de son outillage. Bien des travaux exigent un outillage qui ne coûte pas moins de 50 à 100. Non seulement qu'il faut souvent renouveler cet outillage, mais encore disparaissent-ils très souvent du bâtiment, ou des maraudeurs se mettent en possession de ces outils, qui coûteront les épargnes du menuisier pour plusieurs semaines.

D'autres sujets de plaintes s'offrent aux menuisiers. Le bâtiment est à peine terminé que le patron ou le contremaître le met à pied. Il n'y a pas assez de travail pour tous, donc on renvoie la moitié ou plus des hommes occupés jusqu'à présent. Le maçon n'est pas assez avancé ou la fabrique n'a pas livré les fenêtres, les portes, les boiseries ou le bois pour les planchers, alors il faut attendre. C'est des fois le plombier qui n'avance pas son travail, cela fait perdre du temps au menuisier. Il résulte de cela une perte de temps, qui rogne le maigre salaire de l'ouvrier, qui,

malgré le chômage, doit nourrir sa famille, qu'il travaille ou non. Les enfants ont faim, la femme a besoin de vêtements, on ne peut vivre sans manger et se couvrir, mais le père ne travaille pas, donc, il faut se priver, et faire comme on peut.

Pour obvier à tout ces maux, il ny a que la chambre syndicale qui puisse le faire. Organisez vous, ouvriers menuisiers, joignez vos frères du bâtiment, et vous souffrirez moins de tous ces maux. L'union ouvrière vous aidera à avoir de meilleurs salaires, et vous permettra de diminuer les heures de travail. Elle vous donnera l'occasion de placer quelques cents par mois dans une caisse de secours mutuels pour les cas de maladies, et sera prête à supporter votre famille en cas de mort, quelle soit prématurée ou non. La somme minime que ceci vous coûtera par mois, vous rapportera le double et plus, sans compter l'avantage que vous aurez auprès de vos patrons et contre maîtres, eux sachant que vous appartenez à une organisation puissante qui saura vous protéger.

Ne voyez vous pas tous les grands entrepreneurs, constructeurs et patrons divers, s'organiser en trusts, empilant de gros capitaux, dans le but d'élever leurs profits et de diminuer vos salaires? Croyez-nous, ouvriers du bois, cette concurrence que se font les entrepreneurs, se fait sur votre dos, sur vos petits salaires, sur le pain quotidien de vos petits enfants. Suivez donc l'exemple d'organisation des patrons, et unissez vous, et comme eux vous serez fort, comme eux vous dicterez les conditions dans les quelles vous voulez bien accepter d'enrichir la classe de gens qui ne produit rien et consomme toujours, toujours à vos dépens.

Dans un prochain article nous parlerons des ouvriers ébénistes.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Lorsqu'on posait la question à un vieux curé: Quand est ce que le Christianisme conquerra le monde? il replica: Lorsque tout Chretien sera missionnaire. Allez y donc confreres, que chaque un de vous soit un missionnaire pour notre fraternité unie. L'unionisme sera vainqueur lorsque tout unionist sera organisateur.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 13, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. in conference with the Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Deeming your action to be most equitable, just and fair, relative to your conference with the Amalgamated Society committee for the purpose as set forth in the convention of the A. F. of L., held at New Orleans, December 13, 1902, and as we desire to express our approval and indorsement of the good judgment, tact and earnest endeavors in the interest of the U. B., therefore be it

Resolved, That we voice the overwhelming sentiment which appears in favor of your action, and stamp with our approval every step and measure taken by your committee, meanwhile deploring the sad results which may temporarily embarrass our organization, but in time will only be disastrous to those in opposition.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES BLACK, Pres.

THOS. G. MALKINS, Rec. Sec.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Local Union 639.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, saw and saw tool manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind., have received cable advice from New Zealand that the championship in the sawing contest, held on Easter Monday, was won by the party using the Atkins saw.

Our General President.

William D. Huber, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is one of the charter members of Local Union 726, Yonkers, N. Y. He has held every office in the gift of the Union and the office of President six terms. He was a member of the District Council of Westchester County and President of that body for one year.

At the Brotherhood Convention held in New York City in 1898 he was the only officer elected by a unanimous vote, except the General Secretary-Treasurer, having been elected First Vice-President by acclamation.

President Huber was one of the committee to direct the eight-hour movement in the Westchester district in 1897, and it was largely through his zealous efforts and untiring energy that the concession was granted without any trouble.

Upon the resignation of Bro. John Williams, William D. Huber assumed the office of General President, filling the for-



WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President of the U. B. of C. and J.

mer's unexpired term, and was re-elected to office by the ensuing convention held in Scranton, Pa., in 1900.

In January, 1902, while the general headquarters were still located in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., desirous of joining with the rank and file in the promotion of the interests of the Brotherhood, and in order to have an opportunity to take an active part in the advancement of the movement in general, President Huber transferred his membership to Local Union 277 of that city, of which he is still a member.

As a well-deserved acknowledgment of his devotion and the faithful services rendered the Brotherhood under the most trying circumstances during his previous terms, William D. Huber was again elected General President for the current term by the Twelfth General Convention held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1902.

EXPULSIONS

A. F. Roth, of Local Union 212, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has been expelled for misappropriation of funds while Treasurer of this Local Union.

John L. Mayers, of Local Union 411, Cambridge, Mass., has been expelled by that Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

SHORT hours and high wages mean prosperity not only to the wage worker, but to the entire community and the country at large.

Instruktionen

zur Beachtung bei Gewerksforderungen und über Führung von Ausständen und Lockouts.

1. Schickt Eure Forderungen in Form eines Zirkulars oder Schreibens, unter Angabe der Adresse Eures Protokoll-Sekretärs, an alle Arbeitgeber Eurer Lokalität und verlangt darin, daß Obigem eine briefliche Antwort zugesandt werde.

2. Von den in einem Gebäude oder in einem Shop beschäftigten Kollegen ist ein Mann oder ein Komite zu ernennen, welches mit den Arbeitgebern über die Forderung Rücksprache zu nehmen und der Union zu berichten hat, ob die Arbeitgeber geneigt sind, die Forderung zu bewilligen oder nicht.

3. Veranlaßt Eure Lokal-Union oder den District-Council, wo ein solcher besteht, ein aus drei guten, beachtlichen Mitgliedern bestehendes Konferenz-Komite zu erwählen, um diejenigen Arbeitgeber zu besuchen, welche sich weigern, die Forderung zu bewilligen, oder das Zirkular oder Schreiben nicht beantwortet haben. Dieses Komite sollte aus guten, im Gewerke allgemein geachteten Arbeitern gebildet werden, welches alle Versuche machen soll, die Streitfrage gütlich zu schlichten. Das Komite sollte weise und in männlicher und würdevoller Weise vorgehen und sich nicht durch prahlerische Redensarten verblüffen lassen. Seid höflich und nicht überhebend; gebraucht jedes ehrliche Mittel, um den Arbeitgeber nachgiebig zu stimmen, und besucht jeden derselben persönlich. Wo ein Arbeitgeber-Berband besteht, unterhandelt mit demselben; vergeßt aber nicht, auch die Arbeitgeber zu besuchen, welche diesem Verbande nicht angehören, und unterhandelt auch mit ihnen. Wenn eine Forderung aus mehreren Punkten besteht, und Ihr findet, daß die Durchsetzung aller derselben zu einem Ausstände führen würde, so laßt einige derselben fallen, um die anderen durchsetzen zu können und einen Ausstand zu verhüten.

4. Wenn dieses Vorgehen nicht zu dem gewünschten Resultate führt, so wendet Euch zu geeigneter Zeit, und ehe Ihr in einen Ausstand tretet, an die General-Office, damit dieselbe einen Abgesandten nach dem betreffenden Orte beordern kann, um die Streitfrage womöglich zu schlichten. Es hat sich nämlich oft gezeigt, daß Arbeitgeber eine Unterhandlung mit einem Vertreter der Organisations-Behörde der Unterhandlung mit einem Vertreter der lokalen Organisation, aus persönlichen und anderen Gründen, vorziehen und letzterem wenig Aufmerksamkeit schenken. Oder es kommt vor, daß sich die unterhandelnden Personen einer Lokalität bei den Arbeitgebern mißliebig gemacht haben, und es bedarf eines Vermittlers, um beide Parteien näher zu bringen.

5. Habt Acht darauf, daß die in den vorhergehenden vier Punkten enthaltenen Instruktionen ausgeführt werden, ehe Ihr einen Ausstand anordnet, welcher übrigens nur durch Zweidrittel Majorität, bei geheimer Abstimmung, geschehen kann.

6. Im Falle eines Ausstandes, sollte ein aus fünf beachtlichen Mitgliedern zusammengefügtes Komite seitens der hieran oder an einem Lockout beteiligten Mitglieder ernannt werden. Dieses Komite sollte regelmäßig tägliche Sitzungen abhalten und einen Vorsitzenden, einen Sekretär und einen Schatzmeister einsetzen. Der Sekretär dieses Komitees muß dem General-Sekretär regelmäßige Situations-Berichte zufenden.

7. Die am Ausstande oder Lockout beteiligten Mitglieder müssen sich zweimal täglich, Morgens und Nachmittags, zum Namensaufruf stellen. Allgemeine Versammlungen sollten am Vormittage jeden Tages abgehalten werden, zu welchen gute ansässige Redner zugezogen werden sollten, um durch Ansprachen die Ausstehenden zu ermutigen.

8. Wachtposten sollten auf jedem Bahnhofe oder an anderen Eingängen der Stadt

oder des Ortes aufgestellt und solche nach jeder Arbeitsstelle beordert werden, wo unsere Leute die Arbeit niedergelegt haben. Diese Wachtposten sollten sich in den Schranken des Civil-Gesetzes halten, jede Ruhestörung vermeiden und jeden Abend oder, wenn nötig, öfter, auf dem Hauptquartier Bericht erstatten.

9. Unterhaltet freundschaftliche Beziehungen mit den Berichterstatte der Presse, den Stadt-Behörden und der Polizei-Mannschaft, um Euch deren Wohlwollen während des Konfliktes zu sichern.

Alle weitere Auskunft werden die Unterzeichneten bereitwilligst erteilen.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß,

William D. Huber, G. P.

Frank Duff, G. S.

Indossirt seitens des General-Executiv-Board am 26. März 1892.

Besteht auf der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes!

Hätte man es in den Gewerks-Organisationen nur mit größeren Städten oder länger bestehenden und erfahrenen Lokal-Vereinen zu thun, so wäre es höchst überflüssig, die Wichtigkeit und Nothwendigkeit der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes zu erörtern oder in Frage zu stellen. Ältere Gewerksvereine sind sich längst über die Nothwendigkeit der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnbetrages, welcher nicht nur einem Theile, sondern allen Gewerksangehörigen zugänglich und erlangbar ist, einig. Sie bestehen auf der Anerkennung eines Minimal-Lohnes, unter dem zu arbeiten jedem Mitgliede untersagt, den jedoch zu übersteigen jedem Mitgliede gestattet ist.

In kleineren Städten und Orten hingegen wird dieser Frage noch nicht die Wichtigkeit beigelegt, die ihr gebührt; und wenn wir in Betracht ziehen, daß mit dem großen Anwachsen unserer Brüderschaft uns tausende neuer Mitglieder zugeströmt, hunderte von Orten erst neuerdings für die Organisation gewonnen wurden, in denen man kaum begonnen hat, das Wesen und die Bestrebungen der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation zu begreifen, so dürften wir einen Fingerzeig zur Anwendung bei bevorstehenden Lohnkämpfen als wohl angebracht und nothwendig erachten.

Der Redakteur eines Fachorgans ist mit den Vorgängen innerhalb der betreffenden Organisation, insofern sich diese auf Forderungen für günstigere Arbeits-Bedingungen beziehen, wohl vertraut, und so machen auch wir die Wahrnehmung, daß erstens seitens vieler Arbeitgeber noch immer der Versuch gemacht wird, die Vereinbarung eines Minimal-Lohnes zu hintertreiben, und zweitens, daß diese Versuche seitens unserer Mitglieder zuweilen ein gewisses Entgegenkommen finden, anstatt denselben den energischsten Widerstand entgegenzusetzen. Besonders in den neu eroberten Gebieten finden wir, daß sich die Arbeitgeber anfangs beharrlich weigern, einen Minimal-Lohn anzuerkennen, aber dafür ein Lohnklassen-System, d. h. die Einteilung ihrer Arbeiter in verschiedene Lohnklassen, in Vorschlag bringen. Sie erklären, daß sie den tüchtigeren, leistungsfähigeren Arbeitern die Lohnerhöhung gewähren könnten; die weniger leistungsfähigen jedoch, behaupten sie, seien den erhöhten Lohn nicht werth und sollten sich daher mit den alten Löhnen begnügen. Es wird auch seitens der Arbeitgeber sehr häufig eine solche Einteilung in drei oder mehr Klassen verlangt, und dies in der offenbaren Absicht, sich für den, den höher gestellten Klassen zugemessenen Lohnzuschlag an der niedrigst gestellten Klasse schadloß zu halten.

Wir haben an dieser Stelle schon öfters betont, daß wir es dem Arbeitgeber nicht verübeln dürfen, wenn er seine Interessen zu wahren sucht und dabei seine Zuflucht zu allen möglichen Schachzügen nimmt. Um so

mehr aber müssen wir es den Arbeitern verübeln, wenn sie nicht das Gleiche thun, bei Lohnabmachungen nicht auf der Hut, und nicht ebenso sehr wie der Arbeitgeber auf die Wahrung ihrer eigenen Interessen bedacht sind. Die einfache Tatsache, daß ein Arbeitgeber die Einführung eines Lohnklassen-Systems befürwortet, sollte allein schon genügen, den Arbeitern die Verwerflichkeit dieses Systems vorzudemonstrieren. Oder wäre wirklich Jemand so naiv, anzunehmen, daß eine Vereinbarung, in welcher der Arbeitgeber seinen Vortheil erblickt, auch zugleich den Arbeitern zum Vortheil gereichen könne? Zur Zeit, als die Gewerksorganisationen noch nicht genügend erstarkt waren, um sich dem Lohnklassen-System mit Erfolg zu widersetzen und gezwungen waren, sich demselben zu unterwerfen, hat sich dasselbe als eine höchst verdammenswerthe Institution erwiesen. In jedem Falle, wo dieses System Anwendung fand, oder wo und wann immer sich Arbeiter zu dessen Einführung verleiten ließen, hatten sie es bitter zu bereuen, weil dadurch Zwietracht unter ihnen gesät und Neid und Eifersucht wachgerufen wurden. Es gab Veranlassung zu unaufhörlichen Klagen und Scheerereien in den Gewerksorganisationen und verhinderte deren Aufbau zu einer starken, schutz- und kampffähigen Organisation. Auch erwies es sich, daß bei der Einteilung der Klassen die bedeutend größere Anzahl der Arbeiter in die niedrigste Klasse rekrutirt und nur einige Wenige, meist zweifelhaft Bevorzugte, der oder den höheren Klassen zugetheilt, und somit die vermeintlich errungene Lohnerhöhung belanglos wurde.

Heute, wo der Industrie-Betrieb fast allgemein in den Händen von Personen liegt, die in dem betreffenden Industriezweige keine technische Ausbildung genossen haben, die, wie man zu sagen pflegt, von dem Geschäft nichts verstehen, heute, wo die Abschätzung der Leistungsfähigkeit und Geschicklichkeit der Arbeiter entweder ebenso inkompetenten Superintendents oder Vormännern überlassen ist, die oft bei dieser Abschätzung von unlauteren Motiven geleitet werden, wäre die demoralisierende Wirkung des Lohnklassen-Systems um so größer und unaussprechlicher.

Daß diese Leistungsfähigkeit und Geschicklichkeit unter den Arbeitern eine verschiedene ist, steht ja fest; wir behaupten aber, und der Nachweis ist leicht zu erbringen, daß bei heutiger entwickelter Industrie und ausgedehnter Arbeitsstellung auch dem weniger fähigen oder geschickten Arbeiter eine Beschäftigung zugewiesen werden kann, bei welcher er seine geringeren Fähigkeiten zum Vortheile des Arbeitgebers verwerthen kann, und die ihn zum festgesetzten Minimal-Lohn berechtigt. Dem fähigeren Arbeiter wird durch die Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes die Aussicht, höhere Bezahlung zu erlangen, nicht getrübt; gerade die allgemeine Lohnerhöhung, die dadurch stattfindet, giebt ihm größere Berechtigung zu höheren Anforderungen, und wird ihm dabei seitens der Organisation der bestmögliche Vorstoß geleistet.

Die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen sind ja gerade deshalb so edle und segensreiche, weil sie, von dem Geiste der Brüderlichkeit durchdrungen, dem Schutze und dem Wohle der Gesamtheit geweiht sind und dem Schwachen im Kampfe um eine menschenwürdige Existenz in erster Linie unter die Arme greift.

Von diesem Geiste, dem wahren Union-Geiste, beseelt, sagte schon am 17. September 1886 der derzeitige Executiv-Board unserer Brüderschaft folgenden Beschluß:

„Die Einteilung des Lohnes in verschiedene Klassen wirkt demoralisierend auf das Union-Prinzip und die Wohlfahrt des Gewerkes, und keine Lokal-Union soll das Lohnklassen-System einführen oder gutheißen.“

Auf diesen Beschluß, dessen Nichtbefolgung unter Umständen einer Gesetzes-Verletzung gleichkommen kann, machen wir zum Schlusse alle unsere Mitglieder und besonders die jüngst gegründeten Lokal-Unions aufmerk-

sam. Wir möchten ihnen dessen strikte Befolgung zu ihrem eigenen Wohl und Besten dringend an's Herz legen. Besteht auf der Festsetzung eines Minimal-Lohnes!

Maschinen-Spezialisten.

Der Geheime Commerzienrath Goldberger, der vom deutschen Kaiser nach Amerika geschickt worden war, die ökonomischen Verhältnisse des Landes zu studiren, hat seine Eindrücke in einer Reihe von Aufsätzen unter dem Titel „Das Land der unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten“ niedergelegt.

Besondere Bewunderung hat ihn, dem deutschen Großindustriellen, die raffinierte Arbeit-Vertheilung entlockt, wie sie hier zu Lande betrieben wird. Wo es möglich ist, die Arbeit in einzelne Handgriffe zu zerlegen, schreibt er, da wird der einzelne Handgriff zum Beruf gemacht, weil damit eine Uebung gewonnen wird, die eine größere Sicherheit in diesem Handgriff giebt und seine häufigere Wiederholung in einem bestimmten Zeitmaße zuläßt.

Er hat sich über den Nutzen amerikanischer Arbeitsweise durch einen für ihn maßgebenden Industrie-Hauptling, den Leiter der Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Compagnie zu Pittsburg unterrichten lassen, der dem wißbegierigen Fremdling Aufklärung und Belehrung zugleich mit folgenden Worten erteilte:

„Der große Erfolg des amerikanischen Wettbewerbes beruht zum wesentlichen Theil in der Spezialisierung der Arbeitsgebiete und vor Allem in der nothwendigen Spezialisierung der Arbeiter, denen wir doch ganz andere Löhne zahlen als Sie da drüben! Unsere Arbeiter bleiben in der gleichen Werkstätte, an derselben Drehbank, an demselben Kran, an derselben Maschine; sie werden nie von einer Abtheilung in die andere geschickt, sie werden immer zu der gleichen Arbeit verwendet. So gewinnen sie an der Stelle, an der sie stehen, eine ungewöhnliche Fertigkeit — sie werden Spezialisten in ihrem Fach, in dem Bereiche ihrer Arbeit, und leisten durch die jahrelang bethätigte Uebung quantitativ und qualitativ in acht Stunden vielleicht mehr als ein Arbeiter drüben in der doppelten Zeit! So fallen die höheren Löhne für uns gar nicht in die Waagschale!“

Der Mann ist vollständig im Rechte mit seinen Bemerkungen, soweit er vom Nutzen der amerikanischen Arbeitsmethode für den Unternehmer und vom Werthe des Maschinen-Spezialisten redet.

Der Gewinn ist hier ein ganz anderer als in dem schläfrigen Europa, wo der Arbeiter noch nicht völlig auf einen einzigen Handgriff dressirt ist. Daß bei der einförmigen, Tag für Tag, Jahr für Jahr wiederholten Anwendung eines Griffes, einer Drehung, eines Stoßes der Geist frühzeitig abstumpft und auch der Körper in kurzer Zeit stumpf und krank wird, braucht den Fabrikanten nicht weiter zu kümmern. Arbeiter-Material ist in Hülle und Fülle vorhanden. Abgenutztes Menschenfleisch kann viel sorgloser auf die Straße geworfen werden, als abgenutzte Maschinen zum alten Eisen. „Wer nicht mehr im vollen Umfang zu arbeiten vermag — selbst wenn er im gleichen Betriebe alt geworden ist — muß gehen; rücksichtslos erhält er seinen Laufpaß; er hat jüngeren Kräften zu weichen, die arbeitsfähiger sind. So erfordert es das Interesse des Geschäftes, und etwas anderes darf nicht in Frage kommen. Hilf Dir selbst, so heißt es auch hier. Wir haben gute Löhne und Honorare gezahlt — davon hätte genügend zurückgelegt und für Alters- und Lebensversicherungsbeträgen verwendet werden können.“

Rückhaltlos, ohne Phrase und Beschönigung, sprechen die amerikanischen Großkapitalisten es in Worten und Thaten aus,

daß der Geschäftsgewinn Alles, der ihnen dazu verhelfende Lohnarbeiter nichts bedeutet. Mag er an der Maschine selbst zur Maschine, mag er in wenigen Jahren stumpf und dumm werden! Um so besser! Dann gewöhnt er sich ganz das widerspenstige Denken ab, dann gehorcht er mechanisch wie die Maschine.

Der Geheime Commerzienrath Goldberger aber, der die Industrie-Stätten Amerika's aufgesucht hat, um zu beobachten und zu lernen, ist sicher voll hoher Befriedigung in die Heimath zurückgekehrt. Werthvolle Rathschläge bringt er mit. Wenn Ihr Deutschland wirklich zum Musterindustriestaat erheben wollt, wird er dem lauschenden Chor der Unternehmer zuzuhören, dann ahmt wieder einmal den Amerikanern nach, dann macht wie sie aus euren Arbeitern Maschinen- und Handgriff-Spezialisten! — Chicagoer Vorbote.

Die soziale Seite des Streiks.

Der Streik ist kein so moderner wirtschaftlicher Begriff, wenn wir die Uebersetzung des englischen Wortes „Strike“ mit Arbeitseinstellung gelten lassen.

Arbeitseinstellungen zur Erreichung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen sind schon im 14. Jahrhundert nachzuweisen. 1475 errangen die Blechschmiedegesellen von Nürnberg einen Sieg über ihre Meister durch Einstellen der Arbeit.

Aus Gesell und Meister entwickelte sich der Proletarier oder Lohnarbeiter und der Kapitalist.

Der Meister wurde zum Fabrikanten und Kapitalisten durch Lohnverkürzungen und Arbeitszeitverlängerung.

Der Geselle stemmte sich dagegen und kämpfte um Lohnerhöhung und Arbeitszeitverkürzung.

Diese Charakterzüge zeigen auch die modernen Streikbewegungen; es sind zumeist Arbeitseinstellungen, um günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen zu erzwingen.

Auf diesem Gebiet vollzieht sich nun ein Umwandlungsprozeß. Im Kampfe zwischen Kapital und Arbeit erscheint ein durchaus neuer, moderner Zug: der Kampf um soziale Gleichheit! — Denker, die sich mit dem Studium der Erscheinung des Kampfes zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber befaßten, erkannten, daß die Lohn- und Arbeitszeitveränderung an den Beziehungen zwischen Arbeit und Kapital nichts ändern, daß dieser Kampf nur dann dauernden Erfolg für die Arbeit aufweist, wenn die auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiete errungenen Vortheile sozial verwerthet werden; dieser Kampf muß so lange dauern, als die soziale Ungleichheit dauert.

Alle Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete des Streiks, die in die soziale Sphäre hinüberspielen, sind modern.

Die Streikenden begnügen sich nicht mehr damit, zu verlangen so viel Arbeitsstunden weniger, so viel Mark Lohn mehr; sie verlangen Weiter- oder Wiederbeschäftigung ihrer Führer, Anerkennung ihrer Organisation; sie streben überhaupt danach, im Kampfe als gleichberechtigt anerkannt zu werden.

Dieses Auftreten von sozialen Zügen geht Hand in Hand mit dem Erwachen des sozialen Bewußtseins, d. h. der Erkenntnis, daß die Interessen der Arbeiter aller Länder gemeinsam sind.

So wie sich diese Erkenntnis ausbreitet, so weitet sich der Streik der räumlichen Ausdehnung nach und vertieft sich der sozialen Seite nach.

Die zuerst örtlich und wirtschaftlich beschränkten Streiks eines Faches oder einer Gewerkschaft dehnen sich aus, um zuerst wirtschaftlich die gesamte Arbeiterschaft eines Gewerkes desselben Landes mit hinein-zuziehen, treten später mit sozialen Forderungen auf und umschließen die gesamte organisierte Arbeiterschaft eines Landes.

So entwickelt sich diese Bewegung der Arbeiterschaft immer mehr und immer weitere Kreise ziehend, bis sie sich in neuester Zeit zur Idee, zuerst des nationalen und dann des internationalen Generalstreiks entwickelt hat.

Wohl erst nur in der Idee, aber in richtiger Erkenntnis der Sachlage, denn, man mag sagen was man will, die letzte Schlacht, die Entscheidung, d. h. die soziale Gleichheit, wird und muß durch den internationalen Generalstreik gewonnen werden.

Alles was auf diesem Gebiete geschieht, bewußt oder unbewußt, geschieht zur Vorbereitung dieser einen, dieser letzten Schlacht. So mancher, sogar viele werden lächeln über diesen Traum, diese Utopie. Ich meinerseits lache über dieses Lächeln, denn ein gründliches Studium der Geschichte des Streikes, die Betrachtung seiner schnellen und riesigen Ausbreitung in unserer Zeit, die Beobachtung, wie rasch die Arbeiter die Wohlthat der gemeinsamen Handlungsweise erfahren, dies und noch vieles mehr beweist, daß der internationale Generalstreik durchaus kein Traum, keine Utopie ist und in sehr greifbarer Form dem Denker sich darstellt. Um noch ein weiteres anzuführen, weise ich auf den Feind selbst hin, d. h. auf den Kapitalismus. Der erkennt gar wohl die für ihn gefährliche Macht der sich ausbreitenden Idee des internationalen Generalstreiks; er trifft auch demgemäß seine Vorkehrungen, denn auch Kartell und Truß haben nicht nur wirtschaftliche Bedeutung, sondern auch soziale.

Sie sind Kampfmittel zur Erhaltung der sozialen Ungleichheit, leisten denselben Dienst wie die mittelalterlichen Raubnester — Burgen genannt — der Herren Raubritter; sie dienen auch als Zufluchtsstätte und gelten als uneinnehmbar für die ansturmenden Massen. — Und wahrlich, die Kapitalisten im Besitze von Geld, d. h. Waffen, Munition, Mundvorrath und Menschen, können eine lange, sehr lange Belagerung aushalten, können Sturm auf Sturm abschlagen. Das im Kartell und Truß international organisierte Kapital wird eher Lohn erhöhen, Arbeitszeit verkürzen, als soziale Vortheile gewähren, oder wie sie es nennen, sich etwas abzuwaschen von dem Recht der freien Bestimmung, laut welcher sie es für gut befindet, organisierte Arbeiter so lange auszusperrn, bis deren Organisation gesprengt ist.

Sie wissen, der international organisierte Arbeiter führt ihre Forderung, entwaffnet sie, entzieht ihnen Munition, Mundvorrath und Menschen — durch den internationalen Generalstreik.

Noch umtoben uns die wilden Wogen des Nationalhaders, noch stehen Millionen Uniformirte in Waffen, um auf einen Wink den Bruder jenseits der Grenze zu morden, noch gehen Grenzpfähle quer über die Schädel des Volkes und quer über die Landstraße; doch trotzdem nur ein kleines Häuflein Muthiger die Fahne der Internationale hochhält, gehört ihr die Zukunft.

„Neues Leben“, Berlin.

Zunft oder Industrie-Verband.

Die heutigen Formen des wirtschaftlichen Kampfes weisen gegen früher große Veränderungen auf. Die einzelnen Kämpfe waren mehr isolirt, zogen nicht so große Unternehmer- und Arbeiterkreise in Mitleidenschaft, wie heute. Beginn jetzt ein Ringen zwischen Kapital und Arbeit, so werden davon in den meisten Fällen eine ganze Reihe von Branchen und Arbeitszweigen betroffen. Zum Beispiel ein Ausstand der Arbeiter im Verkehrs- und Fracht-Betrieb kann die industriellen Betriebe der verschiedensten Art im weiten Umkreise stillstehen lassen.

Diese Veränderungen haben natürlich auch auf die Taktik des wirtschaftlichen Kampfes bedeutenden Einfluß ausgeübt. Durch jeden größeren Ausstand fühlt sich nicht nur mehr

der einzelne Unternehmer bedroht; der Kapitalismus als Ganzes fühlt sich angegriffen. Ob auf kapitalistischer Seite nachgegeben oder hartnäckig weiter gekämpft werden soll, wird nicht im Bureau des Einzelkapitalisten entschieden. Viele kombinierte Kapital-Interessen wirken dabei mit. Auf der Börse, wo sich diese Interessen wie in einem Brennpunkt vereinigen, werden wahrscheinlich, soweit die kapitalistische Seite in Betracht kommt, mehr Streiks entschieden, wie in den Comptoirs der Unternehmer, in deren Betrieben der Strike ausgebrochen ist. Kurz, die Schlachtlinie ist auf der feindlichen Seite breiter und länger geworden.

Die Schlachtlinie der Arbeiter sollte es auch werden. Die proletarische Kampf-Gesellschaft muß ihre Grenzen ausdehnen, wenn sie dem Gegner gewachsen sein will. Darum ist der Gewerkschafts-Bewegung nichts schädlicher, als jene inneren Berufs-Abgrenzungen, zünftlerischen Streitigkeiten, die theilen und zerstören, anstatt zu vereinen und zu verbrüdern.

Chicagoer Arbeiterzeitung.

Ein Streik der Berliner Zimmerleute im Jahre 1735.

Aus dem Jahre 1735 berichtet eine Urkunde über einen Streik der Zimmerer in Berlin, die unter gefürztem Lohn eine Stunde länger arbeiten sollten. „Und, ohnerachtet sie vom Präsidenten Neuendorff zur Ruhe angewiesen und ihnen Nomine Regis (in des Königs Namen) Angedeutet worden, daß die Widerspenstigen an Leib und Leben gestraft werden sollten, haben sie sich dennoch danach nicht richten wollen, sondern wie man zwei von denen Redels-Führern durch die Wache in Arrest bringen wollen, haben sie selbige nicht lassen, sondern alle mit in die Wache gehen wollen und die Wache dergestalt insultrirt, daß sie genöthigt gewesen, die Bayonette aufzustechen, um die Leute abzuhalten, wobei aber einige bei weiterem Eindrängen hart verwundet worden sind. Wobei Magistratus sich obligirt gesehen, heimlich vom Rathhause zu gehen, weil sie befürchtet, sie möchten ihres Lebens nicht sicher sein. Hier auf sind alle Bursche in Arrest genommen und sollen Zweg davon, welche am meisten an solchem Aufstand schuld, nächstens auf des Königs darüber eingekommene Ordre gehangen werden. Den 13. dito Sind obgedachte Maurer- und Zimmergesellen anderweit zu Rathhause vernommen und welche arbeiten wollen, losgelassen, die anderen aber trumm doppelt zusammen in denen Gefängnissen geschlossen worden.“

Diese Maßregeln halfen nichts, die Zimmerleute verließen einfach Berlin. Um das zu verhindern, schuf der König eine echte und rechte Vorläuferin der Zuchtshausvorlage. In einer Ordonnanz vom 23. Februar 1736 heißt es:

„Die entwichenen Maurer- und Zimmerleute sind weither ebenmäßig anzuhalten und in Haft zu nehmen. Ferner damit dem weglaufen der Maurer- und Zimmerleute aus unseren Residenzen desto mehr gesteuert und gewahrt werde, so sollen alle diejenigen, so zu Austragung Vorschub thun, und sie verleiten, nach Ermessung der Obrigkeit, unter welcher sie unmittelbar gefessen, mit Gefängnis oder Geld bestraft werden.“

Schließlich wurden die bei den Soldaten dienenden Zimmerleute bei den Arbeiten verwendet.

Mitgliederzahlen aus deutschen Gewerkschaften.

Aus den Gewerkschaftsabrechnungen vom vierten Quartal 1902 theilen wir folgende Mitgliederzahlen mit: Der Zimmererverband schloß mit 22,811 Mitgliedern ab (gegen 24,161 im Mittel des Jahres 1901); der Schuhmacherverband mit 23,419 Mitgliedern, darunter 2,637 weiblichen (gegen 19,585 resp.

1,773 im Jahre 1901); der Fleischerverband mit 1,395 Mitgliedern (1,464); der Bureauangestelltenverband mit 386 Mitgliedern (323).

Von diesen vier Gewerkschaften hat der Schuhmacherverband eine allerdings bedeutende Zunahme zu verzeichnen — um 3,834 Mitglieder; der Bureauangestelltenverband hat um 64 Mitglieder zugenommen. Die übrigen Verbände haben abgenommen; die Zimmerer um 1,340, die Fleischer um 69 Mitglieder. Insgesamt berechnet, ist auch hier ein ganz ansehnliches Mehr an Mitgliedern zu verzeichnen.

Der Verband der Zimmerleute hatte am Schluß des Jahres einen Vermögensbestand von 289,806.90 Mk. Außer diesem Betrage befinden sich in Händen der verschiedenen Zweigvereine noch größere Reservefondbestände.

Frühere wirtschaftliche Krisen waren auch in Sachsen regelmäßig von einem starken Mitgliederverlust der Arbeiter-Organisationen begleitet. Es zeugt von der Erstarkung des Organisationsgedankens, daß während der gegenwärtigen Krise entgegengesetzte Erfahrungen gemacht sind. So haben von 38 Dresdener Gewerkschaften im vorigen Jahre neun etwa 300 Mitglieder verloren, 29 aber einen Mitgliederzuwachs von 3,178 zu verzeichnen. Einzelne Gewerkschaften, wie die Zimmerer, Maurer und Maler, haben ihre Mitgliederzahl verdoppelt, andere haben Hunderte gewonnen. Insgesamt hatten 38 Gewerkschaften am Schluß des Jahres 16,525 Mitglieder.

Einen großartigen Aufschwung nahm die Berliner Metallarbeiter-Organisation (Filiale des deutschen Metallarbeiterbundes). Die Mitgliederzahl ist im Laufe des Jahres 1902 von 22,374 auf 30,664 angewachsen, hat also um 8,290 zugenommen. Da der Andrang zur Organisation auch in den Monaten Januar und Februar dieses Jahres ein bedeutender war, so ist begründete Aussicht vorhanden, in absehbarer Zeit alle organisationsfähigen Metallarbeiter dem Verbande zuzuführen. An Streikunterstützung wurden rund eine Viertel Million Mark ausbezahlt, an Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung 89,551.72 Mark. Die Jahres-Einnahmen und Ausgaben der Hauptkasse bilanzirten in der Summe von 385,141.88 Mark, die Lokalkasse weist einen Bestand von 136,495.39 Mk. auf. Die letzte General-Versammlung mußte vertagt werden, weil das größte Lokal Berlins die herbeigeströmten Mitglieder massen nicht fassen konnte. Es ist wichtig, zu wissen, daß die Zeitung des Metallarbeiterverbandes seinen großartigen Fortschritt der eingeführten Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung zuschreibt! Als der Verband 1899 diese Unterstützung berieth, prophezeiten ihm viele Mitglieder den Ruin, da die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung die Mitglieder abschrecken würde. Aber statt dessen sind Zehntausende gewonnen; der Verband hat heute ungefähr 120,000 Mitglieder.

Im Verband der Bäcker ist laut Jahresbericht 1902 die Mitgliederzahl von 4,651 (1901) auf 4,760 gestiegen. Dies sind die Durchschnittszahlen für das ganze Jahr; im vierten Quartal 1902 betrug die Mitgliederzahl 4,897. Seit dem Jahre 1895 wurden insgesamt 25,310 Mitglieder aufgenommen, im Berichtsjahre 3,714. Der Wechsel war also ungeheuer groß. Die Gesamtsumme, incl. 9,918.16 Mk. Kassenbestand, belief sich auf 79,571.24 Mk., die Gesamtausgabe auf 47,123.17 Mk. Der Ueberschuß hat sich also gegen das Vorjahr um 22,529.91 Mk. erhöht.

Alle Rechte und Vortheile, die der Lohnarbeiter von der heutigen Gesellschaft verlangt, müssen durch Kampf und Opfer erungen werden.



RECEIPTS

During Month Ending April 30, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
2	\$117.80	129	\$43.40	268	\$97.80
3	64.50	130	2.80	269	27.30
4	132.10	131	303.80	270	12.60
5	75.00	132	44.90	271	8.40
6	32.70	133	27.20	272	27.80
7	246.20	134	247.30	273	46.30
8	218.80	135	31.10	274	45.20
9	88.60	136	14.00	275	14.40
10	201.00	137	36.50	276	39.40
11	115.40	138	14.80	277	209.40
12	99.85	139	36.20	278	30.40
13	56.60	140	43.20	279	10.30
14	26.80	141	163.80	280	4.20
15	13.80	142	39.50	281	1.00
16	80.50	143	22.70	282	24.30
17	8.10	144	16.20	283	25.20
18	19.25	145	83.40	284	19.05
19	133.80	146	2.50	285	24.40
20	26.60	147	13.60	286	29.50
21	59.00	148	9.40	287	53.00
22	264.60	149	9.80	288	39.90
23	40.80	150	13.00	289	12.20
24	32.80	151	34.50	290	50.00
25	54.70	152	34.60	291	26.10
26	62.20	153	4.05	292	17.80
27	94.60	154	15.20	293	2.40
28	34.80	155	19.20	294	38.55
29	210.60	156	26.75	295	44.80
30	4.00	157	19.40	296	26.90
31	65.55	158	28.70	297	31.80
32	130.80	159	1.00	298	57.50
33	11.60	160	22.40	299	39.00
34	177.85	161	70.90	300	39.75
35	41.15	162	9.80	301	5.00
36	24.00	163	112.00	302	120.40
37	24.80	164	13.80	303	12.90
38	6.60	165	5.60	304	87.40
39	13.30	166	4.00	305	322.80
40	45.70	167	16.80	306	7.80
41	102.20	168	47.80	307	17.00
42	12.40	169	32.80	308	5.10
43	10.80	170	38.20	309	42.80
44	83.60	171	9.25	310	19.60
45	6.60	172	149.80	311	24.40
46	11.68	173	9.40	312	11.50
47	164.00	174	55.60	313	7.80
48	56.00	175	51.60	314	30.40
49	61.00	176	4.00	315	58.60
50	30.20	177	42.00	316	4.00
51	49.40	178	14.00	317	11.95
52	208.00	179	22.50	318	73.85
53	9.60	180	46.20	319	23.55
54	164.80	181	29.50	320	29.40
55	25.45	182	5.20	321	15.90
56	16.60	183	50.65	322	21.80
57	112.20	184	18.20	323	3.65
58	139.80	185	8.00	324	88.65
59	55.10	186	48.70	325	20.85
60	28.00	187	13.80	326	16.00
61	27.60	188	119.60	327	78.60
62	24.90	189	51.20	328	10.80
63	29.70	190	32.80	329	5.40
64	6.00	191	70.20	330	3.80
65	25.55	192	41.20	331	51.60
66	12.50	193	3.20	332	34.30
67	180.00	194	45.60	333	6.00
68	262.80	195	48.40	334	8.50
69	14.70	196	21.80	335	12.60
70	57.10	197	12.20	336	8.20
71	67.00	198	36.80	337	10.00
72	50.00	199	49.00	338	69.80
73	24.60	200	154.20	339	10.00
74	106.30	201	19.70	340	20.40
75	73.40	202	1.50	341	5.80
76	21.75	203	13.20	342	67.80
77	35.50	204	42.20	343	11.30
78	45.60	205	26.40	344	5.80
79	36.80	206	46.70	345	15.20
80	8.40	207	25.60	346	43.10
81	139.00	208	15.60	347	13.00
82	20.40	209	2.20	348	93.40
83	6.60	210	7.00	349	104.10
84	46.40	211	35.80	350	15.50
85	30.30	212	28.40	351	20.40
86	13.75	213	11.00	352	33.80
87	39.80	214	30.90	353	10.00
88	5.00	215	27.20	354	18.80
89	68.45	216	26.90	355	9.80
90	46.20	217	58.00	356	30.30
91	41.50	218	23.60	357	27.40
92	71.60	219	23.40	358	11.90
93	14.60	220	16.60	359	10.00
94	16.65	221	19.70	360	113.50
95	2.00	222	35.90	361	160.20
96	36.60	223	30.80	362	11.70
97	49.20	224	25.80	363	24.60
98	111.00	225	41.80	364	1.50
99	14.05	226	2.40	365	7.50
100	4.40	227	38.10	366	13.30
101	54.00	228	25.25	367	21.40
102	56.10	229	35.00	368	21.80
103	25.50	230	46.95	369	11.50
104	200.30	231	8.20	370	38.50
105	13.40	232	26.00	371	41.00
106	53.60	233	15.10	372	39.50
107	75.80	234	20.00	373	26.80
108	42.10	235	3.60	374	26.75
109	5.80	236	49.10	375	34.30
110	31.40	237	33.60	376	30.00
111	54.00	238	13.00	377	82.40
112	8.60	239	137.40	378	30.40
113	11.30	240	33.60	379	25.00
114	43.20	241	6.60	380	11.00
115	1.00	242	43.00	381	33.80
116	22.80	243	32.25	382	15.20
117	92.60	244	15.80	383	23.70
118	23.80	245	25.30	384	2.40
119	25.60	246	34.20	385	23.90
120	3.40	247	7.00	386	28.85

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
403	\$17.40	564	\$36.85	720	\$16.45	891	\$25.40	1054	\$3.20	1219	\$4.60	1384	\$6.60	1445	\$4.80
404	12.40	565	8.45	722	29.60	892	.10	1055	9.20	1220	10.80	1385	16.50	1446	7.20
405	6.80	566	6.20	723	26.00	893	11.60	1056	7.00	1221	5.80	1386	5.20	1447	3.30
406	18.40	567	65.00	724	34.90	894	14.40	1057	13.20	1222	12.80	1387	7.00	1448	7.10
407	19.75	568	7.20	725	12.20	895	12.40	1058	8.60	1223	4.20	1388	8.00	1449	2.60
409	38.90	569	9.60	726	40.00	896	11.50	1059	18.60	1224	13.40	1390	7.40	1450	8.90
412	5.30	570	8.80	727	13.90	897	27.20	1060	25.70	1225	5.80	1391	5.80	1451	15.45
413	20.00	571	27.00	728	8.40	898	13.35	1062	36.20	1226	19.50	1392	6.40	1452	3.80
414	9.60	572	3.00	729	4.45	899	17.30	1063	15.80	1227	23.00	1394	14.60	1453	9.50
415	2.00	573	10.40	730	21.50	900	35.40	1064	14.00	1230	6.60	1395	6.40	1454	1.50
416	66.20	574	14.80	731	8.60	901	16.90	1065	17.40	1231	30.00	1396	5.20	1455	1.00
417	14.80	575	54.40	733	3.60	903	14.70	1066	2.40	1232	20.80	1397	15.60	1456	1.00
418	2.80	576	18.60	734	16.80	904	12.40	1067	13.75	1233	27.60	1399	13.65	1458	2.50
419	53.20	577	4.00	735	9.60	905	2.80	1068	2.40	1234	7.40	1400	11.20	1465	5.00
420	3.20	578	88.45	736	34.70	906	12.20	1069	16.55	1235	33.35	1401	13.60	1466	1.40
421	7.60	580	13.20	738	4.40	908	5.40	1070	16.10	1236	2.60	1402	14.85	1468	3.20
422	2.80	581	6.90	739	4.00	909	19.30	1071	4.60	1237	5.60	1403	9.90	1469	5.50
423	249.20	583	9.00	740	22.80	910	29.85	1072	23.60	1239	8.70	1404	6.40	1470	.50
424	9.80	584	24.60	741	4.00	911	21.20	1073	8.40	1243	8.20	1405	10.80	1471	.50
426	211.00	585	32.30	742	11.40	912	7.80	1074	36.55	1244	24.05	1407	6.80	1472	4.20
427	71.40	586	41.40	743	7.40	913	10.00	1075	26.75	1245	19.20	1408	6.00	1476	5.40
428	21.20	587	25.60	744	3.20	914	18.20	1076	6.60	1246	20.20	1409	6.00	1478	2.20
429	63.50	588	5.20	745	8.20	915	14.00	1077	17.60	1247	21.40	1410	18.20	1485	4.00
430	47.90	589	12.80	746	25.20	916	48.35	1078	8.95	1248	11.60	1412	.20	1491	3.60
431	15.25	590	17.00	747	35.50	917	9.40	1079	30.70	1249	3.80	1413	5.80	1493	1.00
433	31.90	591	26.55	749	13.40	919	18.00	1080	11.20	1250	5.20	1414	7.10	1498	3.00
434	34.20	592	30.65	750	58.40	920	14.60	1081	5.05	1251	7.40	1415	9.80	1501	1.50
435	9.30	593	24.10	751	16.80	921	55.20	1082	58.00	1253	10.40	1418	9.20	1503	4.60
436	16.40	594	9.80	752	2.00	922	9.00	1083	8.90	1254	10.60	1418	5.60	1506	2.50
437	15.45	595	17.30	754	7.90	923	4.00	1084	14.80	1255	7.70	1419	24.00	1507	5.25
439	37.90	596	5.00	755	29.90	924	24.40	1085	5.40	1256	12.80	1420	5.20	1509	3.10
439	8.50	597	8.20	756	12.65	926	17.20	1086	5.70	1257	8.00	1421	10.00	1517	8.00
441	47.40	598	12.60	758	13.20	927	14.20	1087	5.60	1258	40.40	1422	4.20	1518	.50
442	12.10	599	23.00	759	10.40	928	2.40	1088	12.40	1260	20.00	1423	4.80	1522	2.50
443	27.00	601	45.50	760	15.10	930	6.20	1089	8.80	1261	7.80	1425	8.60	1524	1.00
444	43.00	602	10.00	762	20.60	931	26.25	1090	24.20	1262	5.60	1426	8.25	1525	4.80
446	9.20	603	24.10	763	24.78	932	16.00	1091	8.80	1263	6.60	1427	2.60	1526	12.00
447	17.40	604	11.10	764	12.40	933	4.80	1092	14.40	1264	7.40	1428	2.20	1527	6.00
448	22.30	605	15.00	765	8.40	934	5.40	1093	30.90	1265	8.40	1429	7.25	1530	3.40
449	30.80	606	20.80	766	25.70	935	6.50	1094	15.40	1266	13.60	1430	.50	1533	1.50
450	6.40	607	10.55	767	16.00	936	29.60	1095	10.15	1267	5.60	1431	12.25	1546	10.00
451	18.40	609	5.00	768	10.20	938	13.15	1096	15.60	1268	15.00	1432	17.60	1547	10.00
452	2.00	610	12.00	769	41.90	939	3.80	1097	10.20	1269	11.00	1433	15.70	1548	10.00
453	41.90	611	2.00	770	10.60	940	19.60	1099	3.80	1270	3.60	1434	29.80	1549	10.00
454	18.25	612	23.40	771	13.70	941	16.00	1100	73.20	1271	2.85	1435	9.00	1550	10.00
455	9.90	613	19.90	772	19.00	942	14.95	1101	5.20	1272	12.63	1437	8.40	1551	10.00
456	6.40	614	4.80	773	100.40	943	31.15	1103	38.80	1273	6.60	1438	14.45	1552	18.75
457	84.20	615	14.00	774	64.60	944	13.90	1104	15.50	1274	9.60	1439	3.60	1553	10.00
458	9.85	616	12.10	776	4.40	945	17.00	1105	19.20	1275	11.20	1440	21.50	1554	10.00
459	46.80	617	27.50	777	8.20	946	4.00	1107	16.20	1276	5.90	1442	2.40	1555	10.00
460	10.30	618	4.60	778	1.00	947	15.80	1108	24.80	1277	8.60	1443	21.95	1556	10.00
461	9.00	619	11.00	779	6.00	948	79.20	1110	16.40	1279	9.40	1444	12.60	1557	10.00
462	3.60	620	13.05	780	22.40	949	18.80	1111	25.50	1280	4.25				
463	18.30	621	39.60	782	4.40	950	10.70	1112	12.20	1281	8.40				
464	46.20	622	33.90	783	5.70	951	15.80	1113	4.20	1282	20.80				
465	34.20	623	4.80	784	6.05	952	13.20	1114	8.40	1283	6.80				
466	23.40	624	71.40	785	5.80	953	10.80	1115	6.50	1284	10.40				
467	25.80	625	37.30	787	12.40	954	27.20	1116	6.60	1286	7.70				
468	34.40	626	56.20	788	6.40	955	12.60	1118	9.00	1287	4.00				
469	6.60	627	27.20	789	6.40	956	8.50	1119	8.90	1288	8.00				
470	73.60	628	20.50	790	11.95	957	12.40	1121	5.20	1289	1.00				
471	46.40	629	28.70	791	13.20	958	16.00	1122	13.20	1290	4.40				
472	22.50	630	5.00	792	23.70	959	3.60	1123	12.85	1291	5.05				
473	34.60	631	7.00	794	10.40	960	8.80	1124	9.00	1292	7.00				
474	16.80	632	232.80	795	4.40	961	13.80	1125	25.20	1294	27.70				
475	4.80	633	37.60	798	6.55	962	17.65	1126	30.24	1295	18.60				
476	133.15	634	8.00	799	5.40	963	4.20	1127	25.90	1296	5.20				
477	11.70	635	22.20	800	22.70	964	35.80	1128	4.20	1297	23.95				
478	69.40	636	11.00	801	25.20	965	20.90	1129	16.00	1298	6.80				
479	6.40	637	28.00	802	11.50	968	4.00	1130	8.40	1299	3.45				
480	3.00	638	47.80	803	2.80	969	2.00	1131	6.60	1300	19.00				
481	20.60	639	42.80	804	12.80	970	19.30	1132	3.00	1301	9.40				
482	20.80	640	8.30	805	2.90	971	9.00	1133	4.85	1302	7.60				
483	161.15	641	8.10	806	2.20	972	17.60	1134	9.60	1303	3.00				
484	7.45	642	29.00	807	10.00	973	2.00	1135	6.40	1304	3.20				
486	28.20	643	12.70	808	13.60	974	29.90	1136	19.40	1305	14.60				
487	18.20	644	15.60	809	9.65	975	3.00	1137	5.60	1306	15.00				
488	2.80	645	7.20	810	31.30	976	9.00	1138	12.90	1307	15.00				
489	18.60	646	6.00	811	6.60	977	6.00	1139	8.20	1308	4.20				
490	44.70	647	13.00	812	10.90	978	12.55	1140	8.20	1309	3.20				
491	7.40	648	12.90	813	6.00	979	6.60	1141	5.00	1310	3.40				
492	79.00	649	7.40	814	15.40	980	16.70	1142	9.15	1311	4.80				
493	52.40	651	30.00	815	4.00	981	8.00	1143	10.50	1312	11.10				
494	26.20	652	8.20	817	7.95	982	25.60	1145	13.00	1313	12.50				
495	19.40	653	9.00	818	16.40	983	8.00	1147	8.00	1314	28.65				
496	20.70	655	2.25	819	40.80	984	13.25	1148	2.00	1315	16.40				
497	35.80	656	22.60	820	3.80	985	9.90	1149	20.10	1316	7.40				
498	11.95	657	17.80	821	10.40	986	10.50	1150	4.80	1317					

Murray, Geo., Middle States...	75 00
Beegle, A. L., New Jersey.....	48 15
McFarlane, W. B., So. States.....	247 05
Lemay, Sam, St. Lawr., Mass.....	13 24
Cain, G. L., Lynn, Mass.....	94 72
Johnson, E. G., Ohio.....	142 80
Guerin, T. M., Burlington, Vt.....	50 00
Schardt, W. G., Illinois.....	51 90
Murphy, J. G., Holland, Mich.....	6 00
Workman, Wesley, Akron, O.....	10 00
Williams, G. W., Locals 1361 and 1379.....	15 60
Gaston, J. T., So. States.....	130 06
Burgess, W. H., So. States.....	183 75
Rich, H. T., Local Union 1463.....	11 00
Connolly, R. E. L., Alabama.....	25 00

General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,206 12
Stamped envelopes and post'g.....	174 10
Rent.....	100 00
Telegrams.....	82 68
Sundries.....	10 79

THE CARPENTER—	
Printing and mailing.....	2,777 43
Special writings.....	2 50
Supplies for Locals—	
Constitutions, ledgers, day- books and stationery.....	1,675 45
Pins and emblems.....	415 00
Seals and Daters.....	43 75
Expressage.....	94 68

Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D. (G. P.) trav. exp.....	105 36
Neale, Thos., G. T., trav. ex.....	32 50
Tax to A. F. of L. for Feb.....	400 00
Carpenter work.....	87 00
Painting.....	11 60
Tables.....	15 50
Moving on account.....	94 00
Pro. ch'k returned to L. U. 375.....	124 05

\$33,696 38

EXPENDITURES

For Month Ending April 30, 1903.

Death Claims, Nos. 162 to 235, \$14,444 60	
Donations—	
Troy, N. Y.....	200 00
New York, N. Y.....	31,000 00
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	800 00
Port Chester, N. Y.....	500 00
Utica, N. Y.....	925 00
Yonkers, N. Y.....	1,000 00
White Plains, N. Y.....	600 00
Mamaroneck, N. Y.....	150 00
Rye, N. Y.....	144 00
Tarrytown, N. Y.....	220 00
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.....	188 00
Binghamton, N. Y.....	60 00
Kankakee, Ill.....	250 00
Steubenville, Ohio.....	400 00
Stanford, Conn.....	200 00
Bridgeport, Conn.....	750 00
Greenwich, Conn.....	260 00
Westerley, R. I.....	352 00
Wheeling, W. Va.....	500 00
G. E. B. Meeting—	
Meyer, Henry.....	40 00
Post, D. A.....	100 00
Sullivan, T. J.....	133 00
Ogletree, J. P.....	100 00
Wellman, Chas.....	130 00
Ainey, Jos.....	100 00
Workman, W.....	100 00

Organizing, Deputies, Investigating, etc.—	
Sullivan, T. J., New York.....	117 00
Ogletree, J. P., So. States.....	255 65
Brown, J. N. Kankakee, Ill.....	163 43
Post, D. A., Mich. and Pa.....	167 85
Meyer, Henry, Pacific Coast.....	76 25
Cogill, J. G., Beaumont, Mass.....	18 75
Parker, F. L., Joliet, Ill.....	5 89
Miller, W. F., Sycamore, Ill.....	18 00
O'Hara, M., Michigan.....	20 00
Brower, G. S., California.....	19 00
Schwartz, C. C., Three Rivers, Mich.....	10 24
Carpenter, J. E., Chamburg, Pa.....	10 75
Willoughby, S. S., Ind'p'ls, Ind.....	5 00
Quinn, A. A., N. Y. and N. J.....	206 47
Murray, Geo. R., New York.....	178 30
Buckley, E., So. States.....	226 00
Kent, S. J., Neb. and Wyo.....	177 42
Cunningham, S. G., Illinois.....	195 72
Hanson, W., Massachusetts.....	11 85
Marrin, W. O., Detroit.....	12 50
Rowland, D. P., Ky. and Tenn.....	156 10
Guerin, T. M., Vermont.....	56 00
Plunket, J. F., N. Eng. States.....	246 90
Gaston, J. T., South Carolina.....	145 43
Glass, Donald, N. Y. and Can.....	170 39
Wilson, W. J., Jacksonville, Fla.....	12 95
Biggins, Wm., So. States.....	277 36
Beegle, A. L., New Jersey.....	95 74
Livingston, S. H., Georgia.....	126 00
Richardson, J. W., Two Har- bors, Mich.....	11 00
Judge, C. A., New York.....	88 00
Humphreys, Wm., Geneva, N. Y.....	26 50
Lynch, M. J., St. Clair, Mich.....	7 20
Southwell, R., Toronto June'n.....	7 00

Burgess, W. H., So. States.....	234 95
Inman, W., Oelwein, Ia.....	5 00
Johnson, E. G., Ohio and N. Y.....	202 50
Swartz, A. M. Jeanette, Pa.....	15 90
Wellman, Chas., E. St. Louis, Ill.....	50 00
Wood, F. G., Barnesville, O.....	4 27
Marshall, C. E., L. U. 1446.....	26 85
Ehret, W. E., New York.....	90 75
Hilt, J. R., Sloan Point, Mo.....	10 00
Clark, J. H., Philadelphia, Pa.....	46 71
Hall, W. C., Philadelphia, Pa.....	27 00
White, W. L., Indiana.....	178 45
Gurley, Thad S., Marion, Ind.....	18 05
Lacroix, E. A., Abbeville, La.....	9 15
Bert, G. T., Ohio.....	17 55
Henry, W. I., Wisconsin.....	195 12
Brennan, Jere, Minersville, Pa.....	7 80
Hendrick, R. M., Niagara Falls.....	7 75
Loos, Wm., Ills. and Wis.....	77 50
MacFarlane, W. B., Can.-Mich.....	241 78
Rhoads, R. A., Colorado.....	44 80
Connolly, R. E. L., Alabama.....	144 12
Grimes, J. F., Texas.....	125 00
Stein, O., Memphis Tenn.....	10 50
Jones, C. E., Vermont.....	23 39
Kearney, T. F., Providence, R. I.....	8 64
Thomas, W. J., Charitan, Ia.....	9 49
Murphy, J. T., Michigan.....	11 95

General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,255 33
Postage and stamped envelopes.....	183 00
Telegrams.....	114 03
Typewriter.....	60 00
Rent.....	100 00
Rent P. O. box, Philadelphia.....	3 00
Rent P. O. box, Indianapolis.....	4 00
Adding machine.....	300 00
Lumber.....	35 07
Painting.....	12 25
Sundries.....	62 82

Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	2,998 59
Special writings.....	20 00

Supplies to Locals—	
Constitutions, day books, ledg- ers, etc.....	2,394 47
Seals and daters.....	66 50
Pins and emblems.....	215 60
Expressage.....	253 90

Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D., G. P., trav. ex.....	80 37
Duffy, F., G. S., trav. ex.....	233 62
Expert accountant's services.....	395 23

\$67,604 48

Claims Paid in April, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
162	Louis Steinart.....	1	\$200.00
163	Elizabeth Reiners.....	2	50.00
164	Sarah A. Lake.....	4	50.00
165	Annie M. Browning.....	4	50.00
166	Oscar Worldling.....	7	131.60
167	J. S. Lightbawn.....	8	200.00
168	Leonard Deweese.....	8	50.00
169	Katie Bartels.....	12	50.00
170	Chas. Bradbury.....	12 Dis.	300.00
171	N. H. Crane.....	22	200.00
172	Edw. C. McCusker.....	22	200.00
173	Frank Barker.....	22	168.00
174	W. H. Barrett.....	22	50.00
175	J. C. Henry.....	31	200.00
176	George W. Shippler.....	35	200.00
177	Sarah A. Doyle.....	42	50.00
178	Carl Elling.....	50	200.00
179	Alma Carlson.....	55	50.00
180	W. P. Glasgow.....	55	200.00
181	David Hamilton.....	73	50.00
182	Agnes A. Rittenhouse.....	78	25.00
183	Peter Groover.....	102	50.00
184	Geo. Smith.....	104	50.00
185	Mary O. Dwyer.....	115	50.00
186	Melvin S. Faulkner.....	115	200.00
187	Bridget McCabe.....	118	50.00
188	Frank J. Kelly.....	125	50.00
189	John B. Niles.....	125	200.00
190	Richard Brockman.....	125	200.00
191	D. J. Murphy.....	127	200.00
192	J. T. Smith.....	144	50.00
193	Hallie E. Cobb.....	151	50.00
194	J. T. Parks.....	169	50.00
195	A. P. Holmesburg.....	169	50.00
196	Margaret Barry.....	176	50.00
197	Seddie E. Evans.....	184	25.00
198	C. M. Collins.....	186	200.00
199	Leslie Myers.....	186	200.00
200	Thomas P. Chase.....	190	50.00
201	James Mantooth.....	198	50.00
202	J. C. House.....	205	200.00
203	Fred J. Reiner.....	211	200.00
204	John J. Keegan.....	217	200.00
205	Joseph Barnes.....	228	200.00
206	Jane Willock.....	230	50.00
207	Lena Herman.....	231	50.00
208	Edwin J. DeLong.....	239	200.00
209	Ellen E. Weaver.....	240	50.00
210	Ellen Hammill.....	240	50.00
211	Elizabeth Howe.....	265	50.00
212	Mary McAllum.....	275	50.00
213	Mary Ella Bibus.....	277	50.00
214	Alexis Pierce.....	277	200.00

215 Charles Holwager.....	281	200.00
216 J. E. Moultrie.....	283	200.00
217 C. O. Johnson.....	285	200.00
218 Thomas H. Wilson.....	288	200.00
219 D. Staplefeld.....	291	200.00
220 Harry Suhrstadt.....	304	200.00
221 Jos. P. Hilbert.....	306	50.00
222 Margaret Miller.....	306	50.00
223 Rosa Pirker.....	309	25.00
224 V. Pierczalski.....	309	200.00
225 G. Gerber.....	309	200.00
226 J. M. Etchison.....	311	100.00
227 Flora M. Stewart.....	316	50.00
228 Ernest V. Nelson.....	321	96.00
229 Jacob Kilberger.....	322	200.00
230 G. M. Yonker.....	328	100.00
231 U. A. Pierce.....	331	25.00
232 Wm. Beisel.....	359	200.00
233 T. S. Hargesheimer.....	359	200.00
234 Anna E. Huber.....	361	25.00
235 A. L. Tully.....	362	200.00
236 J. W. Holt.....	362	200.00
237 Catherine Hubertus.....	375	50.00
238 B. Hirth.....	375	200.00
239 Katherine A. Jones.....	388	50.00
240 John Martelle.....	408	100.00
241 Albert Gottwald.....	416	200.00
242 W. H. Meyers.....	430	200.00
243 James Glaney.....	438	200.00
244 Aloy J. Paddock.....	453	200.00
245 Henry Will.....	464	174.00
246 Catherine Heinz.....	476	50.00
247 H. Tucker.....	489	200.00
248 J. B. Reitmeyer.....	492	50.00
249 H. E. Neafie.....	502	50.00
250 Gottlieb Reedt.....	513	200.00
251 W. H. Westbrook.....	520	200.00
252 J. E. Buettner.....	522	200.00
253 E. D. Muller.....	558	50.00
254 Caroline Lewis.....	561	50.00
255 Margaret Sheets.....	571	50.00
256 Isabelle Slaughter.....	592	50.00
257 Geo. Fessler.....	612	50.00
258 Michael Worth.....	612	200.00
259 R. W. Godfrey.....	621	200.00
260 Harry Soderquist.....	627	200.00
261 Martha Goodburn.....	635	50.00
262 Josephine Jacquemann.....	637	25.00
263 Irving Wilday.....	638	200.00
264 Ellen Finnerin.....	683	25.00
265 John Petermann.....	687	200.00
266 Frank A. Boyd.....	718	200.00
267 W. D. Bridges.....	759	200.00
268 P. P. Cleveland.....	763	25.00
269 Mike Manks.....	768	200.00
270 Jacob Sohn.....	773	200.00
271 Thos. Gettings.....	843	200.00
272 Clara Pelletier.....	888	50.00
273 Ella A. Stewart.....	906	25.00
274 Nels Anderson.....	911	200.00
275 Geo. W. Harris.....	928	100.00
276 F. Ruf.....	964	200.00

Total.....\$14,444.60

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.	
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.	
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.	
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st ave.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; C. A. McDonald, 724 Washington st.	
Bramard, Minn.—J. Williams.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Wash- ington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine 169 Congress.	
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.	
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.	
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Rat- cliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block, and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 503 Gardn City Block; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 593 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, James Kirby, 10327 ave. G.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. Lotzenheiser.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Baton, 68 Florida st.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glen- don Place.	

East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.

Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.

Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.

Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.

Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.

Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.

Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.

Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.

Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.

Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.

Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.

Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.

Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.

Marissa, Ill.—A. P. Jensen.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, M. D. Rogers.

Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.

Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 180 a Sanguinet.

Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.

Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.

Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.

New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.

New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.

New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.

New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Wm. F. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.

New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 240 East 80th st.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.

New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.

Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.

Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.

Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.

Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.

Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.

Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.

Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Raish, 206 Main st.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred. W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 349 5th ave., Room 313.

Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.

Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.

Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.

Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.

Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S.E.

Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.

Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.

Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.

San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.

Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.

Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.

Seranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.

Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.

Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cale, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhl, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.

Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.

Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.

Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.

Superior, Minn.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th st., West Superior.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.

Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 128 West Palm avenue.

Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.

Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.

Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.

Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.

Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warbler Building.

Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.

Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.

Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main st.

Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 376 Ashburton avenue.



LOCAL UNION 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Andrew Kirchoff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

HENRY W. DASSLER,
FRANK BRADY,
JOHN HENGEL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Michael Doyle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

HENRY W. DASSLER,
FRANK BRADY,
JOHN HENGEL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 28, Missoula, Mont.
Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, N. J. Warthen, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother by the Secretary of this union; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our city papers, for publication.

C. T. MANKER,
A. M. DOWNING,
R. A. FULLER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Joseph Melville and

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that the members of this local union, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

PETER B. KEEFE,
JOHN CHEATHAM,
WILLIAM J. FORD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our friend and companion, Irwin T. McCarty, who departed this life on March 16, 1903, and

Whereas, The memory of him who has been prominent among men is continued after his death, this brotherhood desires to give expression to the sense of loss we feel in the death of our esteemed brother who has passed on and entered into his rest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in submission to this decree of Divine Providence, and be it further

Resolved, That we feel in his death that the brotherhood has lost one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Local Union No. 827, of McKeesport, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and be it further

Resolved, That we desire to extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be engrossed and presented to the bereaved family.

R. B. LEATHERMAN,
A. C. BAIN,
WILLIAM J. OWEN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 578, St. Louis, Mo.
Whereas, Death has again entered our circle and taken from us our esteemed brother, A. A. McFarland, be it

Resolved, That we offer and extend to all of his friends—he having no relatives, his beloved wife having preceded him in death only a few weeks—our heartfelt sympathy and most sincere regret. Words can not express the noble work he has done as Business Agent of our organization these last four years. Brother McFarland was not only an accomplished business agent, he was ever ready and willing in the performance of any duty that came before him. We especially offer our thanks to Mrs. and Mr. Oliver who cared for Bro. McFarland, and to the brothers who watched him during his sickness. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy, properly engrossed, be presented to Mrs. and Mr. Oliver and to the friends of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. H. HAGERTY,
A. R. CONNERS,
J. N. WALLACE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 983, Freeport, N. Y.
Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Thomas Godward, and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. ALLEN HUPT,
ROBERT M. PRYON,
HENRY L. HILL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 717, San Antonio, Tex.
Whereas, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to call to that undiscovered land from whose bourne no traveler ever returneth, our esteemed brother, John W. Wright, a man of exemplary character and a self-sacrificing member in the cause of unionism; and

Whereas, Local Union 717 feels the loss of a co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That while submitting to the divine will, we sincerely regret the death of our friend and brother, and we extend to the bereaved wife our sincere sympathy in this great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That one page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved wife, and also copies to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and to the Weekly Dispatch, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

C. L. PATRICK,
O. O. OLSEN,
J. L. WALES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 726, Yonkers, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Charles S. Roberts, and

Whereas, we deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the parents of the deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN F. DAHILL,
JAMES F. MARSHALL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 149, Irvington, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, Charles E. Lewis; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of God we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to his bereaved widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved widow of our deceased brother, and also entered upon the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. N. DOBBIE,
H. C. FRENCH,
A. H. SMITH, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 360, Galesburg, Ill.
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, George A. Peterson, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that a copy be sent to the United Labor News, of Canon City, and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK F. NICHLOS,
C. A. UESTRING,
G. A. TILTON,
S. P. SWANSON,
J. B. FIFER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1130, Titusville, Pa.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Edward J. Kough, and

Whereas, we feel the loss of a faithful member of our union, one respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN SCHOOL,
G. F. GOODWILL,
DANIEL HOLTZ, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 948, Sioux City, Ia.
Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Creator to enter our midst and remove from us our beloved brother, Olaf Burken, and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of a worthy member and a faithful brother, who was an earnest worker in the cause of unionism, one who merited the respect and love of all who knew or met him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother in the loss of a beloved husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that a page of our minute book be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN RUTHOP,
JOHN OLIN,
D. W. EVANS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 283, Augusta, Ga.
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, James E. Moultrie, the first President of this local union, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved

brother and ex-President our union suffers the loss of a faithful member and officer, an honest, upright man, a good citizen, who merited the love and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a page of our minute book be left blank to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the city papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JNO. A. PENWELL,
A. T. LANG,
T. D. CHANDLER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 489, Canon City, Col.
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, Hezekiah Tucker; and

Whereas, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious, and having the respect and good will of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of Him who doeth all things well we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minute book as a tribute of respect, and a copy presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be furnished the Union Labor News, also a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. E. EVANS, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1148, Grant's Pass, Ore.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Thomas Hood; and

Whereas, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and their relations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that the charter of our union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolutions and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

D. R. CLAPERDT,
M. F. SHAW,
W. H. KENNEY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 613, Jamaica, N. Y.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from earth the esteemed wife of our beloved brother, Rudolph Kester; and

Whereas, The members of this local union deeply feel the sad affliction thus brought on our brother and family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our profound sympathy to the bereaved husband and his family in this their hour of sad affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and that they be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

RICHARD GIBSON,
ARNOLD KASTNER,
EDWARD FLANIGAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, John La Fleur; his work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a hearty sympathizer; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

CHRISTIAN MOSER,
JAS. E. NEIL,
JNO. DITZEL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 116, Bay City, Mich.

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from us our beloved brother, Harrison Whery; and

Whereas, We deeply deplore his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes; and a copy of same be forwarded to our official journal; THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. R. ROTH,
J. P. INGLIS,
S. HABOURSHAW, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 176, Newport, R. I.

Whereas, Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Harry Hart; and

Whereas, Local Union 176 feels the loss of an earnest worker and an upright man; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe we deeply regret the loss of our brother, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. J. KEELY,
R. B. SCOTT,
W. W. YOUNG, } Committee.

UNION LOCAL 511, Roswell, N. Mexico.

Whereas, Our brother, L. B. Goddard, has passed over the dark river of death and, although he had been with us only about two months, we all felt that he was a true union man, worthy of our respect. We hope that the Almighty will deal lightly with his transgressions and consider only his good deeds.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, a token of respect, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. M. WOODRUFF,
W. T. JONES,
H. B. SLAKBY, } Committee.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

Owing to incompleteness of records at the General Office the names and addresses of Recording Secretaries in the following States are omitted in this issue:

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- 376 Anniston—E. R. Moore, R. S.
W. R. McKinney, F. S., Box 213.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, C. S. Mosley, 2023 1/2 1st ave.
75 " —H. D. Reese, R. S., 4432 3d ave.
H. S. True, F. S., Box 55.
722 " —G. L. Cox, F. S., Box 55.
C. J. Knowlton, F. S., Box 597.
1010 " —(Mill) J. M. Guthrie, R. S., East Lake.
W. J. Button, F. S., 530 S. 20th.
1510 " —W. P. Davis, F. S., 2816 Ave. G.
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Wallace Wall, F. S.
372 Brighton—C. L. Farley, R. S. and F. S.
1316 Demopolis—D. A. Butcher, R. S.
(Col.) James Allen, P. S.
296 Ensley—A. D. Slye, R. S., Box 176.
J. I. Grosjean, F. S., Box 212.
615 Pratt City—W. A. Bradley, R. S.
L. A. Wilson, F. S.
666 Wylam—E. Turman, R. S. and F. S.
670 Blackton—C. T. Williams, R. S., 388.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
271 Gadsden—W. T. Spegal, R. S.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.
1375 " —D. N. Jels, R. S.
J. B. Wampler, F. S.
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J. M. Murphy, F. S.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353 " —(Col.) P. C. Olden, R. S., 11 Maggle st.
C. H. Thorn, F. S.

Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. B. Morton.

- 89 " —C. A. Blalock, R. S., 460 Warren.
C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 " —E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dearborn st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy.
1118 " —W. P. Gladdin, R. S. and F. S., St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
1543 New Decatur—W. F. Loring, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. B. Seay, R. S., 1315 North st.
H. L. Womock, F. S., 303 Duke.
1007 Sheffield—R. H. Haines, R. S.
Ward Parker, F. S.

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- 857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., 115 Pennington.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.
Frank Deary, F. S., 201 N. Alarcon.

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- 1232 Fort Smith—C. E. Pope, R. S., 608 N. 17th
A. B. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1195 Hope—C. Smith, R. S.
T. C. Crosscoe, F. S.
891 Hot Springs—W. M. Clay, R. S., 630 Benton
F. Lang, F. S., 2d and Ward ave.
595 Jonesboro—R. G. Scarbrough, R. S.
M. D. Williams, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.
Franz Zundel, F. S., 610 Spring st.
1356 " —W. L. Terry, R. S. and F. S., 15070 W. 3d.
1117 Osceola—Ed. N. Gurrad, R. S.
J. W. Brown, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—A. C. Baker, R. S.
H. E. Monk, F. S., 703 W. 12th ave.
675 " —(Col.) G. W. Broom, R. S. and F. S., 911 W. 8th st.
1217 White Cliff—L. D. Kealy, R. S.
John Hill, F. S.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
194 Alameda—George H. Kline, R. S., 1616 Santa Clara st.
G. Knepper, F. S., 1515 Sixth st.
1487 Chico—R. S. Cartwright, R. S. and F. S., Box 104.
1398 Clovis—R. S. Cartwright, R. S. and F. S., Box 104.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—R. Reed, R. S., 1225 Chestnut
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 " —(Mill) E. W. Niedt, R. S., 789 58th
Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 P st.
Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Berkeley—Adolph Anderson, F. S.
642 East Yard Richmond—Alfred E. Clark, R. S.
Geo. Weckwerth, F. S.
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—T. F. Stout, R. S., 375 Thesta st.
T. G. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard st.
354 Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 415.
George W. Slay, F. S.
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710 Long Beach—H. J. Meier, R. S.
A. P. Nichols, F. S., Box 443.
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C. M. Stamm, F. S., 431 Ruth ave.
332 " —A. Vincent, R. S., Box 283.
F. C. Wheeler, F. S., 1539 W. 1st st.
1347 " —N. B. McGee, R. S., 832 Bellevue ave.
A. J. Ingalls, F. S., 1017 Ingraham st.
844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 2.
Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 2.
1486 Marysville—G. E. Swift, F. S., 915 F st.
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Charles M. Weeden, F. S.
1451 Monterey—C. W. Day, R. S.
J. B. Devereaux, F. S.
668 Palo Alto—W. A. Watkins, R. S., Box 148.
W. T. Hughes, F. S.
1376 Oroville—J. V. Braden, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryne, R. S., 133 N. Pas. ave.
J. N. Lancaster, F. S., 582 Buckeyest.
1414 Pomona—B. H. Kelsey, R. S., 135 Williams st.
E. B. Bromley, F. S.
981 Petaluma—B. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fair st.
James Butler, F. S., 1251 6th st.
1343 Redlands—A. L. Parker, R. S., 63 Eureka
Frank Heap, F. S., 310 W. State st.
235 Riverside—John Cross, R. S., 1001 Pine
C. W. Brown, F. S., N. Orange st.
586 Sacramento—J. Sabin, R. S., 1021 10th st.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
925 Salinas—A. J. Uncapper, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S., 570 Court st.
Jos. Knadler, F. S., 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—Jas. McCormick, R. S., 833 13th st.
E. E. Hatt, F. S., 708 Franklin ave.
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N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission
95 " —John V. Enes, R. S. and F. S., 121 Turk st.
304 " —(Ger.) L. Hippiely, R. S., 1464 Grove st.
W. Jilge, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
423 " —W. T. Burmish, R. S., 927 Mission st.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan.
483 " —William Little, R. S.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
616 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.
E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Polson.
766 " —(Mill) H. R. Spaulding, R. S., 211 A. Capp st.
C. A. Klinear, F. S., 3317 Army.

- 1082 San Francisco—E. E. DeRoin, R. S., 507 Gaugh.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
316 San Jose—R. I. Summers, R. S., 1019 Sherman st.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
262 " —(Mill) Geo. Edmans, R. S., Fremont and Chapman.
G. W. Coneable, F. S., Box 313, Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—Hy. Meyer, R. S.
L. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—J. D. King, R. S., Box 2218.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
35 San Rafael—Wm. Ross, R. S., Box 199.
Wm. Barber, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Anna—J. H. Haddock, R. S.: Orange, Cal.
R. F. Foss, F. S.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oretaga st.
829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, R. S., and F. S., 375 Ocean st.
1400 Santa Monica—R. H. Prentiss, R. S.
V. H. Rowland, F. S., Ocean Park.
751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, R. S. and F. S., Box 83.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.
J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulumne—Henry C. Smith, R. S., Carter P. O.
W. Cole, F. S.
1484 Usalia—Geo. Pratt, 711 S. Church st.
1537 Vacaville—J. B. Vren, F. S.
180 Vallejo—Ed. Wilson, R. S., Box 191.
Harry Chance, F. S., 1302 Colusa st.
771 Watsonville—Harry Walker, R. S.
R. E. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Henry Everard, R. S.
John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, R. S. and F. S., Box 596.
799 Brockville Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S., Box 404.
B. Parcelow, F. S., Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd, R. S. and F. S.
938 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alex. Currie, R. S., Box 89.
H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney, R. S.
James Leak, F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—Neil Bell, F. S.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell, R. S. and F. S.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Geo. Williams, R. S.
Walter Martin, F. S., Box 6.
1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.
J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jos. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.
H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—E. L. Dillon, R. S.
D. McIsaac, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—C. M. Stasck, R. S., Box 121.
W. J. Kirkwood, F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Hugill, R. S., 77 London Road.
Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flanagan, R. S., 164 Argyle st.
Robert Hemming, F. S., Chebucto road, Leahyville.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Wm. Brass, R. S., 176 Market st.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 36 Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
1240 Lindsay, Ont.—Jos. Little, R. S.
R. Patterson, F. S., 46 Bertie st.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin, R. S. and F. S.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) Thos. Ortiguy, R. S., 586 Droite st.
J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
—Ludger Clement, R. S. and F. S., 364 Lo gan st.
1127 " —(Mill) J. F. Milot, R. S. and F. S., a702 Sanguinet st.
1244 " —Allan Muir, R. S., 1294 Berre st.
Jesse Lodge, F. S., 186 Ryde st.
524 Nelson, B. C.—J. Collings, R. S.
Edward Kilby, F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Hewlett Green, R. S.
C. J. Webber, F. S., Box 392.
674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., 214 Nicholas.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S.
R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Branberry, R. S., Phoenix, B. C.
Dan. Biner, F. S., Box 121.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—Wm. Morningstar, R. S., Humberstone.
O. F. Minor, F. S., Humberstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 DuRoi.
J. O. Dugal, F. S., 187 Dorchester.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
Henry J. Simmerman, F. S., Box 665.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Archie Rendall, R. S.
Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, R. S. and F. S., Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Frank Lansault, R. S., Box 529.
Adelard Levigny, F. S., Box 527.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Jos. De Repentigny, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193.
C. O'Malley, F. S., Victoria st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—Milton Manning, R. S.
John A. Miller, F. S., 176 Douglas ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.
A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—H. J. Jacobs, R. S., Box 254.
C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—A. E. Young, R. S., Box 377.
G. C. McGlashan, F. S.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, R. S. and F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—W. M. Irwin, R. S., 21 Pacific ave. N. S.
J. Mole, F. S., 125 Clendeman ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.
J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.

- 617 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. Dobbin, R. S., 400 Georgia st.
B. J. Moore, F. S.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222.
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Weldon Roards, R. S.
Wm. Spencer, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—John Smith, R. S., 109 Aylmer ave.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—Charles Scott, R. S., 54 Adelaide st.
W. Dakins, F. S., 122 June st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—James Lamb, R. S., 76 Bay st.
C. Garbett, F. S.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—G. H. Drake, R. S., 1013 Hill st.
F. J. Anderson, F. S., 735 Walnut st.
489 Canon City—B. E. Evans, R. S.
C. J. Stawkey, F. S., 701 Rudd ave.
417 Colorado City—R. G. Glatfelter, R. S., Box 2.
E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 1128 Brant st.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain st.
547 Cripple Creek—J. W. Searle, R. S.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 623.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—T. B. Borrowdale, R. S.
J. H. Chorman, F. S., Box 442.
1340 Fort Collins—R. B. Leonard, R. S., 229 Whedbee st.
W. Golden, F. S., 301 S. Sherwood
1396 Golden—James T. Smith, R. S.
P. O. Unger, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365.
F. M. Delhl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
850 Leadville—R. W. Peabody, R. S., 227 E. 10th.
E. E. Kirchoff, F. S., 213 E. 3d st.
1394 Longmont—James Grace, R. S., Box 228.
C. O. Porter, F. S.
681 Loveland—James R. Adams, R. S.
Geo. W. Wagner, F. S., Box 182.
362 Pueblo—R. A. Rhodes, R. S., P. O. Station A.
E. E. Westbrook, F. S., 1016 E. 10th st.
832 Salida—O. C. Colly, R. S.
C. E. Holland, F. S.
1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis, R. S.
J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
R. M. Dutton, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Brion, R. S., 328 S. Commercial st.
Geo. Coyle, F. S., 413 Short st.
584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th st.
C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 995 Branford—Albert S. Rich, R. S.
Geo. A. Farnham, F. S.
115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.
M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George st.
952 Bristol—G. H. Andrews, R. S., 21 Summer st.
C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane.
M. L. Barber, F. S., 11 Lake ave.
623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., R. S. and F. S., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Russell B. Jennings, R. S.
Henry Williams, F. S., Box 65.
196 Greenwich—Harry E. Morgan, R. S.
F. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport ave.
43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar st.
G. E. Miskill, F. S., 237 Lawrence.
920 Meriden—Geo. Thorrett, R. S., Baldwin ave.
H. E. Tracy, F. S., 58 Charles st.
1512 Middletown—
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells, R. S. and F. S.
97 New Britain—Wm. Morton, R. S., 132 Arch.
Geo. F. Simons, F. S., 12 Hurlbut st.
79 New Haven—W. T. McDonald, R. S., Howard ave.
J. F. Plunkett, F. S., 19 Arch st.
133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., R. S. and F. S., Crystal ave.
1172 " —Frank Burdick, R. S., N. Main.
Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal ave.
1005 New Milford—Erskine H. Bradley, R. S., Box 386.
E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, R. S. and F. S., 293 Central ave.
746 Norwalk—H. Bull, R. S.
Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.
Geo. A. Youngs, F. S., 15 Centre st.
1119 Ridgefield—Charles Bennett, R. S., West Lane.
F. J. Walker, F. S.
757 South Manchester—J. W. Goslee, R. S., Box 44.
J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Olcott.
210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William.
J. F. Flynn, F. S., 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S., Box 40.
Thos. McCarri, F. S., Box 166.
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 135 Post ave.
C. Arnold, F. S., 113 Migeon ave.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
Arthur Graham, F. S.
260 Waterbury—Adelo Jordon, R. S., 541 N. Riverside st.
N. J. Engelke, F. S., 31 Meadow st.
825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant.
Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, R. S. and F. S., 92 Ridge wood st.

DELAWARE

- 422 Dover—Edwin Moore, R. S., 128 N. New.
Oliver C. Hayes, F. S.
626 Wilmington—Millard F. Richie, R. S., 916 Orange st.
H. S. Lynch, F. S., 1208 Dupont st.
1526 " —(Mill.) R. E. Davis, R. S., 71 E. 10th st.
W. B. Wellows, F. S., 1011 Kirkwood st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
 190 " —C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N.E.
 F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N. St., S.W.
 884 " —R. M. Clift, R. S. and F. S., 612 1st st., N.W.
 1103 " —(Mill) P. Wilkerson, R. S., 816 G st., S.E.
 L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabbe, 440 Oak st.
 224 " —(Col.) H. T. Baker, R. S., 1134 W. Ashley st.
 C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
 605 " —J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard.
 A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams st.
 627 " —J. H. Balster, R. S. and F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
 1521 " —L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle av.
 655 Key West—Ralph Russell, R. S., Baton st.
 N. P. Nelson, F. S., 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 " —Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia.
 A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
 1482 Lake City—
 993 Miami—L. A. Osborn, R. S., Box 333.
 William G. Coats, F. S., Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—W. E. Taylor, R. S., 612 Hayne.
 John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
 107 " —(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
 W. H. Walls, F. S., 1025 S. Tarraona.
 864 St. Augustine—C. E. Hood, R. S., 115 Bravo.
 Jens. Jensen, F. S., 63 Hypolita.
 531 St. Petersburg—Tracy Lewis, R. S.
 M. Morse, F. S.,
 420 Tampa—(Colored) J. J. Hendry, R. S., 211 La Salle st.
 A. E. Vearance, F. S., 28 Coustads st.
 696 " —G. G. Cooper, R. S., 408 Zack st.
 F. Pimbley, F. S., Box 111.
 1458 Tarpon Springs—Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
 819 West Palm Beach—J. A. Whitney, R. S.
 W. B. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—U. S. Pepper, R. S., care C. & P. W. A. Bell, F. S., 72 Washington st.
 1534 " —H. L. Solomon, F. S.
 1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
 H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 " —F. M. Bridges, R. S., 350 Cooper.
 (Cars) H. Morgan, F. S., 117 McAfee.
 329 " —E. Watkins, R. S., 57 E. Ellis st.
 John Chambers, F. S., 47 Plum st.
 439 " —S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.
 T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
 542 " —A. Stallings, R. S., 406 Decaton.
 J. O. Alexander, F. S., 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 " —(Col.) M. B. Campbell, R. S., 178 Baker st.
 L. P. Latimer, F. S., 169 Howell.
 1391 " —(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates, R. S., 108 1/2 S. Forsyth st.
 J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
 283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1745 Walker st.
 A. T. Lang, F. S., Sav. rd. and 12th.
 1228 " —(Col.) L. A. Thomson, R. S., 733 Taylor.
 J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
 1580 " —(Mill) W. S. Culpepper, F. S.
 1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
 R. W. Smith, F. S.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S.
 J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
 865 " —J. I. Waite, R. S., 115 Amherst.
 Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, R. S. and F. S., 919th.
 793 Gainesville—E. O. Peterson, R. S., Box 63.
 W. J. Wane, F. S.

- Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 144 " —E. S. Horton, R. S., 437 Ross st.
 G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
 326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
 654 " —O. C. Morgan, R. S. and F. S., 617 Adams.
 1390 Newman—E. G. Page, R. S.
 J. C. Taylor, F. S.
 411 Rome—J. W. Whitmore, R. S., 302 1st ave.
 T. Johnson, F. S., 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 256 " —S. F. B. Hendrix, R. S., Box 251.
 W. W. Smith, F. S., Box 251.
 318 " —(Col.) I. J. Jones, R. S., 47 Charles Lane.
 G. G. Green, F. S., 1311 Montgomery st.
 1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
 1445 Tifton—(Mill) J. M. Hamlin, R. S., Gen. Deliv.
 W. R. White, F. S.
 261 Valdosta—J. C. Huckabay, R. S., 402 River st.
 1389 " —J. B. Lyons, F. S., 519 Jackson st.
 —(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908 Magnolia.
 J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—J. T. Greenwood, R. S., Box 611.
 S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.

IDAHO

- 1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jenn, F. S.
 398 Lewiston—Jas. L. Smith, R. S., Box 419.
 J. L. Barham, F. S., Box 193.
 635 Boise City—John Layson, R. S., 425 S. 11th st.
 C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 Moscow—W. F. Hickman, F. S.
 220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S.
 H. K. Helbostad, F. S.
 1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53.
 A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Ed. S. Feeney, R. S., 414 W. 4th.
 Chas. E. Grace, F. S., 1114 E. 3d.
 788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
 S. P. Baves, F. S.
 1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S. and F. S.
 916 Aurora—W. J. Bristol, R. S., 117 S. River.
 Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Ira D. Runyon, R. S., Franklin st.
 Milo Miller, F. S., 151 Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Fred Gersmeyer, R. S.
 Geo. Hegener, F. S.
 433 Belleville—(Mill) Jacob L. Tribout, R. S., 706 Centerville ave.
 Theo. J. Kauffhold, F. S., 26 Harding Lane.
 1473 " —Henry Schuff, R. S., 113 S. Race.
 George Christ, F. S., West A st.
 975 Benton—J. H. Mundell, R. S. and F. S.
 63 Bloomington—H. M. Rollins, R. S., 209 S. Madison st.
 J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 N. Center.
 894 Calro—A. Prince, R. S., 2808 Com'l ave.
 T. A. Mansfield, F. S., 3605 Washington ave.
 1530 " —(Col.) C. D. Kinnison, R. S. and F. S., 325 18th st.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson, Co.)—C. T. Luthy, R. S.
 H. Huffmaster, F. S.
 293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.
 J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
 841 Carbondale—Harry Keown, R. S., 178 N. East st.
 S. M. McGuire, F. S., 318 E. Oak st.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente, R. S. and F. S.
 1081 Carlyle—John C. Crabtree, R. S.
 W. Crause, F. S.
 588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
 R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 Centralia—H. B. Pitts, R. S.
 J. F. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—Wm. Barber, R. S., 404 S. 1st.
 J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
 518 Charleston—W. S. Edman, R. S., 1128 S. 4th st.
 F. Huffman, F. S., 4 State st.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.

- 1 " —James McKinnon, R. S., 310 Courtland.
 W. G. Schardt, F. S., 56 Fifth ave., room 503.
 10 " —D. J. Ryan, R. S., 420 Duncan Prk.
 J. H. Stevens, F. S., 6029 Peoria st.
 13 " —Geo. M. Harper, R. S., 338 S. Wood.
 Frank Pieters, F. S., 425 W. Park ave.
 21 " —(French) A. Morency, R. S., 357 W. Van Buren.
 P. Hudon, F. S., 207 E. Center ave.
 54 " —(Both.) Frank Kres, R. S., 967 W. 18th.
 V. Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 " —F. L. Chessier, R. S., 419 Berteau ave.
 Otto Anderson, F. S., 1883 N. Clark.
 62 " —(Banglewood) G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.
 70 " —J. A. Julien, F. S., 5750 Carpenter st.
 —(Brighton Park) Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th st.
 P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 " —(Moreland) S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave., Austin.
 Henry Bowman, F. S., 8. Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 " —(Grand Crossing) Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
 J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
 181 " —F. Kirsgard, R. S., 211 N. Humboldt st.
 Jens Jensen, F. S., 713 W. North av.
 199 " —(South Chicago) W. W. McGarry, R. S., 8159 Cornell av.
 J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 " —(Ger.) Charles Holk, R. S., 5017 Ashland ave.
 C. Streit, F. S., 5620 Emerald av.
 416 " —Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th.
 C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
 419 " —(Ger.) Chas. Butler, R. S., 37 Bissell st.
 Ernest Thielke, F. S., 466 Hastings.
 434 " —(Kensington) (Fr.) W. F. Schuler, R. S., 12113 Parnell av.
 F. Gagnan, F. S., 1362 75th st.
 504 " —(Jewish) I. Birkham, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
 S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
 521 " —(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
 Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division st.

- 1597 " —
 272 Chicago Heights—L. W. Baker, R. S., 1616 Hanover st.
 W. E. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chilton—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
 W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1418 Clinton—H. O. Bogardus, R. S., E. Adams.
 R. M. Arnold, F. S., West White st.
 1544 Coal City—Wm. C. Nicholson, F. S.
 204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
 W. H. Snyder, F. S.
 295 Collinsville—W. B. Spiller, R. S.
 M. J. Dooner, F. S.
 1191 Coulterville—Robert Douglas, R. S.
 Elmer Garvin, F. S.
 269 Danville—H. A. Ingersoll, R. S., 802 Hamilton ave.
 C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
 742 Decatur—C. E. Wise, R. S., 545 E. Herkimer st.
 C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.
 John Halsne, F. S., 817 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S.
 L. S. Winter, F. S., Box 114.
 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
 J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
 R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 1589 Dalton—Wm. Krueger, F. S., Dalton Sta., Cook Co.
 510 Dequoin—H. C. Thoensbury, R. S.
 A. L. Gothard, F. S.
 1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
 I. D. Emple, F. S.

- East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 301 Missouri ave.
 169 " —P. A. Marr, R. S., 135 1/2 St. Clair ave.
 E. Wendling, F. S., 512 Illinois ave.

- 697 East St. Louis—(Stairs and Mill) J. Dausman, R. S., 1709 Ill. ave.
 H. J. Shircliff, F. S., 614 Josephine av.
 903 " —J. T. Montgomery, R. S., N. Belmont ave.
 D. Grines, F. S., Ronshow place.
 378 Edwardsville—A. H. Eberle, R. S., Box 451.
 F. B. Dietz, F. S., Box 311.
 363 Elgin—J. C. Jensen, R. S.
 Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent st.
 1507 Elmhurst—Fritz Nemitz, F. S., Box 181.
 1048 Fairbury—J. George Dexter, R. S.
 E. H. Bastian, F. S.
 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.
 Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 Freeport—John F. Hinceline, R. S., 74 Whistler st.
 H. H. Hinceline, F. S., Douglas ave.
 1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S.
 1087 Galeana—A. S. Toepel, R. S.
 F. G. Eggleston, F. S., Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Noah H. Davis, R. S., 1609 N. Broad st.
 Ed. Chelstrand, F. S., 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Ed Oleson, R. S.
 Oscar Boom, F. S.
 1234 Girard—John Young, R. S.
 T. W. Starkay, F. S.
 1467 Georgetown—Wm. Thonlinson, F. S.
 178 Goreville—C. G. Anderson, R. S.
 L. J. Albright, F. S.
 1421 Grand Tower—E. F. Anderson, F. S.
 669 Harrisburg—B. S. Prout, R. S.
 Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
 805 Havana—Luther Anno, R. S.
 John Dwyer, F. S.
 581 Herrin—W. H. Burgess, R. S.
 A. E. Spence, F. S.
 461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S.
 Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 Hoopstone—O. Logan, F. S.
 904 Jacksonville—Geo. James, R. S. and F. S., 736 North st.
 174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 627 Ridge-wood ave.
 A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—Ben Perrine, R. S.
 S. A. Hyre, F. S., Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S.
 B. C. Hutton, F. S., 215 Poplar.
 154 Kewanee—W. H. Arnold, R. S.
 F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kilmduy—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
 W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
 336 La Salle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th.
 W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
 1585 Lebanon—E. G. Becherer, P. S.
 568 Lincoln—S. G. Morris, R. S., 329 Willard ave.
 F. Dalzell, F. S., Chicago and Tremont st.
 505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.
 Geo. C. Fellner, F. S., 820 Chestnut.
 1561 Macomb—Frank Moon, F. S.
 633 Madison—J. L. Coleman, R. S., Venice, Ill.
 J. M. Richie, F. S., Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marion—J. L. D. Hartwell, R. S.
 Frank Woodside, F. S.
 789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S.
 A. F. Jensen, F. S.
 1037 Marselles—B. A. Blake, R. S.
 E. B. Covell, F. S.
 765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43.
 Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S.
 W. W. Walker, F. S., 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—August P. Schmidt, R. S.
 J. B. Phelps, F. S., 210 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tune, R. S., Box 272.
 B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
 241 Moline—H. L. Burg, R. S., 1846 12th ave.
 J. C. Fuller, F. S., Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—Frank Watson, R. S.
 A. A. Lawry, F. S.
 1161 Morris—S. H. Fisher, R. S.
 Noble Holmes, F. S., Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
 A. Schuckers, F. S., Box 612.
 280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S.
 K. Beyer, F. S.
 999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donald, R. S., 423 S. 15th st.
 A. E. Frost, R. S., 404 E. Harrison.
 604 Murphysboro—Robert Slaughter, R. S.
 J. Weingarth, F. S., 527 N. 9th st.
 1859 New Athens—Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. Vandercook, R. S.
 C. B. Vandercook, F. S.
 1192 Oglesby—Fred N. Taylor, R. S.
 Robert Pryde, F. S.
 1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.
 Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
 661 Ottawa—Geo. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell st.
 J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.
 John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
 648 Pana—J. Dawers, R. S., S. Elam st.
 W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
 1334 Paris—Joseph Stephens, R. S.
 W. A. Thompson, F. S., 309 Kimble st.
 644 Pekin—Henry G. Herin, R. S., 421 Catherine st.
 F. P. Heffenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
 183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 129 Bestor st.
 W. E. Miller, F. S., 1030 N. Monroe st.
 733 Percy—David Lewis, R. S. (Willcox).
 W. F. Fisk, F. S.
 195 Peru—John Henkel, R. S., Box 322.
 Dave George, F. S., Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—L. S. Sterling, R. S.
 J. Funk, F. S.
 728 Pontiac—Frank Sipe, R. S., 805 E. Madison st.
 L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 Princeton—A. Medahl, R. S., 503 Church.
 L. C. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
 189 Quincy—Nick Hoffner, R. S., 407 S. 4th.
 F. W. Enscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—C. O. Miller, R. S., Box 628.
 I. W. Tuthill, F. S., 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—J. Ford, R. S., Room 14 Buford Bldg.
 A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—W. Y. Huff, R. S.
 S. M. Pratz, F. S., Box 302.
 1564 Savanna—H. O. Atkins, F. S.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, R. S. and F. S., Ladd, Ill.
 1574 Shawneetown—Wm. M. Lane, F. S.
 1083 St. Charles—R. H. Cutler, R. S.
 Peter Ray, F. S.
 479 Sparta—Robt. W. Catcart, R. S., Box 367.
 H. C. Pilars, F. S., Box 326.
 16 Springfield—Edgar Offholder, R. S., 946 S. 9th st.
 John Dick, F. S., 615 Eastman ave.

- 631 Spring Valley—T. Moir, Jr., R. S., Box 118.
 D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 621.
 156 Stanton—John D. Buile, R. S.
 C. F. Kruse, F. S.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl, R. S. and F. S.
 495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
 Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1004 S. Bloomington st.
 826 Sycamore—John Lundquist, F. S.
 1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S.
 Geo. B. Toffee, F. S., Box 15.
 748 Taylorsville—Terry Rope, R. S. and F. S.
 1515 Thebes—C. C. Miller, F. S.
 807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234.
 S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—G. S. Helfey, R. S. and F. S.
 1338 Utica—Harlow Wertz, R. S.
 Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
 1163 Virden—Chas. Hearin, R. S.
 Fred G. Becker, F. S.
 448 Waukegan—M. D. Adams, R. S., 316 Center st.
 G. Williams, F. S., 1209 Washington st.
 1527 Wheaton—Jas. A. DeGrasse, F. S., 526 Maple st.
 1193 West Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S.
 S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45.
 Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—K. E. Thomas, R. S., 209 Walnut st.
 Clarence Noble, F. S.
 352 Anderson—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 1st.
 W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—M. E. Fultz, R. S., 1711 S. I st.
 J. W. Boyce, F. S.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, R. S., 530 E. Cherry st.
 W. P. McConnell, F. S., 530 E. Cherry.
 694 Boonville—Clarence Stouten, R. S.
 W. T. Kelly, F. S.
 431 Brazil—R. W. Grim, R. S., 9 Methodist st.
 H. Hays, F. S., 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—D. T. Davis, R. S.
 Edward Oxford, F. S.
 1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S.
 A. B. Morton, F. S., E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordsville—P. O. Bowers, R. S., 612 Milligan st.
 A. B. West, F. S., 307 W. Main.
 1454 Danville—Wm. Stutsman, R. S.
 Jack McLouir, F. S.
 946 Decatur—Ross Malone, R. S. and F. S.
 998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25.
 Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
 565 Elkhart—L. H. Welter, R. S., 1107 N. M'n.
 Geo. Pimbley, F. S., 410 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—J. G. Fields, R. S., Room 29 Fitzwilliams Bldg.
 Hugh Moore, F. S., 2501 S. A st.
 90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611 W. Franklin st.
 S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
 1465 Frankfort—Frank Goeke, R. S., 208 W. Armstrong st.
 Harry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
 1402 Franklin—A. A. Jones, R. S., 574 W. Adams st.
 Wm. Jenkins, F. S., 186 W. Jefferson st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrang, R. S., 444 Buchanan st.
 L. Delegrange, F. S., 3531 Piqua av.
 859 French Lick—J. W. Elledge, R. S.
 J. B. Hawk, F. S.
 1350 Garrett—I. O. Swank, R. S.
 Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
 160 Gas City—D. M. Jackson, R. S.
 I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.
 M. C. Utery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—Richard Thomson, 228 E. Worth st.
 James Douglas, F. S.

- Hammond—Secretary of District Council, H. B. Baster, 488 Towle st.
 599 " —H. B. Baster, R. S., 488 Towle.
 W. W. Dicks, F. S., 632 Hoffman st.
 1110 East Chicago—J. I. Day, R. S.
 P. Kanskiel, F. S.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—C. O. Johnson, R. S.
 E. C. Brown, F. S.
 213 Hartford City—Harry Ashbaugh, R. S.
 J. W. Couter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin st.
 1429 Hantington—J. E. Chamberlin, R. S., 55 High st.
 J. W. Satterwait, F. S., 86 Salimonia ave.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 " —(Ger.) Paul Kahn, R. S., 1057 Virginia ave.
 Wm. Hoff, F. S., 908 Sanders st.
 281 " —J. M. Pruitt, R. S., 46 S. Cap. av.
 J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.
 W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
 1003 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby.
 P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1005 Jefferson.
 1460 " —(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317 Mass. ave.
 J. Kirch, F. S., 1805 Union st.
 1529 " —L. A. McCurry, R. S., 2108 Bellefontaine st.
 J. W. Cherry, F. S., 1553 W. New York st.
 909 Jasonville—Rural Ryan, R. S.
 Chas. H. Edmondson, F. S.
 533 Jeffersonville—E. Schuler, R. S., 720 Fulton.
 Louis Miller, F. S.
 1275 Kendallville—Bert Baughman, R. S.
 S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—G. Mitchell, R. S., 149 Ky. ave.
 M. R. McBeth, F. S., 158 Louisa st.
 215 Lafayette—Herman Kessen, R. S., 1512 N. 12th st.
 J. McKinley, F. S., 511 Wall st.
 1485 La Porte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott st.
 John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott st.
 1538 Lebanon—E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
 1557 Lewis—Lewis B. Dreyndols, F. S.
 487 Linton—E. Meral, R. S.
 W. S. Potter, F. S.
 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.
 W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
 1602 Loogootee—W. C. Von Hey, F. S.
 365 Marion—J. S. Meyers, R. S., 329 E. Walnut.
 I. M. Simons, F. S., 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain, R. S. and F. S.
 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
 E. T. Hill, F. S., 218 Pine st.
 1200 Midland—Chas. Beckwith, F. S.
 1470 Mishawaka—Wm. Schane, F. S., 712 Ann.
 592 Muncie—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 West Spring st.
 D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Sharkey st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.

445 New Castle—L. Pennell, R. S. and F. S., 221 S. 24th st.
1196 Oakland City—George Christmas, R. S. G. R. Thurman, F. S.
932 Peru—L. Huffman, R. S., 18 E. Wash. st.
John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
1367 " (Mill) J. W. Snyder, R. S., 202 W. 7th st.

935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart. J. T. Davidson, F. S., 328 Seminary st.
912 Richmond—V. Juerling, R. S., 808 S. 8th. O. A. Lauck, F. S., 417 S. 9th st.
413 Rushville—Nate Seybold, R. S., 633 Sherman ave.

W. Wollung, F. S., 340 Jackson st.
1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter M. D. Deputy, F. S., 205 S. Vine st.
1435 Shelbyville—J. C. Dugan, R. S., 247 S. West Oliver Burrell, F. S., Colecott st.
1106 Shelburne—John McBlure, F. S.
806 South Bend—S. M. Thompson, R. S., 302 Julian st.

W. H. Stahl, F. S., 159 Penn'a ave.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
706 Sullivan—Otto South, R. S. R. E. Rice, F. S.
205 Terre Haute—L. E. Mahan, R. S., 1420 Grand ave.

A. B. Saltzman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
358 Tipton—Linn Cole, R. S.
Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 43 Institute.
D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 Franklin.

1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.
658 Vincennes—Edward Yencowine, R. S. and F. S., 6th and Brocton st.
812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 404 Harrison st.
M. St. Tromater, F. S., 514 Claresson.

598 Wabash—Oren Smith, R. S., Ross Heights. Chas. E. Day, F. S., 270 S. Carroll.
1581 " Chas. Gift, F. S., 112 Chestnut st.
1337 Warsaw—J. J. Hale, R. S.
W. L. Stewart, F. S., Box 747.
1076 Washington—J. W. Mattingly, R. S., Washington st.

James Ramsey, Jr., F. S.
1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52. E. Gladdish, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris, R. S. and F. S.
1359 Bekchito—J. T. Chapman, R. S.
T. J. Baker, F. S.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S. and F. S.
1590 Coalgate—H. A. Hay, F. S.
1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.

1092 Haileyville—H. J. Gerard, R. S., Box 94. H. S. Harding, F. S., Box 94.
1483 Hartshorne—T. R. Mitchell, F. S.
896 Holdenville—J. B. Weist, F. S.
1417 Hugo—W. M. Helms, R. S. and F. S.
1524 McCurtain—J. F. Colmes, R. S., Box 28.
1072 Muscogee—L. P. Stine, R. S., Box 314.

R. E. Dorsey, F. S., Box 314.
986 South McAlester—H. J. Rodgers, R. S.
W. B. Barton, F. S., S. McAlester.
1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simmonds, F. S.
1575 Wagoner—H. L. Olmstead, F. S., Box 594.
1276 Wilberton—W. M. Young, R. S.
A. McMurtly, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA

315 Boone—Philip Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.
Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Frank Bloomer, R. S., Gordon st.
Theo. Lehmann, F. S., 1311 N. Oak.

308 Cedar Rapids—C. E. Payne, R. S., 825 19th ave. W.
M. Carpenter, F. S., 339 4th ave. W.
597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S. G. W. Jones, F. S., Box 87.
1523 Chariton—C. W. Vorhies, F. S.

772 Clinton—G. M. Olney, R. S., 42 Grand ave. M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—B. L. Logsdon, R. S.
Arthur C. Cox, F. S.
611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr., R. S. and E. S.
364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S.
F. H. Stover, F. S., 1124 S. 6th.

634 Creston—J. A. Thayer, R. S., 502 N. Elm. John Harshaw, F. S., 710 W. Spencer.
Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Onida st.
W. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d st.

1272 " —W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W. 16th st.
W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
106 Des Moines—E. J. Jones, R. S., 3306 N. W. 2nd st.
J. C. Walker, F. S., 510 7th.

425 " —(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S., 31st and Easton Road.
E. Johnson, F. S., 606 S. E. 4th st.
678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 834 Rhonaburg ave.
M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.

1597 Eldora—Geo. Houghton, F. S.
284 Fort Dodge—G. M. White, R. S.
Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
514 Hiteaman—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.

1260 Iowa City—Frank Novak, R. S., 630 N. Van Buren.
Jos. A. Poor, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th st.
H. L. Breitenstein, F. S., 1522 Bank.
1171 Marion—M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S., Box 836.

1112 Marshalltown—J. H. Kinzey, R. S., 501 S. 3rd ave.
F. Nicholson, F. S., 1006 W. Boone.
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson ave.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Kerker, R. S., 914 E. 6th R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe.

1213 Mystic—Wm. Hilderbead, R. S., Box 525. B. F. Taylor, F. S.
1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
W. Sparks, F. S.
1508 Osceola City—N. F. Hodgdon, R. S. and F. S.
1034 Oskaloosa—P. R. Swayze, R. S., 410 S. 1st J. A. Harriman, F. S., 415 B. ave. W.

767 Ottumwa—W. R. Launing, R. S., 1106 N. Elm st.
C. W. Cutler, F. S., 1215 West st.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.

948 Sioux City—R. H. Bridgutte, R. S., 1207 8th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
552 Waterloo—W. D. Miller, R. S., 453 Locust. W. C. Bickelberg, F. S., Cor. Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S., Box 347.
753 Atchison—C. Grosjean, R. S.
E. B. Harman, F. S., 711 Kansas av.
1205 Chanute—J. H. Edmons, R. S.
W. O. Thomas, F. S., 121 Kansas av.

1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha. Robert Wooldridge, F. S., E. 6th.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315 Maple st.
E. S. Harper, P. S., 509 E. 4th.

1224 Emporia—G. E. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Commercial st.
W. E. Daniels, F. S., 1427 Merchant.
942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 7228 Wilson st.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.

876 Frontenac—Sam Edgecomb, R. S. and F. S.
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th.
1198 Independence—W. W. Addington, R. S., 1129 W. Pine st.
J. J. Konz, F. S.

123 Iola—E. S. Abdill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut. C. O. Churchill, 505 S. 2d st.
1509 " —C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S. C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—H. Johnson, R. S., 1012 Scott ave.

458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st. W. Dunn, F. S., 465 Locust st.
499 Leavenworth—N. E. Dawes, R. S., 1113 N. 8th st.
G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th.

1556 Ottawa—C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust st.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2221 Belmont avenue.
W. King, F. S., 1918 Clark av.
561 Pittsburg—J. A. Bradley, R. S., 303 E. Washington.

W. Williams, F. S., 307 W. Forrest.
1571 Salina—H. Huenekeus, F. S., 214 N. 3d.
1001 Scammon—C. S. Martin, R. S.
Wm. Thompson, F. S., Box 43.
158 Topeka—H. A. Lewis, R. S.

R. M. Vanzant, F. S., Box 30.
1459 " —J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st. J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413 S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.

201 Wichita—W. O. Peckham, R. S., 914 N. Santa Fe ave.
W. E. Youngmeyer, F. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—Walter Baston, R. S.
Geo. Vandywater, F. S.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—W. B. Pelphry.
684 Bardwell—W. C. Harselson.
725 Bowling Green—H. C. Cox.
1542 Catlettsburg—Nat. Currutt, F. S., Box 15.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.

712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 " —J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—Jas. Western, 1006 E. 7th.

1463 Kuttawa—J. A. Hanson.
1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Mike Gueldea, 1503 Hull st.
103 " —C. J. Phillips, 2428 Rowan st.

214 " (Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 East Chestnut st.
—Edward Stone.
1369 " —P. P. Pool, P. S.
1506 Madisonville—E. P. F. Pool, P. S.
1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.

698 Newport—J. Sexton, 9th and Patterson.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Wm. Kestler, 1303 Timble st.
1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, F. S., Box 30.
1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
1225 " —W. T. Reeks, 308 America st.
1495 Breaux Bridge—Alph. Mouchet, F. S.

874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth.
1057 Lake Charles—B. L. Prewett.
868 Monroe—E. W. Anderson, 710 Washington st.
758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
1494 Natchitoches—E. J. Starkins.

1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.
76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.

764 " —P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
1279 " —(Mill) D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.
914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.

621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
1259 Gardner—G. A. Jaquith, 76 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. H. Parker, 254 Brackett.

1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—H. S. Crawford, West st. ext'd. Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.

29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Alsquith st.
44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
1315 " —Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
1358 " —H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.

1598 " —Jos. K. Schilling, F. S.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.
1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones.
1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.

Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Br'klyn.
33 " —D. H. Deegon, 77 Ramsey st., Dorchester.
954 " —M. Umas, 113 Brighton st.

1096 " —(Floor Layers) A. H. Bowers, 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
1410 " —R. Krivier, 2097 Washington st., Roxbury.
1573 " —Ira P. Smith, F. S., 125 Lexington avenue, E. Boston.

67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowly, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.

443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
625 Malden—P. A. Leslie, Box 70.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
821 Winthrop—G. Livestone, 31½ Hermon.

846 Revere—Lawrence Brown, 53 Payson st.
889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
938 West Roxbury—M. B. Bryant, 4368 Washington st.
959 Mattapan—J. J. Orman, E. Mattapan.

1197 Saugus—Brainard Perkins, 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
1424 Charlestown—S. V. McNeil, 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
1513 Beachmont—H. E. Mead, F. S., 741 Winthrop ave.

1550 Braintree—W. H. Sherman, F. S.
1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 55 Boynton st.
1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.

1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
892 Dedham—R. Carleton, 22 Church st.
1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
1305 " —(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Ames.

778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland.
1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
570 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.

1045 Great Barrington—J. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—J. C. Desautels, Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—T. H. Woodward, Wenham Dp.
82 Haverhill—Otis A. Hunt.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.

Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, T. J. Marony, 109 Bowers st.
390 " —D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 " —Harry Hawkins, 646 East st.
400 Hudson—George B. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.

111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 461 Broadway.
551 " —(Fr.) Frank Provencal, 142 Arlington.
1566 " —(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park.
1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.

794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 " —M. L. Delano, 83 Vine st.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.

988 Marlboro—Wilfred Boivin, Church st.
Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—C. R. Collup, 1196 Broadway, Somerville.

831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 47 Cutting st.
Quincy—Sec. of Dist. Council, Geo. Gauthier, 1355 Hancock st.

762 " —W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 off John st., Reading.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.

693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—G. W. Henderson, 3 Winter.
Newton—Sec. District Council, A. E. Nielson, 250 California st.

275 " —Henry Jonah, 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
1600 " —(Mill) Alex. G. Nicholson, F. S., 250 California st.
680 Newton Centre—James Vachor, 16 Albion.
708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.

193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 44 Cherry st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.
North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.

878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
888 Salem—J. H. Reed, Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.

866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
861 Southbridge—Hy. Page, Wardwell Court.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.

96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 48 Keith st.
177 " —W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
1105 " —(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.
685 Chicopee—Frank Blanchette, 238 School.
1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.

1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 41 Kilton st.
1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
540 Waltham—O. C. Dodge, 4 Grove st.
1227 " —P. J. Flynn, 33 Calvery st.

1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Vino.
23 " —J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 " —(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.

720 " —(Swedish) Nels Erickson, 151 Vernon st.
877 " —(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—W. F. Mooney, 8 Tabor st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Walter Keedle, 540 Detroit st.
871 Battle Creek—Geo. A. Brittin, 115 S. ave.

116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter.
535 Cadillac—Fred Edgell, F. S.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.

1540 Charlotte—Fred Wygants, F. S., 315 Warren avenue.
1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansord.
1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
Detroit—Sec'y of District Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.

19 " —T. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
303 " —O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
1545 " —(Mill) Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard W. Detroit.
1572 " —(Car Builders) A. Wasaskie, F. S.

1371 Dowagiac—Hy. W. East, 204 Main st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzene, 1022 4th.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.

1330 " —S. W. Smith, 433 Terrace ave.
1336 " —Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.
1493 " —(Mil) Ebenczer Childs, 739 N. College ave.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.

1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
1412 Holland—A. Nobel, F. S., 30 W. 14th st.
1122 Houghton—Joseph Kieler, Hancock, Mich.
1310 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.

297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.
1008 Lansing—J. K. Moore, F. S., 319 Hillsdale.
1226 Manistee—Aug. Peterson, 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—John Bloom, 122 Hampton.
341 Marine City—Louis F. Rivard, Box 285.

1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
674 Mt. Clemens—Geo. W. Ayer, F. S.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson, Box 25.
100 Muskegon—O. B. Taylor, 15 Bourdon st.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.

1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petosky—J. R. Hernley, 303 Sheridan av.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centrest.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seeback, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.

334 " —A. Kondal, 510 N. 13th st., E. S.
1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.

1551 Three Rivers—David Stahl, F. S., 232 5th avenue.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—Alonso Bohssing.
1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

1385 Albert Lea—L. H. Hassing.
Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. J. Rossen, 1012 Kingwood.
1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquin.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 " —J. Franzen, 36 S. 6th st.
548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs) C. Sahmel, F. S., 3237 N. 6th st.
980 Rochester—J. Koenig.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—John Zengerle, 607 S. 4th st.

87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
1536 Two Harbors—R. T. Tubman, F. S.
1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, F. S.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—C. B. Stringer.
1086 Gulfport—S. O. Smith.
1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Waller.
1532 " —H. Wells, F. S.

824 Jackson—E. C. Mores.
848 McComb City—A. R. Nettersville, F. S.
446 Meridian

47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Paul Wilms, 3617 South Broadway.
73 " G. J. Swank, 1306 Olive st.
257 " —G. W. Webb, 1820 N. Grand ave.
578 " —D. T. Curl, 4031 Finney ave.
1100 " —Adolph Riek, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 " —W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1596 " —(Mill) Henry Luecke, F. S., 4819 Blair avenue.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, 301 Shauklin av.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
C. W. Starr, F. S., Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, R. S., Box 623.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Edmister, R. S., 1120 7th.
Geo. Hanks, F. S., 112 N. 14th.
923 Havre—Charles Oleson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1318.
153 Helena—H. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 30.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—G. H. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave. W.
W. P. Ludwig, F. S.
1302 Lewiston—J. W. Rowe, R. S.
John A. Bitler, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt, R. S. & F. S.
816 Lethrop—Charles Perry, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, R. S. and F. S.
Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—J. A. Underwood, R. S.
George Devine, F. S.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—G. W. Gilbert, R. S., 1521 Market.
Thomas Irvine, F. S., 1525 Ella st.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairbury—K. C. Tackley, R. S., Box 429.
George Vickers, F. S.
1395 Fremont—Christensen, F. S.
1386 Grand Island—J. D. Harrison, R. S., 113 W. 10th st.
E. F. Bruce, F. S., 315 W. 10th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pinest.
Edward Acott, F. S., 1234 A st.
1306 " —E. B. Rickard, R. S., 1222 S. 14th.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 " —(Mill) T. E. King, R. S., 1540 Nst.
C. W. Axtell, F. S., 345 N. 27th.
960 Nebraska City—A. J. Noblit, R. S., 6th ave.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 1024 S. 40th.
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—J. F. Whitelock, R. S., 518 N. 25th st.
C. M. Williamson, F. S., 827 N. 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—Pat Shea, 111 Commercial Row.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
538 Concord—A. J. Williams, 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 4 Baker st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.
1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. W. Tyte, 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 130 S. Tennessee av.
811 Atlantic Highlands—R. Lewis, Box 208.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, 175 Union av.
1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, Asbury Park.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. E. Haley, Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
1489 Burlington—John M. Shull, 213 W. Union.
20 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller, Box 477.
594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
1443 Englewood—Gilbert A. Faurot.
941 East Orange—A. Durrie, 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Alfred King, Riverside ave.
1253 Gladstone—Geo. Philhower, Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kaniz, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 1087 Springfield av.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worschek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 589 23d st., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 " —(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 " —Wm. Hafenan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
157 " —(Stairs) W. Mildner, 159 Hancock ave.
1453 " —A. P. Post, 171 Wallington st.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinerstein, 87 W. 51st st.
486 " —C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
1374 Keyport—Samuel Stryker.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. P. Keating, 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
1373 " Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.
119 " —S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Westcott st.
148 " —L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.
1297 New Brunswick—M. Doyle, 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—G. M. Matlock, 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.
325 " —S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 " —Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.
345 " —(Mill) J. Barbour, 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
1157 " —Paul Markewitz, 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—L. R. Fisher, 602 S. Main.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.
1156 Plaisant—A. S. Farr.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Sewing, 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock, Box 395.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—Howard Bright.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.
602 " —(Mill) Everett Ziegler, F. S., 226 Passiac st., S. Trenton.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—W. A. Burnett, 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—F. C. Hulbert, 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—M. H. Dupue, 89 W. Johnston st.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—J. E. Burgess, 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—T. B. Anderson, Box 211.
1319 Albuquerque—James J. Votaw, 114 N. 2d.
645 East Las Vegas—R. Bedford, 1119 11th st.
1362 Portales—A. J. Stuart.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 755.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albec, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.
1446 " —D. E. Joy, 928 Broadway.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—A. L. Broeffle, 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—Joseph McCarthy.
1321 Ballston Spa—J. N. Hutchins, Box 734.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—E. S. Nicholson, 168 Bethoven st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 27 Ferguson ave.
9 " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 " —(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.
355 " —(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 " —Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
1345 " —A. F. Koepnick, 70 Olmsted.
1377 " —Andrew Falk, 567 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
1457 Canastota—H. O. Evans, Box 304.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
1578 Chautauque—C. Dorn, F. S.
368 Clayton—J. A. Perry.
99 Cohoes—A. Van Arman, 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depew—A. Rupperecht, Lancaster.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—A. Evans, 346 Irvine pl.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John P. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 " —(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut.
1107 Gloversville—W. C. Cottrell, 10 Hamilton.
1030 Gouverneur—J. R. Wilson.
1309 Gowanda—Frank S. Parker, Box 40.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 445 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville—L. I. D. Kensler, Westbury.
1075 Hudson—F. S. De La Mater, 340 Warren.
1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, Box 800, Frankfort, Herkimer Co.
149 Irvington—H. G. French, 3 N. C. st.
357 Islip, L. I.—Jacob S. Petty, Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison ave.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
1560 " —(Mill) Wm. J. Freer, F. S., 121 Franklin.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 16 High st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
1438 Massena—L. D. Watson.
1576 Mechanicville—F. Blaine, F. S., Box 528.
574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—Miram S. Tripp.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
646 Newark—Chas. E. Seidler, Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. B. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 " —J. Gagan, 50 Walnut st.
718 " —Fred Simpson, 94 Church st.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.

" —Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51 " —K. McLean, 236 E. 123d st.
56 " —(Floor Layers) A. B. Schilling, 517 E. 83d st.
64 " —W. T. Ryan, 306 E. 33d st.
200 " —(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
240 " —T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
285 " —C. Anderson, 605 Amsterdam av.
309 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
340 " —D. Vanderbeek, Mail Room, Gr'd Central Station.
375 " —(Ger.) Hy Ortland, 354 E. 85th.
382 " John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
457 " —(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
468 " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 " —James T. Kelly, 2 Marshal st., Metropolitan, L. I.
497 " —(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.

509 New York City—T. McQueen, 271 E. 78th.
513 " —(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
575 " —(Stair) H. Blot, 772 E. 163d st.
707 " —(Fr. Can.) Ernest Lamarre, 668 E. 138th st.
715 " —Chas. Camp, 114 Bradhurst av.
724 " —J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 " —J. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.

" Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, P. J. Heney, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
12 " —T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
32 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 332 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
109 " —E. Tobin, 502 Schenck av., B'lyn.
126 " —M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor.
147 " —Geo. Spuler, 306 Grant ave.
175 " —R. F. Ellison, 727 Monroe st.
247 " —W. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
258 " —M. Spence, 211 Pulaski st.
291 " —(Ger.) F. Forster, 1057 Flushing ave., Brooklyn.
381 " —E. French, 14 Kane Place.
451 " —W. Carroll, 688 Classon av.
471 " —Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 " —August Sohus, 166 53d st.
786 " —(Ger. Millwright) H. Maak, 357 Linden st.
1425 " —Emil Zwerg, Newman's Flats, Coney Island.

" Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, G. N. Fisher, 1112 E. 165th.
387 " —S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
464 " —(Ger.) Geo. Fleser, 1036 Stebbins av.
478 " —C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt av.
40 " Klagsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 15 Ackerman st.
172 " Westchester—J. E. Pettit, Elliott ave., Throgs Neck.
212 " Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 " —W. T. Wood, 37 Stevens av.
593 " Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
" —Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Otis D. McKay, Box 53, Inwood, L. I.

906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—John Oliver, Box 142.
640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carroll, Jr., 52 14th.
507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.
714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, Box 33.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
983 Freeport, L. I.—H. B. Van Wicken.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.
128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hey.
901 Woodharen, L. I.—Thos. Tutill, 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—Charles Krause, Box 372.

Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st. West Brighton, S. I.

606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, Columbia st., West Brighton.
567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klec, 156 Targee st.
1388 Tottenville, S. I.—W. F. Gibson, Great Kills, S. I.
322 Niagara Falls—J. P. Bell, 1414 15th st.
1555 " —L. W. Cole, F. S.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
369 No. Tonawanda—W. M. Miller, 47 Bryant.
1377 No. Buffalo—J. Schreiner, 269 Sycamore.
310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
1354 Ogdensburg—C. A. Sharp, 41 Covington.
101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—M. A. Foster, Box 32.
1243 Oneida—Julian P. Carter, 21 Cherry st.
447 Ossining—D. B. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.
747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
1407 Perry—Eugene Stanton, Box 309.
1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erier.
77 Portchester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Setan- ket, L. I.

1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.
203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quaterman, 113 North Hamilton st.

Rochester—Secretary of District Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
72 " —B. F. Lawn, 81 Glasgow st.
179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—Fred C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Railroad av.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard, 33 York ave.

412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—Menzio Davis, 1009 Albany.
963 " —(Mill) H. Glenn, 104 Mohawk av., Scotia.

835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Charles Diefenback.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John N. Hare, 206 Bellevue ave.

15 " —(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland.
26 " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvermail, 626 Vine.
1162 Suffern—J. J. Byerson.

895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildecy.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
636 " —(Mill) A. Bufe, 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.

918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Huise, 47 Maple st.
726 " —Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
1554 Concord—Wat. Barringer, F. S., Carbon st.
1331 Durham—J. M. Martin, Box 567.
1528 Gastonia—John C. Fichte, F. S.
1379 Goldsboro—M. B. Hinson, 607 E. Elm st.
1432 Greensboro—S. B. Williams, 709 Burton.
530 Hendersonville—T. S. Williams.
1455 Kinston—

1422 Morganton—W. A. Setzer.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. S. Fulcher, 79 Main st., Pavey Town.
1462 " T. D. McCoy, F. S., 37 Hancock st.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones, Box 311.
1210 Southport—C. N. Phillips.

Wilmington—Sec. D. C., R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell st.
899 " —G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.
1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharp, Jr., Tabora st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

84 Akron—C. J. Peterson, 243 Woster av.
1139 Alliance—D. F. Scofield, S. Arch.
1556 Ashland—Jess. W. King, F. S.
539 Ashtabula—C. D. Troop, Rural D. No. 1.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
1533 Barnesville—Theo. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
1383 Bowling Green—
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—L. H. Henderson, 79 Tomber ave.
1291 Canal Dover—A. Miller, 129 8th st.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
1255 " —C. H. Schremser, 476 Church st.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
" —C. A. Quick, Glenway av., Price Hill.
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beresford av.
628 " —Ed. Holle, 4245 Madanthy st.
664 " —(Stair) Hy. Dunkman, 1339 Pendleton st.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676 " —O. E. Stienle, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
1582 " —Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta ave.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 43 Prospect st.

11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —Chas. Cousins, 2274 St. Clair st.
39 " —(Boh.) J. Soukup, 70 Hillman av.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Wm. Lipscomb, 2025 Loraine st.
1231 " —Wm. Roediger, 13 Elmdale st.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) M. Erickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 " —W. Vandree 143 Prim st.
1346 " —(Mill) John Lawless, 34 Myrtle.
739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.
1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—W. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.

Dayton—Secretary of District Council, C. S. Wenger, 14 Webb st.

104 " —J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, 151 Fillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So. Wayne ave.
1442 Defiance—John Lauer, 218 Union st.
1516 Delaware—Joe Newell, F. S., Lincoln ave.
1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—J. T. Mishel, 109 Basil av.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
1426 Elyria—Geo. B. Mizer, 419 Tremont st.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alsapach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—B. M. Wolfe, Box 51.
1237 Gallon—J. A. Nungesser.
1541 Galipolis—J. H. Carter, F. S.
637 Hamilton—A. W. Sims, 807 Buckeye st.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
1499 Kent—Fred Green, F. S.
840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
1423 " —Hamilton Metzger, 353 E. Market st.

1288 Lisbon—John Morrow.
703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, 310 Shepard av., Sta. A, Cincinnati.

705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine, Elm st.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—Ray Smith, 676 N. Main st.
356 Marietta—C. A. Braher, 627 9th st.
1567 Martin's Ferry—Ad. Barr, F. S.
881 Massillon—Robert Satterlin, Box 205.
1586 Middleport—Chas. E. Beach, F. S.
749 Mount Vernon—F. Farrison, 211 E. Chestnut st.

136 Newark—S. R. Frisote, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf, 132 East St. Clair st.

1514 Niles—C. C. Haefling, F. S., 524 W. 3d.
837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, Box 26.
437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 808 Harvard pl.
1229 Ravenna—E. A. Likens, F. S.
1282 Salem—J. H. Briggs, 1 R st.
940 Sandusky—Fred Close, 123 Madison st.
1267 " —(Mill) Oscar Wargowsky, 524 Tiffin ave.

1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
1437 Smithfield—Frank Nickerson.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
1518 Struthers—Chas. Tingley, F. S.

243 Tiffin—J. B. Hosfeld, 339 S. Monroe st.

Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. Bossert, 1117 Delance, E. Tol.

25 " —Chas. Andrews, 1314 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) John Claus, 1029 Page st.
557 " —H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
1311 Ulricksville—F. Maurer, Box 591.
1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 412½ High st.
1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal, Box 503.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1174 Willoughby—U. A. Bates, F. S.
1239 Wooster—F. W. Shoop, 94 Nold ave.
171 Youngstown—H. C. Miley, 820 W. Woodland ave.

716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA

1603 Anardarko—S. M. Stevens.
117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
1431 El Reno—G. W. Peters, Box 567.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.

985 Hobart—H. E. Johnston, Box 273.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.
1472 Mangum—
Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
F. C. Kent, Box 680.
276 " —Ed. Strouber.
292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—J. K. Davis.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, 2815 Baker st.
1349 Eugene—M. O. Fuller.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—T. J. Hughey.
1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy.
1313 Pendleton—Geo. Hamblen, 421 Madison.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, 7 E. 22d st.
1450 " (Mill)—J. T. Garnett, 229½ 2d
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—J. S. Hadley.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore.
S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—C. R. Steele, R. S., 1327
Washington ave.
M. M. Wills, F. S., 314 Dawson.
237 " —(Ger.) George Walter, R. S., 41
Straub's Lane.
Edward Knoebel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
135 Allentown—Ira Sewell, R. S., 1314 Gordon
st.
O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 513 N. 8th st.
900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 417 19th av
D. F. Ritchey, F. S.
1436 Bangor—
1190 Bellefonte—J. S. Lambert, R. S.
C. Wetzel, F. S., Box 233.
1252 Beltzhoover—Jos. Spinnenvever, R. S.,
Carrick, Pa.
C. Kaufman, F. S., Mt. Oliver.
263 Berwick—J. R. Sutton, R. S., 130 E. 7th av
J. M. Belles, F. S., 316 W. 3d st.
833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N.
Main st.
R. Moyer, F. S., 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—W. Orin Leeto, R. S., Turtle
Creek.
Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkensburg.
124 Bradford—J. G. Campbell, R. S., 7 Hob-
son Pl.
N. A. Walker, F. S., Maplewood av.
500 Butler—H. F. Waldemeyer, R. S., 511 N.
Castle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—L. V. Arnold, R. S., 3 J. Canon.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
1553 Chambersburg—D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441
S. Water st.
1044 Charleoi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513
Washington ave.
Chas. Davis, F. S.
571 Carnegie—C. K. Thomas, R. S.
John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence
ave.
Eber S. Rigby, F. S., 316 E. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—H. R. Norman, Box 427.
L. A. Cooper, F. S., Mendelssohn.
1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisy.
E. J. Schank, F. S.
845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S.
587 Coatesville—O. D. Evans, R. S., 67 Wood-
land av.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—Wm. Dussinger, R. S. and F.
S., 840 Bluntson.
321 Connelville—J. H. Henry, R. S., E. Main.
S. W. Strawn, F. S., 415 S. Pitts.
1595 Conshohocken—W. M. Fisher, F. S.
1273 Coraopolis—C. J. McGahan, R. S., Box 33
L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
1136 Donora—A. A. Teviss, R. S., Box 381.
Britt Reed, F. S.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, R. S. and F.
S., 304 Fort st.
1099 Downingtown—Wm. Irwin, R. S., East
Downingtown.
P. Smedley, E. S., E. Down'gt'n.
580 DuBois—E. Y. Weiss, R. S., 325 Knarr st.
T. C. Graham, F. S., 213 Highland st.
1441 Duquesne—J. T. Powell, R. S., Box 1552.
Martin R. Holder, F. S., Box 1478.
239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Light st.
Frank P. Horn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Geo. Z. Wilson, R. S.
Frank O. Phillips, F. S.
1411 Economy—
421 Elwood City—Wm. Thornhill, R. S.
Albert Adams, F. S., Box 185.
409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash st.
C. Bauman, F. S., 953 W. 21st st.
185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
B. H. Whitehill, F. S.
682 Franklin—S. Deener, R. S., 709 Buffalo st.
T. A. Nicklen, F. S., Third ward.
905 Freeland—H. G. Depple, R. S., 27 Pine st.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—John H. Daubert, R. S.
S. Ira Herb, F. S.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F.
S., 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—H. W. Beil, R. S.
A. Bales, F. S., 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.
287 Harrisburg—H. A. Kuhn, R. S., 533 Wood-
bine st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1211 N. Front.
129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazelwood—Jas. A. Watkins, R. S. and F.
S., 5504 Sunnyside st., Pittsburg.
288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 476
Campbell st., Wilkensburg.
E. Rowe, Jr., F. S., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—J. Hann, R. S., 7415 Finance.
J. H. Stewart, F. S., 7425½ Finance
st., Pittsburg, E. E.
1504 Jeannette—J. M. Hutton, F. S.
1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Falling, R. S., Box
216, Villas, Pa.
H. P. Menge, F. S., Villas, Pa.
795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
1419 Johnstown—Wm. M. Hess, R. S., 321
Strayer st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, R. S., 319 Moffett
ave.
J. O. Delp, F. S., 430 Bayard st.
1381 Kennett Square—Henry Tatum, R. S.
W. H. Steiner, F. S.
1129 Kittanning—W. J. Conner, R. S.
J. F. Shaffer, O. S., Box 191.

208 Lancaster—E. H. Groff, R. S., 841 Colum-
bia ave.
Elmer E. Ehly, F. S., 646 Lake st.
1364 " —J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon
W. Auxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut
1411 " —(Mill) B. A. Cain, F. S., 534 N.
Mary st.
677 Lebanon—J. C. S. Gundrum, R. S.
Cyrus Snavey, F. S., 336 Shaf-
ferstown road.
1133 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302
Bellefonte ave.
J. Leiser, F. S., 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—Dan. Becker, R. S., 1113
W. Mahanoy ave.
R. C. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
255 McKee's Rocks—A. W. Hoover, R. S., Box
947.
C. McElhatten, F. S., Box 947.
827 McKeesport—F. P. Boyd, R. S., 2101 Syl-
van ave.
J. Ross, F. S., 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kreiter, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
456 Media—Alfred Plouders, R. S.
J. W. Manflow, F. S.
752 Minersville—Michael Daley, R. S.
Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad M't'n.
1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
Fred. R. Schwartz, F. S.
974 Monessen—V. Bollig, R. S.
Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S.,
14 S. Market.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White, R. S. and
F. S.
414 Nanticoke—Jos. F. McCarty, R. S., 1215
S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832
Grove ave.
A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—C. M. Foulk, R. S., 123 Cleve-
land ave.
W. E. Kramer, F. S., 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—M. H. Mamwaring, R. S.,
Box 411.
J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 303
Butterwood st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
1562 North Wales—Wm. Lewis, F. S.
830 Oil City—Dan Geary, R. S., 304 Spruce st.
D. L. Tye, F. S., 151 Main st.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad
and Race sts.
8 " —W. C. Hall, R. S., 1840 Wilder st.
Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
122 " —(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R.
S., 50 Meehan ave.
J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
227 " —(Kensington) C. McCabe, R. S., 3140
Kensington ave.
W. Neill, F. S., 2575 Memphis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Fred Angle, R. S., 2947 N.
7th st.
Jos. E. Oyen, F. S., 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
359 " —(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630
S. 8th st.
Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101
Monmouth st.
463 " —(Frankford) Frank P. Reade, R. S.,
4834 Franklin st.
G. A. Harper, F. S., 4350 Paul st.
736 " —H. Kelly, R. S., 1109 W. Moyam-
ensing ave.
J. Hayter, F. S., 1429 S. 20th st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Fred Weiss, R. S.,
Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018
Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 " —Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Ariz-
ona st.
Chas. Crowsers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S.
and F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 " —(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan,
R. S., 2130 Titan st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandy-
wine st.
1051 " —(German Cabinetmakers) Franz
Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619
Federal st.
N. Blue, F. S., 522 S. 9th st.
1090 " —Arthur R. Ritter, R. S., 3823
Coral st.
H. P. Parlett, F. S., 442 Salford.
1592 " —E. W. Beers, F. S., 3949 Fair-
mount st.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and
Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto
Allegheny City.
164 " —(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S.,
5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
165 " —Walter Donaldson, R. S., Box 24,
Station A.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., Hastings and
Reynold sts., E. E.
202 " —R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idle-
wild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038
Hoeveler st.
230 " —Wm. J. Willock, R. S., 119 Beaum-
ont st.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —G. B. Wagner, R. S., 4428 Calvin.
F. A. Park, F. S., 5435 Kincaid.
385 " —Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott
Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independ-
ence st.
402 " —(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Ly-
man P. O.
L. Panker, F. S., 54 Gregory st., S. S.
401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Balti-
more ave.
W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177
Devenport st.
Wm. Deitz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
366 Port Allegheny—E. A. Burch, F. S.
997 Pottstown—Wm. G. Schmeare, R. S., 416
Beach st.
H. C. Guilb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring
Garden st.
F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box
154; J. W. Tucker, F. S., Box 70.
492 Reading—W. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor
F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.

834 Reynolds—G. F. Gayman, R. S.
W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
947 Ridgway—W. G. Reining, R. S.
J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
1114 Rockledge—Wm. Ashby, R. S., Fox Chase.
H. A. Heisler, F. S., 2010 Columbia av.
145 Sayre—E. B. Van Ripen, R. S., 313 W.
Lockhart st.
A. J. Green, F. S., 102 Stedman st.
563 Scranton—J. F. Lavery, R. S., 809 Lock av
P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261
Railroad ave.
Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
699 Sewickley—Chas. W. Sweavinger, R. S.,
Elizabeth st.
W. H. Bradt, F. S., Fry st.
37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N.
Market st.
W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, R. S. and F. S., 50 A st.
1382 Sharpsburg—Elmer W. Dickey, R. S., Ho-
boken, Pa.
W. C. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
709 Shenandoah—Wm. H. Morris, R. S., 407
W. Loyd st.
Jos. Lehmler, F. S., 210 W. Coal.
1480 Smethport—
1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S.
Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kronewetter, R. S. and F.
S., Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—O. F. Gayman, R. S., 456 Chest-
nut st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 Tarentum—G. G. Ottermann, R. S.
W. W. McCall, F. S.
1130 Titusville—John Hemphill, R. S., 7 E. Oak.
Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22
Jefferson st.
C. C. Wright, F. S.
852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce st.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. R. Clippinger, R. S., 128
Ridge ave.
J. W. Heckman, F. S., 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, R. S. and
F. S., Box 299.
1014 Warren—C. B. Marsh, R. S., 115 Prospect.
F. E. Miller, F. S., 32 Glade av.
541 Washington—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130
Murray ave.
J. Hallam, F. S., 15 Washington rd.
248 Weissport—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
David Snyder, F. S.
1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17
S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E.
Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. H. Odell, R. S., 46 Brook.
C. B. Neuhart, F. S., 134 Brown.
102 " —S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
665 " —(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52
Chester st.
George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E.
Northampton st.
430 Wilkinsburg—C. H. Stewart, R. S., 1042
Montier st.
W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425
Glenwood ave.
H. Harman, F. S., 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 271,
Turtle Creek.
H. C. Gettig, F. S., E. McKeesport.
191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 334 Girard.
C. C. Snyderman, F. S., 801 N. West.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubean, R. S.
Wm. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—J. A. Bouvanloir, R. S., 29
Fletcher st.
E. S. Hebert, F. S., 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Louis Vincent, R. S.
Ad. Noreau, F. S., Box 176.
176 Newport—B. E. Wells, R. S., 5 Friebody st.
J. J. Gallagher, F. S., 4 Congdon ave.
1245 " —Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18
Barney st.
Wm. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Geo. P. Houghes, R. S., 538
Cottage st.
Seldon Roper, F. S., 752 Welden st.
94 Providence—J. H. Cook, R. S.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
632 " —James B. Macdonald, R. S., 32
Maple st.
Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth st.
1233 " —Gennaro Rissilo, R. S. and F. S.,
13 Falls place.
1520 " —(Mill) Fabian Randall, F. S., 9
Richardson st.
1264 Valley Falls—Damose Petit, R. S., Bx 108.
J. P. Letourneau, F. S., cor.
Perry and Philip sts., C. F.
1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.
William E. Molloy, F. S.
217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37
Beach st.
F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Hyacinthe Gaboury, R. S.,
393 E. School st.
Evarist Dupresne, F. S., 388 Diamond
Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1488 Anderson—W. Burgess, F. S.
1497 " (Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
1323 Beaufort—James Brown, R. S.
James Washington, F. S.
1492 Bennettsville—Alonzo Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.
1318 Camden—R. N. McKain, R. S.
J. W. Thompson, F. S.
1428 " —(Col.) J. M. Martin, R. S.
J. E. Perry, F. S.
52 Charleston—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, R. S.,
323 Rutledge ave.
J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
159 " —J. L. Kauber, R. S., 82 Nassau st.
W. E. Mosimann, F. S., 86 Nassau st.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S.
and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
949 " —J. P. Chartrand, R. S. and F. S.,
9 Hurlyville st.
1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Ervin, F. S.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., F. S.
1558 Gaffney—N. S. Thackston, F. S.
1399 Greenville—
1406 " —(Col.) B. Jackson, F. S.
1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Bx 193.
L. W. Nance, F. S.

1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.
913 " —W. E. Moore, F. S.
1563 Marion—W. B. Wilson, F. S.
1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. H. Simmons, R. S.
45 New South Front st.
1481 Newberry—(Col.)
1599 Orangeburg—James A. Brown, F. S.
1456 Spartansburg—H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box
183.
1547 " —W. H. Ballinger, F. S.
1241 Sumter—D. J. Milligan, R. S., Box 419.
Sanders Fraiser, F. S.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1440 Lead—W. B. Scrogan, R. S.
R. B. Stuart, F. S.
662 Mitchell—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.
783 Sioux Falls—C. V. Booth, R. S.
J. A. Martin, F. S., 220 Spring ave., F. S.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—H. G. Franklin, R. S., (Hill
City).
E. J. Henderson, F. S., 909
Montgomery ave.
779 Clarksville—G. L. Haley, R. S.
S. R. Moody, F. S.
259 Jackson—R. A. Hussis, R. S., Campbell st.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.
1517 Johnson City—
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chen-
oweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 " W. B. King, R. S.
P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Cres-
cent boulevard.
1178 " —A. A. Laren, R. S., Ruthledge Pike.
M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kend-
rick, 2119 Harbert ave.
152 " —(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38
Exchange ave.
R. L. Craddock, F. S., 66 Goslee.
219 " —Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.
A. Becker, F. S., 910 Arkansas av.
394 " —C. R. Girard, R. S., 120 Monroe.
J. E. Wright, F. S., 159 Marr st.
1294 " —L. L. Lamm, R. S., 85 Gohlstrom.
J. M. Gunn, F. S., 283 Poplar st.
1326 " —(Millwrights) O. J. Guilman, R. S.
E. B. Reynolds, F. S., Bullington
st., Memphis, Mill Co.
1208 " —(Mill) J. P. Williams, F. S., 1270
Lawrence ave.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council,
L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
350 " —E. M. Hime, R. S., 1317 S. Spruce
R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
1444 " —T. S. Regan, R. S., 1900 S. Spruce.
T. J. Slinkhard, F. S., 712 W. Gavock.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, R. S. and
F. S., Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
Z. T. Peak, F. S.
770 Amarillo—G. M. Broach, R. S.
T. W. Barnes, F. S.
300 Austin—W. L. Herran, R. S., Box 182.
J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
1505 Barstow—
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill, R. S. and F. S.
392 Beaumont—G. F. Leininger, R. S., Box 306.
J. T. Williams, F. S., Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—
R. T. Howell, F. S.
1569 Bryan—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
1170 Carthage—J. E. Smith, R. S., Box 225.
L. J. Parker, F. S., Box 125.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson, R. S. and F. S.
1202 Commerce—W. B. Turpin, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 91.
731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 9th and
20th sts.
E. B. Church, F. S., 915 W. 9th av.
886 Dalhart—R. Hesselgesser, R. S.
J. I. Green, F. S.
198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 299.
371 Denison—M. P. Woods, R. S., 1002 W.
Owing.
H. C. Fuller, F. S., 831 W. Main.
1448 Denton—G. H. Harris, R. S.
H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
1151 Eagle Lake—H. Pulman, R. S.
Geo. V. Cesinger, F. S.
544 El Paso—Wm. H. Mathews, R. S., 401½
Texas st.
S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
738 Ennis—H. C. Henry, R. S.
T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201
Allen ave.
J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, R. S. and F. S.,
505 Taylor st.
526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.
C. Schumacher, F. S., 2821 Ave. I½.
572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S.
J. W. Martin, F. S., Bx 280.
973 Grand Saline—R. L. King, R. S.
A. D. Roberson, F. S.
856 Greenville—P. O. Jones, R. S.
J. B. French, F. S.
Houston—Secretary of District Council,
A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie av.
114 " —A. R. Fay, R. S., Box 46.
I. E. Proctor, F. S., 49 Paige st.
953 " —C. H. Gerling, R. S., Gen. Del'y.
J. W. Ogg, F. S., Labor Hall.
30 Hubbard City—J. A. Mal, R. S.
A. J. Hill, F. S., Box 82.
1464 Kaufman—W. H. Hamill, R. S., Bx 33.
A. B. Cox, F. S., Box 33.
140 Lampasas—J. Swearingen, R. S.
L. R. Scott, F. S.
820 Lockhart—John Fortune, R. S., Box 198.
J. E. Head, F. S.
1097 Longview—Abe Behymer, R. S., Box 182.
W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.
855 Marshall—J. M. Howell, R. S.
E. H. Lewis, F. S.
1203 Mart—W. J. Paisley, R. S. and F. S., Box
125.
1128 Nederland—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.
R. C. Gentry, F. S.
1023 Orange—G. W. Cruselle, R. S., Box 74.
B. B. Works, F. S., Box 661.
873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cot-
tage ave.
A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
520 Paris—B. J. Loving, R. S., 415 Grand av.
W. Miller, F. S., 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—J. S. Crowley, R. S., Bx 141.
C. E. Reel, F. S.

704 Quanaah—L. F. Reeves, R. S., Box 261.
D. C. Riley, F. S.
1179 Roxton—Ed. Walker, R. S.
W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—S. E. French, R. S.
J. W. Witt, F. S., Box 391.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorf, 723 Camden st.

460 "—(Ger.) Ed. Wahrmond, R. S., 213 Nevada st.
T. Jeaurig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce
717 "—T. Grace, R. S., 1012 N. Cherry st.
A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Centrest.
1539 San Marcos—O. M. Arey, F. S.
197 Sherman—W. G. Armstrong, R. S.
W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephensville—H. M. Wood, R. S. and F. S., Box 32.
596 Taylor—T. W. Holder, R. S., Box 985.
H. D. Dear, F. S., Box 711.
555 Temple—J. C. Lussler, R. S.
J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
379 Texarkana—F. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th.
J. L. Grant, F. S., 1512 Hazle.
1472 Troup—Walter Harris, F. S.
1104 Tyler—J. W. W. May, R. S.
J. M. McGinney, F. S., Box 37.
622 Waco—D. E. Conger R. S., Box 170.
W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355.
W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
608 Weatherford—W. Winston, R. S.
T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—C. M. Flewelling, R. S., 1329 25th
John H. Draper, F. S., 590 Washington avenue.
184 Salt Lake City—M. Desmond, R. S., Box 294.
J. J. Hunt, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—D. J. Winch, R. S.
S. M. Porter, F. S.
683 Burlington—C. C. Wilson, R. S., 26 Decatur st.
H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
1476 Essex Junction—Charles Yandon, F. S.
1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader, R. S. & F. S.
679 Montpelier—B. J. Miles, R. S., 40 Barre st.
J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
1469 Northfield—O. T. Winch, R. S.
S. M. Porter, F. S.
590 Rutland—T. C. Young, R. S., 108 Robbins
F. J. Perkins, F. S., 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S., 17 Ferris st.
F. E. Freer, F. S., 7 Hoyt st.
1549 Vergennes—Charles F. Fisher, F. S.
1500 Waterbury—J. H. Johnson, R. S., Box 83.
A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 83.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon, R. S. and F. S.
1409 Chase City—L. A. Mallette, R. S.
John L. Devine, F. S.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.
M. L. Lathram, F. S.
887 Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208.
A. A. Patrick, F. S., 108 Wine st.
994 Hot Springs—H. M. Looing, R. S.
J. P. Crist, F. S.
403 Lynchburg—J. E. Lancaster, R. S., 1111 16th st.
R. L. Daniel, F. S., 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) A. T. Baker, R. S., 343 24th st.
P. R. Shell, F. S., 150 18th st.
396 "—F. N. Graham, R. S., 1116 29th.
A. B. Gary, F. S., 1224 23d st.
331 Norfolk—M. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.
H. N. Farrish, F. S., 215 E. Highland ave.
1413 Petersburg—Harry T. Faison, R. S., 233 Old st.
Harvey L. Lee, F. S., 181 Old st.
388 Richmond—Jas. H. Pond, R. S., 1 E. Clay
E. Woodward, F. S., 118 W. Cary st.
1180 "—G. W. Phillips, R. S.
E. S. Paterson, F. S., 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. D. Schennate, R. S., 713 Loudon ave.
G. G. Kirkwood, F. S., Campbell av. East.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, R. S. and F. S., 116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—C. H. Doncaster, R. S.
C. P. Bean, F. S., 164 Broadway.
1577 Ballard—S. C. Davis, F. S.
1004 Ellensburg—W. J. Moore, R. S., Box 77.
John A. Weeks, F. S., Box 77.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, R. S. and F. S., 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—W. J. McKnight, R. S.
Houquiam, Wash.
A. J. Acteson, F. S., Houquiam.
1503 Kent—L. T. Barnes, F. S.
1607 Mt. Vernon—P. H. Meyer, F. S.
756 New Whatcom—J. T. Parr, R. S., 14th & East
G. W. Maroe, F. S., 2411 G st.
1552 North Yakima—
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, R. S. and F. S., 23 124th st.
1061 Ritzville—A. B. Pettijohn, R. S., Box 230
Wm. Krider, F. S., Box 130.
131 Seattle—J. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th av.
G. W. Boyce, F. S., 1520 4th av.
338 "—(Mill) W. F. Neale, R. S. & F. S.
Spokane—Secretary of District Council,
W. G. Carlile, 417 S. Lincoln.
98 "—Len'rd Frank, R. S., 2307 5th av.
J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardiner av.
1060 "—(Mill) W. J. Carlisle, R. S., 417 S. Lincoln st.
R. C. Alloway, F. S., 219 S. Jefferson st.
470 Tacoma—Wm. Dowler, R. S., 454 S. East
G. L. McMurphy, F. S., 1112 S. N st.
1502 Wenatchee—C. F. Chalfan, F. S., 614 S. 2d st.
1214 Walla Walla—C. L. Chapman, R. S. and F. S., 516 Alder.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—Rufus B. Bird, R. S., 111 Reece.
S. J. Gibson, F. S.
1207 Charleston—J. W. Dudding, R. S., Box 404.
W. L. Smith, F. S.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, R. S. and F. S., Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., Sycamore street.
J. M. Osbourn, F. S., 740 Mulberry.

1601 Elkins—H. W. Powers, F. S.
428 Fairmount—W. F. Parker, R. S., 503 Locust ave.
W. R. Hickman, F. S., 610 Fairmount ave.
702 Grafton—F. Cornwell, R. S., 612 Maple av.
C. L. Wells, F. S., 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105 3d av.
A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.
1604 McMeen—R. S. Campbell, F. S.
1471 Kyser—Charles Adams, F. S.
1339 Morgantown—R. E. O'Malley, R. S., 176 Chestnut st.
Otto Petry, F. S., 658 Spruce st.
1353 Moundsville—T. B. Helms, R. S., 1210 Purdy ave.
F. Caruthers, F. S., 1207 Lafayette ave.
800 Parkersburg—Clarence Vanblock, R. S., 614 Green st.
J. F. Ward, F. S., 658 Mark st.
1181 Piedmont—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91.
Harry F. Smith, F. S.
893 Wellsburg—Robert Beard, R. S., Box 183.
T. W. Swaney, F. S., Box 597.
3 Wheeling—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 2306 Main st.
A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.

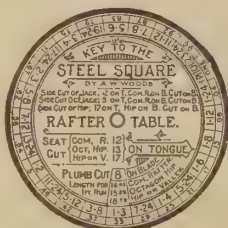
WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—M. J. Gehin, R. S., 1101 Alvin.
J. S. Meidam, F. S., 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—C. R. Story, R. S., 935 F. st.
Aug. Maurer, F. S., 1010 Harrison av.
1570 Chippewa Falls—Chas. La Chapelle, F. S.
1074 Eau Claire—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 464 Summit ave.
J. Tighmiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—J. O. Johnson, R. S., 82 Gillet st.
J. E. Johnson, F. S., 63 6th st.
1146 Green Bay—Lewis J. Gennisse, R. S., 720 S. 10th st.
F. Cross, F. S., 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia.
M. Roherty, F. S., 54 Chestnut
161 Kenosha—David Shostedt, 669 S. Oak.
F. A. Sherley, F. S., 488 Bond st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, R. S., and F. S., 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Wm. Marzolf, R. S., Box 58.
Ed. Rowland, F. S., Box 58.
314 Madison—J. Collins, R. S., 524 W. Paty.
W. Albrecht, F. S., 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowoc—L. Schmalfeldt, 910 S. 18th.
H. Stechmesher, F. S., 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marinette—A. J. Sickler, R. S. and F. S., 1200 Marinmar.
68 Menominee—John Roen, R. S., Box 215.
Herman Valaske, F. S.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, J. C. Schedd, 534 Lapham st.
188 " Charles Feisch, R. S. and F. S., 1086 26th st.
522 " (Ger.) C. C. Holl, R. S., 2628 Cherry
John Bruening, F. S., 1216 22d st.
1447 " James Henrickson, R. S. and F. S., 671 9th ave.
1519 " Millwrights.
1249 Neenah—Aug. L. Nehl, R. S., Box 236.
P. Hansen, F. S., 119 Commercial st.
1314 Oconomowoc—Chas. R. Fulmer, R. S.
Elmer D. Paul, F. S.
252 Oshkosh—P. S. Peterson, R. S., 75 Jefferson ave.
Wm. Hoppe, F. S., 240 15th st.
91 Racine—R. Nelson, R. S., 1021 La Salle.
H. Frederickson, F. S., 721 Racine st.
657 Sheboygan—Charles Schrimsher, 2223 Crow's Court.
F. H. Eckhardt, F. S., 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—A. Block, R. S. and F. S.
1403 Watertown—Ernest H. Allerman, R. S., 318 E. Water st.
Theo. Sprenger, F. S., 200 6th st.
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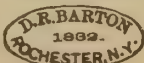


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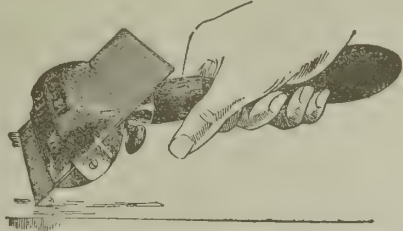
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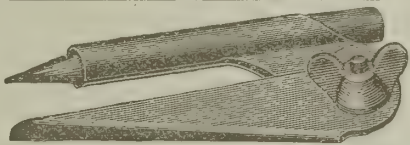
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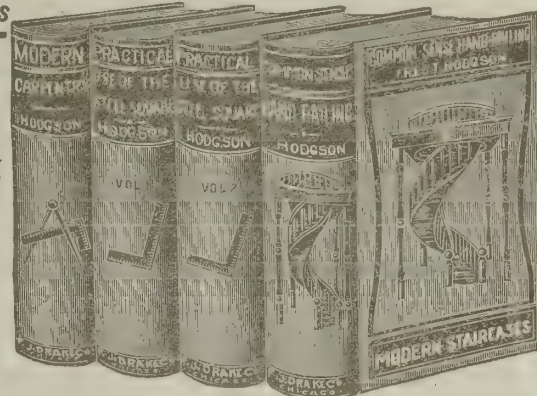
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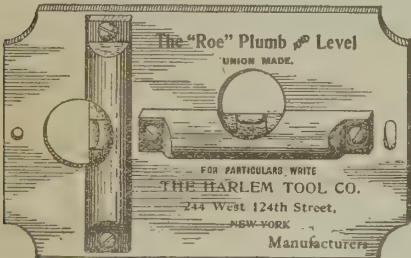
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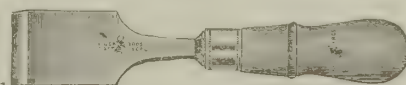
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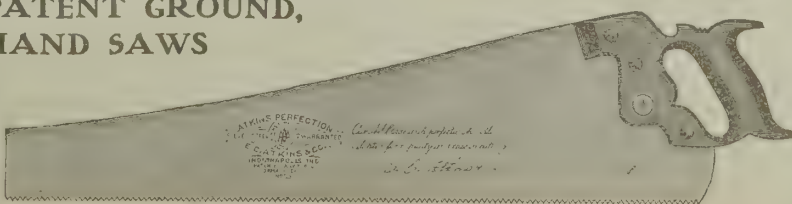
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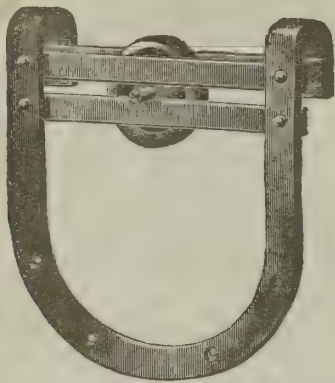
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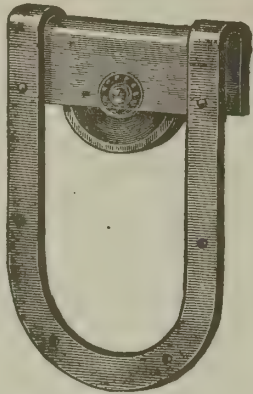
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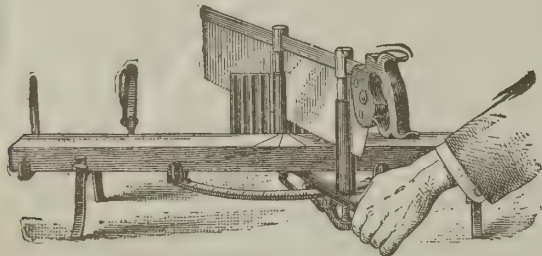
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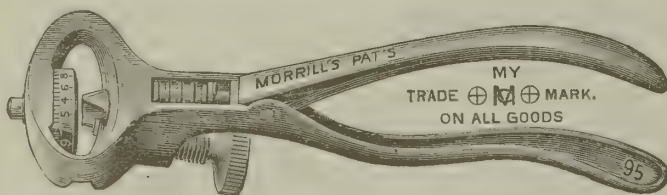
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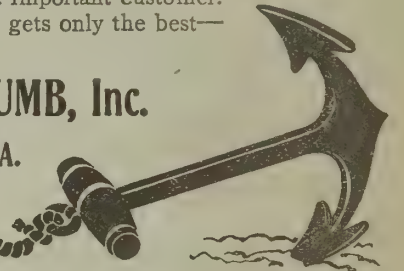
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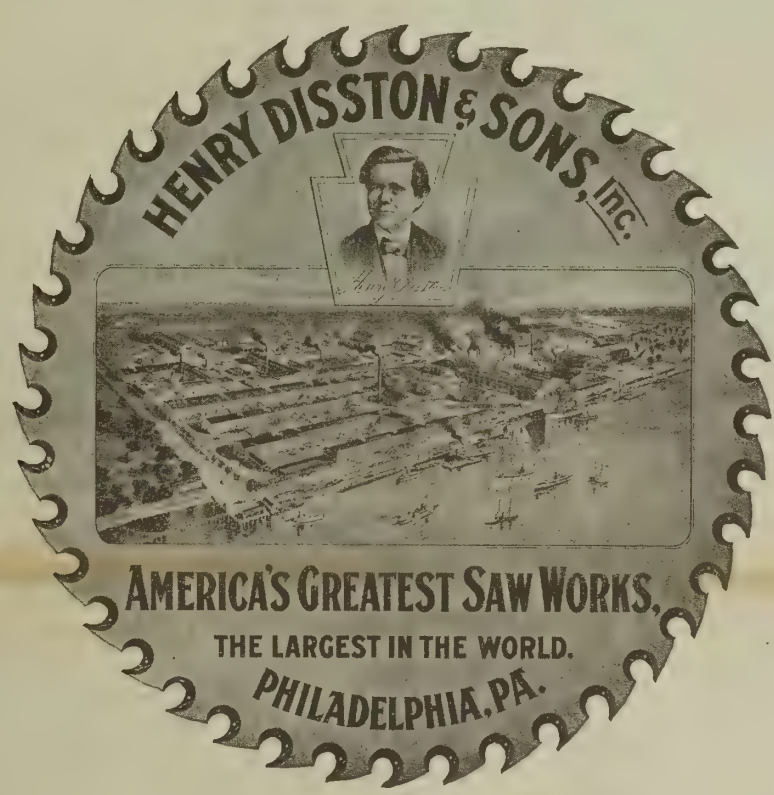
CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIII--No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1903

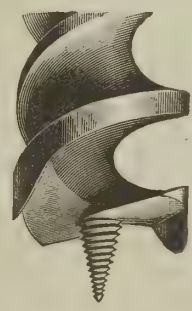
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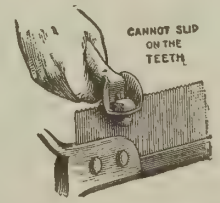
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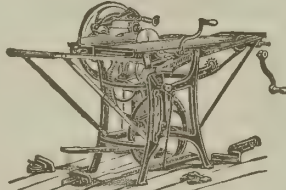
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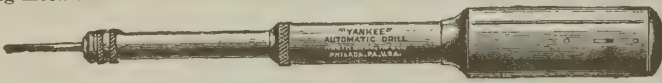
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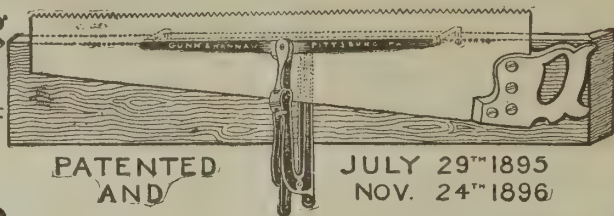


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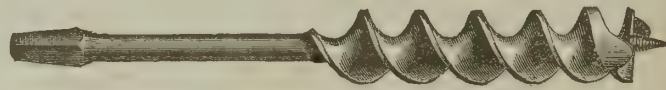
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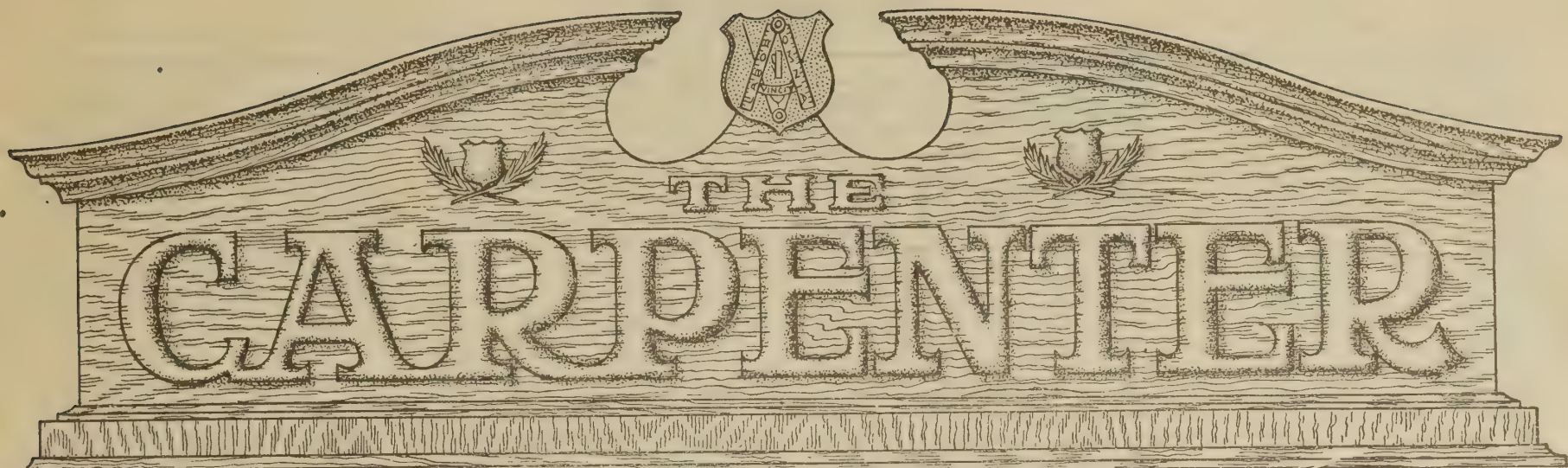
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
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VALDOSTA, GA.—We have a splendid little Union of white carpenters here, and we are now making an effort to organize the colored, with indications of success.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—The two Local Unions here are holding their own very well. The schedule of hours and wages established is rigidly observed, and is as good as in any other place in the State of Georgia.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Local Union 864 is in a very good condition, indeed, and has about all the competent carpenters enrolled as members. We have made much progress in organizing this city in general within the past year; many unions have been organized that have not held charters for the last ten years.

BOCKCHITO, I. T.—Work is rather slack here at present, the slackness being due to a great extent to bad roads and bad weather. However, we expect a revival of business and plenty of work next spring and summer. Our local union is in existence but two months, but during this short space of time we have gained ten new members.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Work is picking up here somewhat, and the outlook for the coming season has become more encouraging. Local Union 72 has received six applications at their first March meeting and initiated one candidate. Local Union 231 held a very successful open meeting and entertainment on March 13. It was found necessary to procure a larger hall to accommodate all the members, their families and friends in attendance, and everybody had a pleasant time.

OTTUMWA, IA.—Our local union is making gains that are a credit and encouraging to our membership; the brothers are getting in closer touch with each other every day. On March 7th we had Bro. Sidney Kent, the general organizer, with us, when our membership enjoyed a most excellent address. We were so impressed with Bro. Kent's sound argu-

ments that we prevailed upon him to visit us again. We have now arranged for an open meeting with Bro. Kent as speaker, and the members of Local Union 767 are making preparations to pack the house on this occasion to its utmost capacity.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Trade is a little duller than it has been, not that the volume of work has materially decreased, but because there is a large influx of men from other points. There are quite a number of idle carpenters in town, and the supply is greater than the demand. The Unions are in good shape, taking in new members every meeting night.

MALONE, N. Y.—Local Union 1274 is very much alive and working for an improvement in trade conditions. Wages are low here and our contractors hard-headed and not easy to deal with. Hence we anticipate trouble this spring, and would request carpenters to give this place a wide berth. Work is dull here and will apparently continue all spring and summer.

STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.—The visit of Bro. Glass, of Buffalo, who was sent on here by our G. P., has been the means of increasing our membership. Through Bro. Glass's efforts we also gained an increase in pay and the recognition of our union by the employers. We trust that by another year we shall be in a position to make further demands for shorter hours and another advance in wages.

Stay Away From These Places

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Having made a demand on our employers for better conditions, we would request all carpenters, mill workers and cabinetmakers to keep away from this city until after May 4th next, when we expect to have our demand granted.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Local Union 350 is in a thriving condition, and the new local union is also getting along finely. As far as work is concerned, however, we must state that it is rather dull this season; we are eagerly looking for a revival of business.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—Our Local Union, being organized but four months, is still in its infancy; nevertheless we are pushing ahead the best we know how. We have made a demand on our employers, and work being somewhat slack and more

than enough carpenters here to do it, it would certainly not pay any newcomers to look for a job. You will hear from us again after our trouble is over and we have gained a firmer foothold.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Three years ago Local Union 426 of this city started out with 18 charter members, and to-day, by the zealous and energetic efforts of our members, we have built up our Union to a membership of 925 in good standing, and more to come.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Business here has been and is still very dull, and as a result a large number of union men are out of employment. The real estate agents give preference to non-union labor and have their work done for almost nothing. Carpenters are requested to stay away from this place until further notice.

NEW ORANGE, N. J.—Work is very slack here at present, but we have good prospects for plenty of it as soon as the weather permits. All competent mechanics are members of our Union, which is getting along nicely. The eight-hour system being in operation here, you will please add New Orange to the eight-hour list.

BRADFORD, PA.—The differences existing here between the building craft and the contractors being as yet unsettled, and this fact having a tendency to slacken the work, probably all through spring and summer, carpenters would be wise in remaining away. Should the difficulties be overcome, we will give due notice through the columns of this journal.

GARDNER, MASS.—Almost all the union men here are idle, with a few scabs working in their places. The contractors are very stubborn and persistently refuse to grant our demands. We would warn all carpenters not to come to this city until such time when the employers have been brought to terms, which we trust will occur as soon as the season opens up.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Expecting trouble to arrive on account of a demand for an advance in wages we are making on the bosses, we would request all carpenters to stay away from this city and vicinity during April and May. Should we effect a settlement on May 1st, when we expect a new scale to become operative, or any date thereafter, we shall give due notice of the fact through the columns of our journal.

AMARILLO, TEX.—There being a surplus of men here at present, and work very scarce, we would advise all carpenters to stay away from this locality until conditions have improved.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.—Work is exceedingly dull here at present, owing to continuous heavy rains characteristic of the climatic condition of this section of the country. Quite a number of our men are idle, and we would advise carpenters going to this locality to postpone the trip until times have brightened up.

JERSEY SHORE, PA.—There is a likelihood of trouble accruing from a demand made by Local Union 1064 upon the contractors for adoption of the nine-hour workday, and it would be well for brothers of the craft to remain away from this place until a settlement has been reached, due notice of which will be given in this journal.

WILBERTON, I. T.—Local Union 1276 is for the last two months continuously receiving inquiries from brothers in different States as to trade conditions in this town, and we deem it now our duty to notify all carpenters, through our official journal, that work is dull here this season. There are no buildings going up at present, except Coal Company buildings, which are being done by carpenters in constant employ of the company. Prospects for work in the coming spring and summer season are fairly good.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—We are comparatively a young union and had a tedious struggle to hold our own; still, we have been doing fairly well. Trade has been very good here for some time past, but at present work is slacking up considerably and the influx of men from the east is greater than ever before. The inevitable result is a surplus of labor and a difficulty in securing employment. Neither are the prospects for the future as bright as we would wish them to be. While at present we must advise brothers to stay from this city, we hope that in the near future we may be able to say as we have in the past, "Come to us, brothers, we are short-handed."

Dallas (Tex.) Lock-Out Still On

Our lock-out, which begun on January 19th, is still on as hard as ever, and we would warn all men to stay away from our city and thereby help us to win our fight, forced upon us by the Builders' Exchange on the above date.

S. LOTZENHISER, Sec. Lock-out Com.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Galveston, Tex.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Helena, Mont.	Memphis, Tenn.
Sheffield, Ala.	Lampasas, Tex.
Richmond, Va.	Divernon, Ill.
San Antonio, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Birmingham, Ala.	East Chicago, Ind.
Miami, Fla.	Newark, N. J.
Mason City, Ia.	Newton, N. J.
Tuxedo, N. Y.	Portland, Ore.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Boswell, New Mex.
San Francisco, Cal.	Rome, N. Y.
Malone, N. Y.	Amarillo, Tex.
Philadelphia, Pa.	

The Strike of To-day.

It is useless to talk of harmony between labor and capital when capitalists as a class possess privileges under the laws which laborers do not. A never ceasing struggle against encroachments is absolutely necessary on the part of labor to preserve what freedom and comfort has been secured. The lines are being closer drawn. People are fast arraying themselves on one side or the other. A strike is no longer an idle affair. It is an encounter in which definite issues are involved, decided stands are taken, desperate measures resolved upon. No one concerned is neutral or wavering, and the great public takes active part in the contest.—Lizzie M. Holmes.

The Northern Awning Supply Co. Discontinues Business

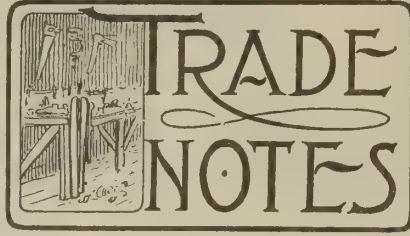
The parties known as the Northern Awning Supply Co., of Toluca, Ill., have discontinued business, and request all carpenters and friends to not send any more orders for carpenter's aprons, as they will not be received. Several orders received by the company have been returned unclaimed, and a few orders left unfilled on account of incorrectness of address. Any person that has not received his goods or money refunded will please send full address to D. J. Farley, Box 99, Toluca, Ill.

Homideau Bros. Declared Unfair

The firm of L. Homideau Brothers of Queens Borough, N. Y., being antagonistic to organized labor, and refusing to pay union wages and work union hours, has been placed on the unfair list by our Local Unions of that locality. As this concern is competing with fair employers, to the detriment of both employers and employes, their material should be discriminated against by union men everywhere.

You cannot be a good union man if you neglect to pay your dues. But you may pay dues promptly and still be a poor union man. The union needs you—your personal presence and advice and vote and work—more than it needs your dues. You owe it both.

It is a good rule to set aside a certain time in each week for reading serious books and magazines. With two hours' real reading each week an astonishing amount can be learned in a year.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 476, NEW YORK CITY (MILL).—At a recent meeting we unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that no man working on woodworking machinery shall receive less pay than his predecessor. This resolution, having been indorsed by the District Council, is now embodied in our trade rules and has become a law.

LOCAL UNION 668, PALO ALTO, CAL.—By a vote cast by our Local Union Sec. 2 of our working rules has been amended so as to read as follows: The minimum rate of wages shall be \$4.00 per day. Our By-Laws, as heretofore in force, provided for a scale of \$3.50 per day. We shall give our employers due notice of this change in our working rules, which is to take effect on June 1, 1903.

LOCAL UNION 876, FRONTENAC, KANS.—We have decided to make a demand on the contractors for a minimum scale of \$3.00 per day of eight hours, or 37½ cents per hour, excepting members who are disabled and those 50 years of age, who may be permitted to work for \$2.70 per day. Our present wages are 31¼ cents per hour and those paid to disabled members, or those over 60 years of age, are 27½ cents per hour.

LOCAL UNION 406, BETHLEHEM, PA.—Our demands, to take effect on May 1st, are as follows: Nine hours shall constitute a day's work at the same rate of wages paid for ten hours in 1902. Payments of wages shall be weekly. The contractors in this vicinity being very stubborn, and only one-half of the carpenters in this city belonging to the Union, we have decided to start out easy until we have gained a firmer foothold.

LOCAL UNION 458, LAWRENCE, KANS.—Prospects for the coming season being favorable, and the time apparently opportune, we have notified our contractors that at the expiration of our present contract on May 1st we shall expect an advance of 5 cents per hour over our prevailing scale of wages, which is from 25 to 30 cents per hour. All surrounding cities pay from 30 to 35 cents per hour, and we don't think we should stay behind them, as far as a rate of wages is concerned, or in any other respect.

LOCAL UNION 725, BOWLING GREEN, KY.—At a regular meeting of this Union the following trade rules were adopted, to go into effect May 1, 1903, and remain in force until May 1, 1904, in Bowling Green and vicinity within a radius of six miles:

SECTION 1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., for the six working days. The compensation shall be the same as paid in 1902. Time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime, double time shall be paid for work on Sundays, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas day, but no work shall be done on Labor Day, which is the first Monday in September.

SEC. 2. No member of Union No. 725 shall be allowed to work with a non-

union man more than one week without securing his application for membership.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the employer to furnish ice water to drink on all jobs, in mills, buildings, etc.; also to convey tools to and from jobs without cost to employes.

SEC. 4. Each employe shall be paid in full once each week.

LOCAL UNION 1312, SAN ANGELO, TEX.—We have served notice on the contractors that on and after April 1st we demand nine hours at the same rate of pay we are now receiving. Prospects being fairly good for the coming season, and having 90 per cent. of the carpenters within our ranks, we do not anticipate much trouble in getting our demands.

LOCAL UNION 1156, POINT PLEASANT, N. J.—The carpenters of this district, comprising Sea Girt, Manasquan, Brielle, Point Pleasant and Bay Head, are demanding a minimum rate of wages of \$3.00 per day, to become effective on April 1, 1903. We would ask all brothers to stay away from this vicinity until our movement has been brought to a successful issue.

LOCAL UNION 1348, BROOKHAVEN, MISS.—There is a movement on foot for the securing of the nine-hour day with pay for ten hours, or \$2.25 per day. We expect the new schedule to become effective in a few months. Our local union was organized last November and thus still very young, but indications point to a very successful union before long as we are continuously taking in new members.

LOCAL UNION 1060, SPOKANE, WASH.—This Local Union has entered into a movement to secure the nine-hour work-day for mill workers who are still working ten hours per day at a rate of wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mill men here are compelled to subscribe to a disability insurance feature to the amount of from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per year; they are paid monthly, the firm holding back the first ten days' pay. Consequently, they have become very much dissatisfied with these conditions, and it is to be hoped that their reasonable and just demand will be granted without having to resort to severe measures.

BRONX BOROUGH, N. Y., DISTRICT COUNCIL.—This body has sent the following demands in circular form to the employers of carpenters in the borough of Bronx, city of Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe and vicinity:

We hereby notify you that on and after May 4th, 1903, the minimum wages for carpenters in the above mentioned district shall be as follows:

In the borough of Bronx, \$4.00 per day for eight hours, or fifty cents per hour.

In the city of Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe and vicinity, \$3.76 per day for eight hours, or forty-seven cents per hour.

Wages to be paid weekly on or before 12 o'clock noon, Saturday.

Working hours to be between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

No work under any condition to be executed between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 P. M., Saturday.

Overtime and work on Sunday or legal holidays to be paid for at the rate of double time.

Only one apprentice allowed to every ten mechanics employed.

These demands do not apply to men while working in the mills.

Successful Trade Movements

LEE, MASS.—We have gained the eight-hour day on April 1st. Please list us as an eight-hour town.

ST. MARY'S, PA.—On January 28th we obtained the nine-hour day and an advance in wages of 3 cents per hour, making our wages now \$2.52 per day. Employers and employes are satisfied with the new conditions, and our Union is now placed on a sound basis.

PLYMOUTH, PA.—The controversy with our employers has been settled. We have received the eight-hour work day and our scale will henceforth be 30 cents an hour. This agreement was reached with the contractors after being out but two days, and our membership is elated over the victory.

WILKES BARRE, PA.—Our strike, inaugurated in the latter part of January, has been formally and officially declared off. We have gained an advance in wages of 35c. per day, or a minimum scale of \$2.60 per day for eight hours. The contractors have also agreed to the observation of most of our trade rules submitted to them as early as December last.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—At a joint session of our committee and the Builders' Exchange the demands of the carpenters were granted in their entirety, and we are now entitled to a place among the eight-hour cities. The demand for eight hours for mill hands, however, we were unable to enforce at this time. Our minimum scale of wages will now be 35 cents an hour.

WINFIELD, KANS.—We have been organized as recently as July, 1902, and though in existence only eight months, we have been victorious in our demand for the nine-hour day. Encouraged by this victory, the retail clerks are now getting in line, and the painters and stonemasons are ready for organization. The union carpenters are masters of the situation in their trade and hold the best jobs.

BOCKCHITO, I. T.—Since the formation of our local union, in December, 1902, we have had a rough road to travel in our strife for better conditions. Nevertheless we have secured the nine-hour day; our minimum scale of wages is 25 cents an hour. The craft here is well pleased with the success Local Union 1357 is meeting with so far, while the contractors offer but little opposition at present, and everything appears O. K.

Hammond, Ind., Pushing Ahead

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

There is quiet a stir among the trades in this locality, and the carpenters are not the only ones who made a move for eight hours and an advance in wages. Similar demands have been made by most all other crafts, of which we have twenty-seven pretty well organized and represented in the Trades and Labor Council. We have also a Building Trades and a District Council, composed of representatives of our own trade, including Local Union 1110, East Chicago, and Local Union 1370, Indiana Harbor, this town being situated within the East Chicago limits. During the short space of time we are organized we have raised our wages 100 per cent. Those of the employers most friendly to organized labor are Mr. Parker and Mr. Read, with whom no one can obtain employment unless he is in possession of a good working card.

The opera house, just completed, of

which Mr. Towl is the owner, has been a scab job all through, and no man of principle will patronize his performances.

Local Union 599 held a very successful annual entertainment on February 14th, where the main features were a ladies' nailing contest and a sawing contest with saws manufactured by four different firms. Henry Diston's saw was the first winner for time and smoothness of cut, and Atkins' saw the next. The two brothers who used the saws in this contest were made presents of them when it was over.

We claim that Hammond is the best organized city in the State of Indiana. We are pushing right along and keep pace with the progress of times.

Hammond, Ind. Local Union 599.

Want Better Attendance

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Local Union 886 having been organized eighteen months and not having contributed anything as yet for the columns of our official journal, we write to let you know that organized labor in this section of the country is pushing to the front. We have one or two contractors here with whom the building trades had some difficulty, but since the business men and citizens of our new city have learned that union contractors and mechanics are always reliable they pay little attention to parties who made themselves obnoxious to union labor.

We are nicely fixed as regards meeting facilities and accommodations; our local union has bought and paid for the house in which our meeting hall is located. We have as nice a set of members as you may find anywhere; but, alas! their interest in union affairs is sadly lacking and indifference seems to have gained the upper hand with them. As a result our meetings are very slimly attended; especially our trustees make themselves very conspicuous by their continuous absence. We would, therefore, call on our members through this medium to take new personal interest in all matters pertaining to our union and to attend our meetings more regularly. We ought not to be slack in these matters. We should bear in mind that the object of our organization is one that concerns each and every one of us. Single-handed we are unable to better our condition, but banded together and working harmoniously together in our union we shall accomplish results by which all will be benefited.

We trust that these utterances will be taken heed of by our membership and our meetings henceforth show that they have not been made in vain.

As work is rather slack here at present we would advise carpenters to turn their way to other quarters until further notice. Yours fraternally,

JOHN S. MITCHELL, R. S.
Dalhart, Texas. Local Union 886.

Let Us Build a Carpenters' Home

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 28, '03.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

DEAR SIR—In our beautiful city of Colorado Springs we have the National Union Printers' Home, which is an ornament to the city, and is admired by all who have ever visited it. Every year our city is visited by thousands of people from all parts of the United States and they have great praise for the Printers' Home and the manner in which it is supported and conducted. To my mind, the only thing which prevents it from being an ideal home is that there is no provision made for the wife of the printer, who has labored side by side with him and, perhaps, has shared adverse fortune with him. Not

long after the building of this Home it occurred to me that all trades unions should have just such a place for their indigent workmen. It would not be a very heavy burden for the union carpenters to undertake to erect a similar building. In the United States we have 137,000 union carpenters, and by assessing each member 50 cents per quarter, or \$2.00 per year, the Brotherhood could realize the sum of \$274,000 without working a hardship on any one. Would not this be a sufficient sum to build a neat home? To assess each member 10 cents monthly would amount to \$13,700 per month, a sum sufficient to support and maintain it nicely. I mention Colorado Springs as a site, because it is situated in the most healthful region of the country. Without a doubt, we would get liberal donations, perhaps a site; for there are wealthy contractors throughout the United States who would, doubtless, be glad to contribute liberally toward the furnishing of this home. Perhaps it could be furnished entirely by donations. At least, let us try it. Now, I make this plea, not from any selfish motive (for I hope I may never be an inmate), but in behalf of all indigent union carpenters and their wives. To be an ideal home it should include the wife. Had it not been for the wives, perhaps many of the strikes would not have been so successful. She gave her husband encouragement and was willing to put the living down to the barest necessities of life, so that the husband might use his means to take part in the different strikes, thereby gaining a victory, higher wages and shorter hours. So I think that the wife should have a place with her husband. Let them not be separated; she will prove herself very useful about the Home.

I thought the best way to get this before the different Unions at one time would be to have it published in THE CARPENTER. Will not the carpenters please talk to their wives about it and get them interested? I would like to have a letter from the wife of one carpenter from every Union in the United States, so that we may exchange ideas. My husband is a charter member of L. U. 515, and I feel very sure that this Union will most heartily endorse the ideas given here.

Yours most respectfully,
MRS. IDA NELSON,
220 S. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.

The Pacific States No Eldorado

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Please allow me space in the journal for a few words on a subject of great importance to brothers and mechanics in general. We would warn any man who may happen to read advertisements in eastern papers setting forth that men are wanted, conditions fair, and business booming on the Pacific coast.

There is no sign of a boom here whatever; and we can recall many instances where men who had placed faith in the advertisements had, as a consequence, to go through very sad experiences; instances where these fake ads. were even the cause of heartrending tragedies. Many a poor man, impressed by the false statements of the eastern papers, said to himself: "Now, I have labored all these years and saved nothing, why should I keep on doing so when there is an opportunity to better my condition and that of my family by shifting quarters to the Pacific coast, where work is plenty and wages high? These cities and towns are growing up rapidly, people are prospering and many have made a fortune." He determines to buy a ticket, and comes along, thinking that he himself being an honest man the parties from where the ads. emanated

are likewise, and that he will find an abundance of work and good pay. But, alas! he finds himself sadly disappointed, finding ten men to each job and the cost of living considerably higher than in the east.

He is compelled to go from one place to another in vain search of employment, and finally the hard-earned dollars he brought along are gone and his resources are exhausted. To save himself from starvation he has to work in a lemon ranch or in a raisin vineyard for the pittance of \$20 per month. Then, when it is too late, he realizes that he has been buncoed outright and that the Pacific coast is nothing near the Eldorado he dreamed of when reading the statements in the eastern papers.

The steerers, the land-sharks, who want to sell tracts of land at inflated values, and the railroad companies are of course materially benefited by the influx of men and are constantly devising schemes tending to the stimulation of this influx. The Builders' Exchanges out here are likewise an unscrupulous lot, playing into the hands of the railroad companies and land-sharks with a view of inducing large numbers of mechanics to come out here to increase the supply and by these means force wages down.

The foregoing is written by order and approved by Local Union 810, of San Diego, with the intention to safeguard the members of the U. B. against hardship and distress which will surely be in store for them should they pay no heed to this warning. Fraternally yours,

JAMES McCORMACK,
San Diego, Cal. Local Union 810.

An Appeal From the Metal Mechanics

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND ITS FRIENDS:

We wish to call your attention to a matter in which all organized labor is interested. We will do so as briefly as possible.

In the city of Fremont, Ohio, there are three companies, two engaged in the manufacture of shears, knives and razors, and the other engaged in the manufacture of general novelties. The first two are known as the Claus Shear Company, (sometimes called by the Trust name, The International Shear Company), and the Jackson Knife and Shear Company. The third is known as the Herbrand Manufacturing Company.

The men employed in these factories, desiring to form a union for the purpose of assisting their fellow-workmen throughout the country, asked for organizers, and on or about the 5th day of January last, a charter was issued to a local union of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, and a charter was issued to a local of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics. On the 15th of January these three companies, evidently by a pre-arranged plan, simultaneously discharged all of the officers of these newly-instituted locals, and on the 17th of the same month, each and every union man of these three factories were locked out.

These men had made no demand upon the three companies. They had raised no protest, had expressed no discontent, had asked for no increase in pay; or reduction of hours of labor.

Congressman-elect Jackson, one of the largest owners in the Jackson Company, was elected to his office by the workmen of his district. Throughout his campaign he had expressed himself as in favor of unionism, and affiliating with any lawful labor organization.

Every effort has been made by the international officers of the two internationals represented to bring about a satisfactory

settlement of all differences; but their efforts to accomplish this much-desired end, have met with contemptuous refusals by the officers of the above-named companies.

It, therefore, becomes necessary for us to adopt such means as seem to be advisable in the interest of true unionism.

We are firmly convinced that these men were discharged contrary to the laws of the State of Ohio, and for no other reason than that they were members of a labor union. We are further convinced that the Claus Mfg. Company, composed principally of John and Henry Claus, were the instigators and propagators of this entire scheme. It appears to us that these companies, and especially the Claus Company, engaged, as they are, in the manufacture of goods used, in a great part, by union men, should be brought to an account for the manner in which they are attempting to crush the very men who make the demand for their products and upon whom they are depending for their customers, viz.: Barbers, Garment Workers, Paper Hangers and Tailors. You can help us.

What we want you to do.

1st. Please present this communication and read it at the next meeting of your local.

2nd. Please authorize your secretary to write a letter, under the seal of your local union, and address to the above-named companies, informing them that as union men, you cannot and will not purchase, and will use your influence with your friends, not to purchase shears, razors, knives and goods manufactured by them, unless they make proper adjustment of the difficulties with their employees.

3rd. Please appoint a committee to present this circular to the hardware dealers of your city, and request them to write a letter to the said companies, stating that they cannot use their goods while they are unfair to union labor, and request your local dealers not to purchase, sell nor handle shears, knives, nor razors, manufactured by said firms, and that if they will put in a line of union-made, or fair goods, you will assist in creating a demand for them.

4th. In order that we may be able to contest the legality of the actions of these companies, and bring them to justice for their actions, and assist these men, who have refused to betray the principle of unionism and go back into those factories as non-union men, and that we may be able to better provide them with the necessities of life, we ask you to give us your moral and financial support. All monies so donated will be distributed pro rata between the men belonging to the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers, and the International Association of Allied Mechanics. All monies should be sent to Charles Brockman, 1250 Liberty St., Fremont, Ohio, and notify Geo. B. Buchanan, 421 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

By doing as we ask you will assist us in convincing these three companies of the great power and influence of organized labor, and force them to acknowledge the right of workmen to associate themselves in labor organizations.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN MULHOLLAND, Int. Pres.
GEO. B. BUCHANAN, Int. Sec.-Treas.

LEAVE all prejudices and personal animosities outside the door of the union hall. Be man enough to know your enemy's virtues and your friend's faults, and to vote for or with your enemy or against your friend when your calm judgment tells you that the welfare of the union will be served by your so doing.



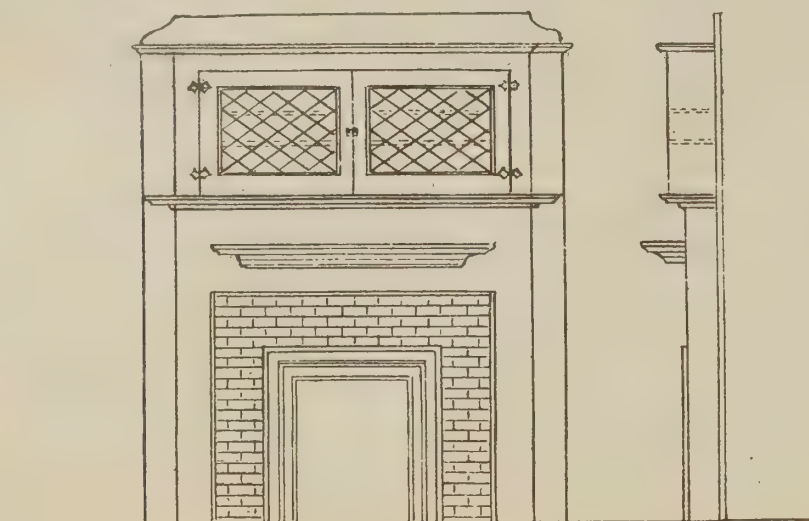
This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Diningroom Mantel

THE mantel here illustrated is a neat and attractive, as well as a practical design, being particularly appropriate for a dining-room on account of the closet which forms the upper portion of it. Another recommendation is that it is easily made and inexpensive. It may be constructed



of one-inch material in either hard or soft wood, according to the taste of the maker. The tiling may be of the regulation glazed tile or an imitation made of wood blocked off with small V-shaped grooves and enameled. The doors are of leaded glass, fastened in by small beads. There are two shelves on which to set silver, glassware or china. The top of the closet and the shelf underneath it are convenient and appropriate places for pieces of fancy bric-a-brac. The mantel can be made to fit chimney breast or may be set against the wall. It should be made from measurements to suit the size of the room, height of walls, etc., where it is intended to go. J. S. BALLARD.

Mensuration

BY G. D. INSKIP.

WHEN a form is broader at one end than the other, proceed with the following rule: To the square of the product of the length and narrow end add twice the continual product of these quantities, viz.: the length, the difference between

the breadths of the ends, and the area of the part required to be cut off, extract the square root of the sum; from the result deduct the product of the length and narrow end, and divide the remainder by the difference between the breadths of the ends.

Let A-D-E-C be the shape of board or any material, and we wish to cut 60 square inches from the smaller end; A-D equals 3 inches, C-E 6 inches, A-B 20 inches.

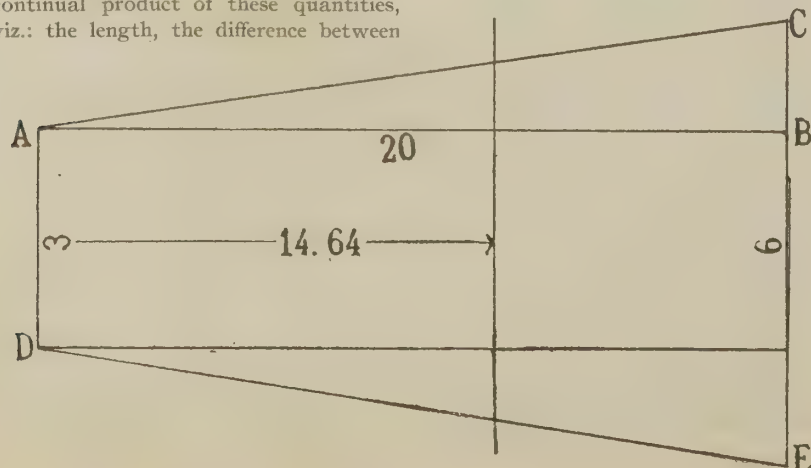
To the square of the product of the length, A-B, and the narrow end, A-D; thus: A-D=3, A-B=20; $3 \times 20 = 60$, the product; this squared it $60 \times 60 = 3,600$. To this add twice the continual product of these quantities, viz.: the length, the difference between the breadths of the ends, and the area to be cut off:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Narrow end} = 3 \\ \text{Length} = 20 \\ \hline 60 \text{ product.} \\ \text{The area} = 60 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,600 \text{ continual product.} \\ \text{Multiplied by } 2 \\ \hline 7,200 \text{ twice contin. product} \\ \text{To this product we add the above product:} \\ 7,200 \\ 3,600 \\ \hline 10,800 \\ \text{We extract the square root of 10,800:} \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \overline{)10800} \overline{)103.92} \\ 1 \overline{)1} \\ \hline 203 \overline{)0800} \\ 3 \overline{)609} \\ \hline 2069 \overline{)19100} \\ 9 \overline{)18621} \\ \hline 20782 \overline{)47900} \\ \hline 41564 \end{array} \end{array}$$

We have a result of 103.92. From this deduct the product of the length and narrow end and divide the remainder by the difference between the breadths of the ends. The length is 20 x 3, the narrow end, or 60.

$$\begin{array}{r} 103.92 \\ \text{Subtract } 60 \\ \hline 43.92 \end{array}$$



Divide this by the difference between the ends, that is

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)43.92} \\ \hline 14.64 \end{array}$$

is the required distance to cut off that will have an area of 60 square inches.

Let us take the same example and cut the figure in two equal areas, or 45 square inches: A-D x A-B = $3 \times 20 = 60$; $60 \times 60 = 3,600$.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Narrow end} = 3 \\ \text{Length} = 20 \\ \hline 60 \text{ product.} \\ \text{The area} = 45 \\ \hline 300 \\ 240 \\ \hline 2700 \text{ continual product.} \\ \text{Multiplied by } 2 \\ \hline 5400 \\ \text{Adding } 3600 \\ \hline 9000 \end{array}$$

The square root is 94.86:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Subtract } 3 \times 20 = 94.86 \\ \hline 60 \\ 3 \overline{)34.86} \\ \hline 11.62 \end{array}$$

the required distance.

Labor's Decalogue

BY G. EDMONSTON.

First General President of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

I.

Thou shalt join a union of thy craft and have no other unions before it.

II.

The meetings thereof thou shalt attend and pay thy tithes with regularity. Thou shalt not appeal from the decision of the chair in a capitious spirit.

III.

"Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job."

IV.

Thou shalt not labor more than eight hours for one day's work, nor on the Sabbath, except as provided in the law.

V.

Thou shalt not hire out thy offspring of tender years. "Poverty and shame shall be unto him that refuseth instruction to his children."

VI.

Clothe not the wife of thy bosom in mean apparel lest it be a testimony against thee.

VII.

Thou shalt not live in a hovel, or feed on the husk that the swine doth eat. Take thou not alms from the unrighteous.

VIII.

Waste not thy substance in riotous living, but place thy shekels in a good building association, and borrow not. Therein lieth the secret of success.

IX.

Honor the female sex, for on this rock rests the strength of the nation.

X.

Mind your own business.

The World's Lumber King

Thomas B. Walker, who has been investigating Pacific Coast forests for many years, has returned to Minneapolis after an absence of six months, the holder of enough timber lands to give him the title of lumber king of the world. Mr. Walker now owns the largest tracts of pine timber possessed by any person or firm in the country. In Northwestern California he has purchased standing timber tracts which will last for manufacture sixty

*This is President Gompers' eleventh commandment.

years. A 200-mile railroad will be built through the tract. Mr. Walker's time will be devoted to development of this timber land.

In an interview Mr. Walker said that he had at last completed the work started some four or five years ago. He is now owner of a very large tract of timber land in Northwestern California, and intends to put in a railroad to haul out the lumber and supply the country, which is largely devoted to grazing cattle and sheep in the uplands, and to grain and fruit growing in the valleys. The timber is sugar and white pine and is the best that grows in any spot in the world.

Even if the timber which Mr. Walker has purchased did not exist the country is settled to an extent that would warrant the construction of a railroad through it, and vice versa, if the country was not settled, the timber alone would make a railroad a profitable venture. In this way it will be possible to conduct the affairs of the railroad without competition.

At Fall River Mills is a steady water power, with a minimum equivalent to 8,000 horsepower. The fall is about 80 feet, with a variance of only six inches a year in volume. Other towns in the locality are Berne Valley, Jittsville, Beaver Aden, Alluris and Lake View. The railroad will extend from Oregon road in the Sacramento Valley to Lake View. The construction will be comparatively easy for a mountain road. It can be built on a 2 per cent grade, at a slight cost, and on a 1½ per cent grade with a little more expenditure of money and time. For carrying lumber there will be a downhill haul which will simplify the question of transportation to a great degree, as there will be nothing but local freight to be hauled uphill. The building of sawmills will begin at once.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Brain Leaks

When the scowl fails, try a smile.

The courteous man is never friendless.

It requires no especial genius to be a critic.

Be sure you're right and then be careful.

Men who worship self are the worst idolaters.

Old age has no terrors for a clear conscience.

The dead get too large a proportion of flowers.

Laughter and love are the best lubricants of life.

There is no room for fear in a heart full of hope.

Do good because it is right, not merely because it is a duty.

It's no use to pray for strength if you do not exercise your muscle.

It's a wise husband who knows what to do during housecleaning time.

Tear Down has its eyes on the past; Build Up has its eyes on the future.

The things we would rather forget are always the things easiest remembered.

The man who is in love with himself is never in danger of finding a rival.

Speaking of politics—the man who takes no interest usually lacks principle.

Too many men take off their good nature when they doff their office coats.

If people would do as we say and not as we do this would be a better world.

Never mourn about the unaccomplished task of yesterday that can be completed to-day.

Most men wouldn't be able to tell by reading their tombstones who are occupying their graves.

Don't measure a man's goodness by the way he treats his dogs and horses; watch how he treats his wife and children.—*Commoner*.

Equality

BY S. J. KENT

PROBABLY more than ten thousand orators proclaim throughout the length and breadth of the land, on every recurring 4th of July and on divers other occasions, that here in these United States, as no where else on earth, do we enjoy social and political equality; and while this is true in theory, it is far from true in practice. The average wage worker will stamp his feet and clap his hands when you tell him that he is the equal of the President of the United States or of Rockefeller or Morgan—but does he really believe it? Watch him and see. How deferential he is to the boss! If the banker or the way-up politician should notice him, how he would stammer and stutter and blush like a school-boy to think that he had been noticed! The fact is that the average wage-worker, by his everyday demeanor, shows that down deep in his heart he does not consider that he is the social or political equal of the banker, the professional man, the speculator, the capitalist or the boss. He wears the badge of slavery just as surely as did the serfs of old. On the job or in the shop let the boss speak to him and he almost jumps out of his skin. He is full of animal courage, but let the boss order him to climb a steeple, even though he risk his life, risk leaving his family destitute, will he not cheerfully obey? In exchange for a mere pittance he will work in the deadly mine and run risks with an abandon that shows that he, like the capitalist, considers flesh and blood a very cheap commodity. You have only to beat the tom-toms and cry patriotism and he will leave his little ones and verily court death before a battery of rapid-fire guns. But let the corporations place a notice on the factory door to the effect that he give up his American and God-given right to belong to an association for mutual help and he will quail and shiver and shake as if he had the ague. He has an abundance of animal courage, but is sadly short on that higher quality known as moral courage. In the labor movement we are constantly speaking of the emancipation of the wage-workers. Do we mean to infer that the manual worker is a slave? Have we not boasted year in and year out of our freedom? Yet the fact remains that the manual workers, as a class, are anything but free men. The only essential difference between the freeman and the slave is the right to be a party to the terms under which he labors. Under the system of chattel slavery the slave performed coerced labor—he was forced to work whether he wanted to or not. The freeman's toil must be voluntary. Whenever his employer fixes his hours of labor or his compensation for the same without his full approval and voluntary consent, then he is a slave, and no amount of sophistry can make him a freeman. Even to-day he is a child, a weakling, a dependent. His eyes are on the ground, he lacks ambition, he is full of prejudices, his horizon is narrow. Should his fellow wage-worker seek by force of character to forge to the front he would pull him back again. He boasts of equality before the law, yet should his brother carpenter aspire to be governor of the State he would not only ridicule him, but would fail to vote for him. Would he not say, "Why, he is only a common carpenter," and, instead, support some jack-leg lawyer? How many times I hear that expression, "only a common carpenter." It is because the carpenter considers himself common that the world says amen.

There is an old saying that "the world

respects the man who respects himself." This is well illustrated on the school ground. Take the boy who is unwilling to stand up for his rights and his fellow boys will tyrannize over him and treat him with contempt. On the other hand, the boy that asserts himself is always respected. Men are but boys of a larger growth. The labor movement is not only intended to emancipate the workers from the tyranny of capitalism but from the narrow, bigoted egotism of themselves. Let them divest themselves of these pretences and get down to facts. The carpenter, along with other tradesmen, is common. He considers himself so. Not respecting himself, nobody else has done so. The Scripture says, "The Lord helps those who help themselves."

Whenever the wage-workers determine to look upward, determine to be men; whenever they learn to lean upon themselves rather than upon industrial and political bosses, then will they attain social and political equality and not before.

Organize and Educate

THE present age has produced a multitude of wordy advocates of education, but the man of action has not yet appeared to free the slaves of ignorance, and loose the shackles of the masses now in darkness.

Free schools have diffused their benediction through the land, and those who would have received the blessing. But what of the class who refuse to benefit by these advantages?

For them the bliss of ignorance lies in the utter unconsciousness of any need for improvement. "What was good enough for my father, is good enough for me. I have got along without edicashun, and my boy and girl don't need none!"

Poverty is no excuse for the degradation of ignorance. Progress marks the times' advancement. The past century was grand in achievement and prolific in opportunity; then we may safely anticipate wonderful probabilities for the future.

Naturally, the prosperous element of society in every nation requires service from those in humbler walks of life, and we notice the supply from the source always exceeds the demand. It is from the surplus of such population—the idle, ignorant, beggarly element—that recruits in crime are furnished.

Content with ignorance, not realizing any deficiency, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," aiming no higher than to obtain the crude necessities of existence, they know nothing of the refinements of cultivation, consequently unfitted to enjoy them, because they have no ambition for better things.

They continue to marry and give in marriage, multiplying and replenishing a pauperized mass of illiterate and generally incompetent, indifferent laborers.

Unionism is handicapped by this element. Organization has done much for labor, but has much to correct and overcome from the obstacles before and the drawbacks behind the movement.

In this day of "Trusts" self-preservation requires thought and action, and labor realizes the philosophy of unionism. It is also beginning to agitate the subject and emphasize the necessity of education.

For the advancement of the best interests of those who most need a changed order of conditions, universal education is necessary.

Organized labor is strong enough to legislate to that end, until every State in the United States has compulsory education, books and schools free for all. Through prayer and perseverance "Labor

conquers all things," and deserves the righteous reward of the best life has to offer. Carnegie is quoted as saying, "The man who dies rich, dies disgraced."—There are thousands of worthy subjects to benefit by the surplus wealth of every philanthropist who has disgraced himself by accumulating a fortune while suffering humanity lives in degradation and dies in pitiful want on all sides. Many prosper by the cause that brings adversity to others, seeing their own brothers and sisters destitute and depending on the charity of public institutions, that they may gather riches for themselves.

There is small hope for any helpful suggestions from this eager rush of money-getters, for if conditions were changed to uplift and improve the masses, all surplus wealth would naturally become more diffused, and the few would have the chances lessened, in proportion, for accumulating fortunes.

Once let the "poor but honest" man make up his mind that he is not quite "smart" enough; that if education is good for the prosperous, it must be good for the poor; let the toiling masses determine to be educated, and this country will soon experience a mighty change for the better.

Let the philanthropist and humanitarian go down among the ambitious and striving "middle class," thence down—to the depths of poverty and ignorance—and there may be found through each grade material in abundance on which to operate. Ignorance should meet with compassion, rather than contempt, for it is the fruit of circumstances.

Where now the average illiterate resents culture in another, he should be taught to emulate rather than to despise. He should be educated, not to hate the beauty, refinement and culture that has become a necessity in another's home. We should raise him to a desire for mental development and educate him to a capacity of enjoyment and relish of improvement.

The anarchist is the natural product of unnatural conditions.

Educate all the children in America, and the twentieth century will show a solution to the problem of "labor troubles" that will prove eminently satisfactory to all classes. One generation of liberal education would do more to eradicate anarchy, avert the conflicts and disturbances that are becoming so frequent, and harmonize the relations between capital and labor, than all forces combined can ever accomplish.

If idleness, luxury and dissipation are conducive to degeneracy among the wealthy, what can the hopeless lethargy be called that is produced by generations of inbred ignorance, poverty and toil?

Knowledge is to the mental what food is to the physical powers, and starvation affects development in either line.

"Learning is not an instinct, but an acquisition." Develop the natural abilities and cultivate the Divine spark that dwells in every immortal soul; give the weak and wicked something to do; educate and improve the species, and every particle of influence against evil will weigh in proportion for the betterment of humanity.

History repeats itself in the rise and progress of nations. The trend of oppression and the resulting spirit of resentment aroused is toward ultimate revolution.

Discontent is fermenting, though well directed by organization, may result in good for those who most need better conditions. Timely education will stimulate the discouraged energies and promote peace and prosperity among the masses who labor.

How much better to prevent disease than to attempt to cure a well developed case! Individuals lead, the masses follow; then the men and women of energy, endowed with mind to direct and heart to sympathize, must assume the responsibility the extremity of the times imposes.

Organization and education are the guardian angels of the people, to raise the majority of the next generation from the dense gloom of ignorance and semi-pauperism to the fair level of prosperity and enlightenment; to uplift, improve and equip for fair competition in life's struggles, and enrich with the priceless wealth of wisdom.

The Bible says, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." When once the desire for education takes sufficient hold on the masses, the disadvantages of poverty, mediocre intellect, weak bodies—nothing can prevent the tendency toward improvement.

We think and write on this subject, but are far from "despising correction," and ready to co-operate with any practical plan by which organization may become a blessing to humanity.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

A Model Union

I wish, through the columns of the CARPENTER, to compliment Local No. 151, of Long Branch, for the good attendance at their meetings, and the creditable manner in which they conduct their business. I had the pleasure of attending their meeting on Saturday evening, March 28th, unexpected by them and myself also. I have attended the meetings of many locals in the past few years and will say that I have never seen one so nicely managed as Local 151, especially during the initiation ceremony. The old fashioned ode was sung with an organ accompaniment—and the boys of Local No. 151 certainly knew how to sing it. It created an impression on the candidate that will never be forgotten. It is the opinion of many that a labor organization differs from other societies, and that when a member goes to the local meeting he goes to kick about something, while in the other societies that he may belong to such a thing would never enter his mind. My impression of Local No. 151 is that if the other locals would pattern after them and bear in mind that they should be just as polite in a union meeting as they are in any other society they would soon have a larger attendance at their meetings and at the same time create a more brotherly feeling among each other. Local No. 151 is a union the U. B. may feel proud of.

Fraternally yours,

ASHTON L. BEEGLE,

Newark, N. J.

Local Union 306.

Too Much Cheap Labor

The Business Men's Association of Norfolk, Va., recently held a meeting and appointed a committee which is to make arrangements for importing cheap white labor in the interest of private enterprises, and thus still further aggravate the deplorable conditions existing at present in that city. One-half of the mechanics of Norfolk are idle, many of them being destitute for want of sufficient employment. Wages in the building trades are low, and have not been increased since 1899. Carpenters and all building craftsmen are warned not to come to Norfolk for some time to come. Do not heed the assertions of unscrupulous business men that additional help is needed to conduct their industries.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office

STEVENSON BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETHREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 825 Central Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



The English edition of the General Constitution, as amended by the Atlanta Convention, was issued in the latter part of February, and went into effect on the first of March. Local unions desiring copies will be promptly supplied by the General Office.

Instructions How to Push Trade Demands and Conduct Strikes, or to Manage in Case of Lockouts

1. Send out your trade demands in circular or letter form to every carpenter, contractor or builder in your locality. Ask them to return a written answer to Recording Secretary, whose address should be stated in the communication to the employers.

2. Have one man or a committee of the journeymen in each shop, or on each job, interview the employer, and report to the employer, and report to the Union whether the employer is favorable or not to granting the demands.

3. Let your Local, or the District Council, if you have one, appoint a Committee of Conference of three good, careful men to wait on the Contractors and such Bosses as do not answer or who refuse the demands. This committee should be men who are good mechanics and who are generally respected in the trade. The committee should make every endeavor to effect a settlement without a strike. The committee should act shrewdly and be good natured and gentlemanly. It should not rely on "bluff," or display an arrogant, bullying manner. Be courteous and fair, and use every honorable means to conciliate the employers. Visit each one individually, but where there is an Exchange

or Association of Builders, deal through that body with the contractors belonging to it; but don't forget the Bosses outside of it must also be visited and consulted. If you have several points in your demands and can't get all without having to strike, then concede some points to gain the others and avoid a strike.

4. If this plan does not succeed, then, in due time, before entering on the strike, call on the general office to deputize some one to proceed to your locality and see what adjustment can be effected. For oftentimes employers will deal with a representative of the general organization where, for personal or other reasons, they will give little attention to the local men; or it may be that the local men have antagonized the contractors, and it requires some one to act as Mediator to bring both parties together.

5. Remember the above four points should be heeded before a strike is ordered. And it furthermore requires a two-third vote of the members by secret ballot to order a strike.

6. In case of a strike or lockout, a committee of five careful men should be elected by the men on strike or lockout. This committee should hold regular meetings each day. It should have a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary should report regularly to the General Office as to the situation of affairs.

7. The men out on strike or lockout should answer roll call twice a day—mornings and afternoons. Strike meetings should be held once each day—every morning. Have good local speakers address these meetings if you can, so as to encourage the men.

8. Pickets should be sent to stand at each railroad depot or other place of entry into the city. Pickets should be sent to guard each job or shop where the men have quit. Pickets should keep within the civil law, avoid violence or breach of the peace. Men should report every evening at local headquarters or oftener if necessary.

9. Keep on friendly terms with reporters and representatives of the Press, also with the police and City authorities, and the public, so as to have their good will during the trouble.

Any further information will be readily furnished by writing to the undersigned. Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM D. HUBER,
General President.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Indorsed by the G. E. B., March 29, 1892.

We All Have a Cross to Bear

MRS. SADA BALLARD

My friend, you say you're discouraged;
Of trouble, you've had your share—
Why, man alive! look about you,
We all have a cross to bear!

You find that friendship is fleeting,
And love you declare a snare,
Of all you are most unhappy—
But all have a cross to bear.

Your boss is a stingy tyrant
And careless of your welfare—
Perhaps in the business world
He has his own cross to bear.

You're sure that your richer neighbor
Knows not a sorrow or care—
Don't forget his crippled daughter,
Indeed, he's a cross to bear.

There's the young couple over the way,
With their skies so brightly fair—
They're a small mound in God's acre,
Ys, they have a cross to bear.

No use, my friend, to cite others,
The truth to you I declare—
Under the sun there's never one
Who has not a cross to bear.
Lincoln Ave. and Baltic St., Jamaica, L. I.

Comments on the Appointment of a Colored Organizer.

WM. D. HUBER, General President C. & J. of A.:

My Dear Sir and Brother—We wish to express our disapproval in regard to organizing the negro carpenter into our craft.

The reasons of our objections are that it places the negro on an equality, and as southern people our standing on negro equalization has been from time to time thoroughly demonstrated. We cannot entertain the idea of complying with the oath we take if the negro is admitted to our brotherhood. We fail to understand the advancement of our carpenter trade by educating the negro to take our place. To be candid, we believe the negro was created solely for surveying land with a "jackass."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. KISER,
CHAS. RUCKER,
R. C. GENTRY,
Committee.

TALUCA, ILL., Feb. 25.

W. D. HUBER, General President B. of C. J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In reading over our journal I came across the article entitled "Appointment of a Colored Organizer," which was a wise and needful appointment; and I will say the kickers against such an appointment must not be men of very broad views; besides, I don't think they have traveled far. The writer, on two occasions, has had to take a step down and work under a colored foreman after teaching him the trade, because the white boss thought he could use the colored man where he couldn't use the white man, and on each occasion I have felt sorry for myself and sorry for my colored brother, and I have ardently longed for the day when the colored carpenter and the white carpenter could be united in one mind, with the same object in view, and say to the white boss, "We are freemen, not slaves any longer, and we want you to respect us as such, as our labor is equal to your capital."

D. I. FARLEY, L. U. 807.

TalUCA, Ill.

BROTHER DUFFY:

I see in January journal where President Huber has appointed a negro organizer for the south. I think the southern people have had enough of this kind of rot. The President of the United States has made himself very unpopular with the south by entertaining negroes, and appointing them to positions above their stations. It seems that the northern people have a very peculiar idea of the negro problem, and if they want to solve their destiny they should have their negro organizers to cover the territory they were appointed in, for this is a white man's country and I believe our motto is "Our country, may she ever be right," but right or wrong, the southern man knows the negro from infancy—he will not do to trust, educated or uneducated. Of course there are exceptions, but, generally speaking, the more illiterate he is the better negro you have. I know this from twenty-five years' experience with them; and if the president of this grand body proposes to send a negro south to organize the ignorant negroes and poor white trash, it is time the more enlightened southern people take some action, and if there is not white men enough in this country to run our affairs, we might send off and get a Chinaman or a Portorican. It is useless for any one to think that the African will ever be placed on the same social scale as the Anglo-Saxon.

I organized Union 873 July 18, 1901, and I am very sorry to know that the white men of the south are so scarce that the president of as grand a body, known as the C. & J. of America, has to appoint a negro to organize the south. Why in Texas don't you keep your negroes and let them organize the north? We have all the negroes we want here. If the northern people will let the south and the negro alone he will work out his own destiny. He claims the north freed him. Well, perhaps they did, but that is all they did; the south has raised him, fed him, clothed him and educated him.

This organization must not become a mercenary affair, but strictly a brotherhood; and when the negro is brought on a social level that he can sit in the lodge, room and debate such questions as may be brought up, why should he be denied the privilege to sit in the white man's parlor, and Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. McGinty discuss the gossip of the previous sewing society? Listen, did you ever think of it? Now, if he is allowed one, why should he be denied the other?

These are my sentiments and the sentiments of every southern man south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Yours fraternally,

W. P. PRIDGEON, R. S.

LAMPASAS, TEXAS, Feb. 20, 1903.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

You no doubt will be surprised to have a communication from our small Lodge, but we think the time has come for all to say something in regard to negro organizing Local Unions, we here in our order are of the same mind.

They have and should have a perfect right to organize their Local Unions, their constitution to be the same as ours, their by-laws as suits them, so as not to conflict with union principles and union rules. They to be governed by our General President in all things pertaining their welfare and interests. Yet, for best results, in our opinion, is for them to have their Local Unions exclusively to themselves and composed of their own color and soliciting only their own as members. By so doing, would he not be bettering his condition, both financially and otherwise? They have their own schools, their own churches, and other orders to themselves, and why not their Local Unions? If they can manage them with the assistance of the white people at the helm to guide them when they go wrong, why can't they do likewise in the U. B.? We here in our order are of the same mind. Let them be to themselves, now and hereafter. We could assist them just the same, with better—yes, far better results. Brother workers and all union men, we would be glad to hear from you through the columns of THE CARPENTER.

LOCAL UNION 140 C. & J. OF A.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Dear Sir—The members of Local Union 887, of Hampton, Va., have read with a great deal of interest and disappointment the article on page three of the January issue of THE CARPENTER, entitled "Appointment of a Colored Organizer." While impressed with the conservatism that apparently characterizes this article, we feel confident that there is a lack of appreciation on the part of those members of the United Brotherhood whose sentiments are voiced in this article, and we make this statement notwithstanding the "deliberations at our New York and Atlanta conventions on this subject." We disagree most strenuously with the appeals which, it is stated, were made by delegates represent-

ing southern labor unions at these conventions, if these appeals set forth the necessity of organizing negro carpenters and elevating them to the standing of the whites. So deep in the blood of every southern man is the appreciation of the chasm that exists between the white and colored races that there is no need to ever fear the competition of the disorganized colored carpenter.

This article, analyzed, says that because of the black carpenter with the white, it is a matter of self-defense for the white union that the negro carpenter should be organized into a union. There can be no other motive which we appreciate, which might have actuated southern representatives in insisting upon organizing unions, other than that of competition, as indicated.

The individual negro carpenter works for less than the individual white carpenter, for the reason that he is unable to acquire the perfection in his trade of which the white carpenter is capable, and the property-owner of the south, whose money is invested in the improvement of his real estate by the construction and repair of his buildings, fully and thoroughly appreciates this lacking on the part of the colored carpenter. True, there are some white property-owners who employ so-called negro carpenters for the purpose of making minor repairs or constructing minor outbuildings, but by far the greater portion, in fact so great a portion that we safely say all, of the property owners in the south so fully appreciate the racial distinction, as well as the relative abilities of the races to do mechanical work, that there is, in our judgment, absolutely no fear of the negro ever becoming actually a competitor of the white carpenter in the Southern States. We, therefore, conclude that it is unnecessary, in order to avoid competition, that the colored mechanics should be organized. Having disposed, to our own satisfaction at least, of the question of the necessity of organizing the negro in order to dispose of him as a competitor, we are presented with the next proposition: Is it desirable? On the first point, as to the necessity, we believe those of us who belong to the local unions of the south are the best, and should be left the only judges, as it is but logical that we should be the best judges of the wants and necessities of our section. On the second point, as to the desirability of negro unions, there may be differences of opinion, on account of the different environments in the north and in the south respectively, but here, again, we think it but right that it should be admitted that we are the best judges. We regard it as extremely undesirable, as the purpose of our unions is to encourage social affiliation and association among the members; and in the halls of the union we come closely in contact one with another, not only in matters of trade, but on a social footing also. The admission of the negro on such a footing will only result in the disruption of organized labor in the south among the whites. Strive as he may, the white man who is born in the south, or even those who come into our midst, and become acquainted with our surroundings, revolt voluntarily and involuntarily from a close and intimate association with the negro. To permit them to be organized can only result in placing them on the same footing, so far as our meetings are concerned, with the white. This, we repeat, is revolting, and to such an extent is it revolting that, if persisted in, the local unions in the south will become disintegrated.

The article referred to quoted the words of Wendell Phillips. Theoretically, the

doctrines of this great advocate of the negro may or may not be true, but practically, it is of absolutely no avail. The doctrines of Wendell Phillips will never be digested by a southern white man.

It is to be regretted that the negro problem, which is causing so much debate and argument in social and political circles, should be forced into the field of labor.

It is because of our loyalty to organized labor that we endeavor to reply, feebly though it be, to the article referred to, but it cannot be demonstrated to our satisfaction that we should in our own interest refrain from entering our protest against Organizer Burgess continuing the work delegated to him, and we would earnestly impress upon the officials of the union, especially upon the General President, that they are endeavoring to overcome a feeling which they might term antipathy, or which they might term prejudice, but a feeling which is a part of the bone, flesh and blood of every southern man, regardless of his social stratum, and regardless of his profession or trade.

A. A. PATRICK,
GEO. W. YOUNG,
I. B. WHEELER,
Committee.

Some Comments of the Labor Press

THE NEGRO AND THE LABOR UNIONS, "The Carpenter," a journal published at Indianapolis, Ind., representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, contains, in its January number, an article from the pen of Frank Duffy, general secretary of the organization, in which is announced that Brother Burgess, of Birmingham, Ala., a negro, has been appointed by the general president as organizer for the Southern States. The appointment has created some uneasiness and the general office is flooded with letters cautioning the negro organizer not to organize white men.

The general secretary replies to these complaints by referring to the fact that it was the sense of both the recent conventions at New York and Atlanta that the negro carpenters should be elevated to the same standing with his white brethren. The non-union negro carpenter works longer and receives smaller pay and hence he is standing menace to the hours and wages of the Brotherhood. So, Mr. Duffy reasons that the negro carpenter, in fact every other class of colored craftsmen, must be accepted on equal terms and be made to share the benefits of the organization. He insists that Brother Burgess has not only the right to organize colored men, but that the laws of the Brotherhood do not debar him from organizing white men also.

He speaks nobly of the Grand Brotherhood banded together for the purpose of elevating the condition of the entire craft without regard to color or creed. All through the article the sentiments expressed are brave and manly.

As much as education and economy can do to solve the negro problem there is another phase to it which this article of Mr. Duffy's makes apparent; that is the labor or wage condition. It is useless to read homilies on thrift and morality to under-paid labor. The negro in the South must first learn to enhance what he has, that is his capacity to labor, which is his capital, and when he learns its value as the Northern labor has done, the road to wealth and education is much more easily travelled.

More and more the brotherhoods are opening their doors to him and telling him to step in. The labor leaders know that without the negro their organizations are lop-sided and their move-

ments necessarily failures, and the negro can see that as a laborer he must ally himself with his white brother, or remain as he now is in the South, the poorest paid laborer in the world.—*St. Louis Advance*.

The March number of the official journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers contains a reproduction of our article, "The Appointment of a Colored Organizer," and in the same number a correspondent of Birmingham, Ala., has the following to say on the question:

The next great question that must be dealt with sooner or later, and in my opinion, of vital importance to the south, is the much talked of negro problem in our own business. First, we have to admit that the negro is here and there are many negro painters as well as other mechanics. The next thing we have to admit is that there are many white people who prefer the negro workman to the white. Then the question is: what is to be done? We must take a broad, intelligent view of the question.

I believe the only solution is to organize them. Give them charters to themselves. Start them out right and I honestly believe they will remain right, for they will weed out the unqualified. The question with a great many is, will he make a good union man? I see no reason why he should not.

He has in the past and is at present demonstrating the fact that he is a good union man.

Anyone who will study the character of the negro, will agree that he will stick to his union. So let us give this our earnest consideration and make our minds up to organize them for our own self-protection, as well as to better their condition.

Fraternally,
A SOUTHERNER.

To Perplexed Trade Unionists

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The present status of the labor movement in this the metropolis of New England certainly presents an amusing, but withal, an instructive spectacle.

Dramatists at different times have blessed the race by teaching through tragedies its own shortcomings, but now and then mankind has been immensely benefited by individuals whose genius has pierced, through the medium of satire and comedy, the sham hypocrisy and vanities of their fellow men.

If there are such minds abroad in the land they could find ample display for that talent under such a subject as, "How we may keep politics out of trade unions by trade unions going into politics."

Back in the eighties the writer, then an unsophisticated and innocent youth, began to imbibe a great deal of the nonsense and very little of the wisdom that at that time appertained to the "agitate, educate and organize" proposition that then stalked throughout the land and which was retailed by such worthies as Gompers, McPiel, McGuire and Foster, together with stars of more or less receding magnitude.

Those who, like myself, attended those meetings can recall in their memories the "Eight hours for work, the night for what you will," etc.; "Reduce the hours and set the other man to work"; "Twill give us a chance to educate ourselves." These were among the leading phrases that made the welkin ring in the old days and which do now perhaps where the woodbine twineth but not where granite sidewalks and twenty-story buildings attest the march of industry.

Some may query, now that we have these things, why is it we are still so badly off?

Men light their pathways, present and future, by the torch of experience. This may, in a measure, account for the change of front "organized labor" has taken here and elsewhere the past two or three years.

We have been taught that our industrial wrongs and afflictions could be righted by craftsmen and others joining their respective trade unions. The new idea is a negation of this. It is still, with many, a debatable question. There are a few who believe that the trade unions are all right, only the theories that underlie the movement are wrong; that they treat as fundamental that which is superficial, grasping for the shadow of things instead of the substance.

The comedy which is being played on Beacon Hill, Boston, shows one faction of trade union leaders striving to guide the political expression of the unions in the interest of the Democratic party, an instrument of capitalism, by agitating constitutional amendments in behalf of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, etc.

The other element, known in this State as the Socialist party, advocating government ownership of public utilities and municipal ownership of coal yards.

The labor question is a political question. All political action is the reflex of our economic condition. That being the case a correct conception on our part demands a knowledge of economics, the principles underlying government and a thorough understanding of where our class interests lay.

Knowing this, we will not fall into the traps that at present lurk in this as well as other localities.

ICONOCLAST.
Boston, Mass. Local Union 33.

Local Unions Chartered from March 2d to 26th, inclusive

Indianapolis, Ind. (2)	Falls Creek, Pa.
Hoopeston, Ill.	Northfield, Vt.
New Bern, N. C. (2)	Portland, Me.
Wilmington, N. C.	Smethport, Pa.
Hartshorn, I. T.	Maysville, Cal.
Burlington, N. J.	Bennettsville, S. C.
Abbeyville, La.	Kent, O.
Wenatchee, Wash.	Madisonville, Ky.
Iola, Kan.	Middletown, Conn.
Thebes, Ill.	Providence, R. I.
Chariton, Ia.	Wilmington, Del.
McComb City, Miss.	Cadillac, Mich.
Kaufman, Tex.	Georgetown, Ill.
Mishawaka, Ind.	Mangum, Okla.
Darlington, S. C.	Olney, Ill.
Newberry, S. C.	Visalia, Cal.
Chico, Cal.	Wallaceburg, Ont., Can.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Anderson, S. C. (2)
Waterbury, Vt.	Jeanette, Pa.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Birmingham Ala.
Beachmont, Mass.	Delaware, O.
Jacksonville, Fla.	McCurtain, I. T.
Wheaton, Ill.	Cairo, Ill.
Midland, Ind.	Sloans Point, Mo.
Kattawa, Ky.	Frankfort, Ind.
St. Clair, Mich.	Keyser, W. Va.
Belleville, Ill.	Essex Junction, Vt.
Walpole, Mass.	Lake City, Fla.
LaPorte, Ind.	Spring City, Pa.
Natchitoches, La.	Ft. William, Ont., Can.
Columbus, Neb.	Barstow, Tex.
Oelwein, Ia.	Lancaster, Pa.
Niles, O.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Donipham, Mo.	Princeton, Ill.
Gastonia, N. C.	Rockland, Mass.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Kent, Wash.
Struthers, O.	Breaux, La.
Johnson City, Tenn.	

Total—78 Local Unions.

Remain Away

On account of trade movements entered into by the respective local unions and trouble being anticipated, all carpenters are requested to remain away from La Crosse, Wis.; Alamogorda, S. M.; Woodstock, Ont., Can.; Gulfport, Miss., and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1903

The Ethics of Trades Unions

BY GABRIEL EDMONSTON,

First Gen'l Pres't of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

THE necessity of national unions of each craft has been so fully demonstrated by actual experience that it would now be useless labor to set forth their many advantages. When their numbers had multiplied, and a federation was the logical outcome, the serious task was attempted of outlining a broad policy based upon the soundest qualifications of citizenship; also to establish relations between the national trades unions grounded on mutuality of interests along certain well-defined lines.

"The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada" was organized at Pittsburgh, September 15-18, 1881, by one hundred and seven representatives of organized bodies of workmen. This august body went so hurriedly about the task they had undertaken that in the first year it became almost lifeless.* The declara-

CONVENTION.	Date.	Number of Delegates.
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*Pittsburg.....	1881	107
Cleveland.....	1882	19
New York.....	1883	26
Chicago.....	1884	25
Washington.....	1885	18
†Columbus.....	1886	20
Baltimore.....	1887	54
St. Louis.....	1888	51
Boston.....	1889	74
Detroit.....	1890	103

†Autonomy of trades guaranteed.

‡Eight-hour workday established.

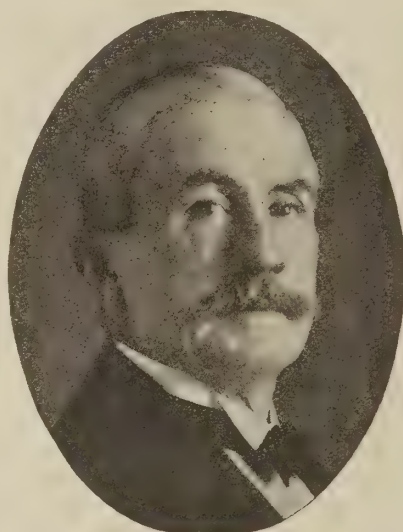
tion of principles and platform then adopted, with but a single exception, were good, as far as they went, but seemed to be cut too short to fit the space they were to occupy.

The breach between employer and employee was at that time steadily growing wider. This was owing to the independence of the American workmen and the ready facilities of supplying his place from a glutted labor market. The improvements in labor-saving machinery, unrestricted immigration and the lack of cohesion between the national unions were potent agencies wholly in favor of the employer and against the workmen. These were felt to be serious obstacles to any marked progress of the workers. It then remained for the fourth and fifth annual sessions to inject new vigor into an almost pulseless patient. The fourth session committed the Federation to the daring step of establishing the eight-hour workday, not by an imperial edict, or by a legislative concession from the ruling

class, but by inherent right of self-sustaining manhood. The utility of the Federation as a representative body was thereby firmly established in the mind of even the dullest workman. It also disarmed the opponents among the trades unionists of their strongest plea, which was the cost of maintaining a federation without any apparent advantages.

Who will now say that the eight-hour workday, established in this manner, is not far better than by legislative enactment subject to repeal or the adverse decisions of courts? A petition to concede a prescriptive right implies a menial position; a demand as by an inherent right is of a master spirit and loses no self-respect. How far will the impress of that action of the Federation be felt by future generations of workmen when similar obstacles are to be met and overcome?

The fifth annual session, held at Washington, D. C., December 8, 1885, took another step forward as the dominant factor in labor reform. It amended the Constitution by guaranteeing to each national union the autonomy of its trade. § The significance of this addition to the Constitution reduced to its lowest terms is: There can be only one national union of any one trade recognized by the American Federation of Labor throughout its entire jurisdiction. This then became, and is still, the fundamental law that can



GABRIEL EDMONSTON

in no instance be violated without impairing the value of the whole. There is no supreme court to pass on the constitutionality of any act of the Federation in violation of its fundamental law. For this reason the obligation on the delegates at their annual sessions becomes imperative to strictly observe all of its provisions or to repeal such as may be proven impracticable and valueless. And it is also equally as imperative for the Executive Council to enforce them. If this amendment to the Constitution, adopted at the fifth annual session, had been found to work any injury to the labor movement, it should have been stricken out at New Orleans. A grave mistake of a former session remedied at the proper time is the only wise course and serves but to increase the confidence of its constituency in its purpose to do the right thing, but persisted in to cover up a former irregularity, must arouse suspicion and opposition.

Article II, Section 2, reads: "The establishment of national and international trades unions based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and the promotion and advancement of such bodies." A motion to repeal this section I am confident will never command a respectable vote at any future session of

§ This was proposed by the delegate representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

the American Federation of Labor. If, then, this section forms an important item in the federative compact, it establishes a duty between the national unions to guard the welfare of other trades as well as their own. This duty is put into practice daily between members of the various trades. I will give but a single example as an illustration. There are forty-three national unions which have adopted labels to distinguish union-made goods from non-union-made goods. The value of these labels to the trades using them depends on the loyal duty of members of other national unions. The endorsement of a label by a union not using the same device is an implied treaty written between the lines of the endorsement. For instance, the Brotherhood of Carpenters have endorsed the blue label of the cigarmakers, the device of the allied printing trades, as well as the other labels presented to them. Does this give us any claim on the label unions for their moral support when we may need it? If this support is refused, does the treaty still stand, like a jug handle, all on one side?

Allow me to cite one instance where the ethics of trade unions have been violated, and note the results. The admission of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters into the American Federation of Labor in 1890 was contrary to Section 2 of Article II above quoted. When their credentials were presented they should have been promptly ruled out of order. They have never been legally a component part of the Federation. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, with its headquarters in Manchester, England, as a component part of the American Federation of Labor is a solecism that would puzzle Mr. Dooley to explain to his friend, Mr. Hennessy. That society is not composed of British subjects, as might be supposed; in fact, I think it can be shown that a larger number of the latter are now members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. When the Knights of Labor began to disintegrate the ranks of the Amalgamated Society began to show a marked increase in numbers, as well as the Brotherhood. I think I then may be safe in saying that this English organization is largely composed of Americans who, for reasons of their own, refuse to owe any allegiance to the national union of their own country. They number less than four thousand in the whole of the United States and Canada, and have no moral right to oppose the one hundred and thirty thousand of their own craft animated by a national spirit, whether they are native born or Americans by adoption. The position the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters must occupy on this side would be entirely at variance with the prestige of that order as it is now conducted in England.

It is a well established fact that the bosses always depend on a weak minority to defeat the objects of the larger number of organized workmen. The temptation to earn the good will of the bosses is in proportion to the need of the smaller number for assistance in maintaining themselves as an organization. This tends strongly towards disorganization, and is not trades unionism in any sense of its meaning. A little girl of four once asked her mother why the new sister was baptized. Her mother told her that it was to make a good child of her. The little Miss went out and told her playmates that "the new baby was baptized, but it didn't work, for she is just as bad as she was before." Similar services were performed on the Amalgamated Society at New York in 1890, but it didn't work; they are just as bad as they were prior to the time when they held aloof from the American Federation of Labor, undeter-

mined whether to address their prayer to the Deity or to the Devil. The only manly course now open to them is to become a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, as suggested by the New Orleans convention.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the Atlanta convention of the Brotherhood, and it was suggested that we withdraw from the American Federation of Labor in case they refused to annul the charter of the Amalgamated Society. Allow me to say in concluding that it is my opinion that the Brotherhood should not make this serious mistake. Fight it out under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and the Brotherhood will eventually succeed to the entire satisfaction of all of its members.

The Democracy of Labor

BY HAL SCRIVER



It is the fashion of the capitalist and their newspaper spokesmen and of many sycophantic preachers and college professors to represent the trade unions as something like the monastic orders of the middle ages, in which every member was bound by oath, under the severest penalties, to obey the arbitrary commands of his superiors. They talk of the tyranny of the leaders who compel the rank and file, against their will, to go on strike or to observe a boycott. Let me quote, for instance, from a book published only last year, "The Rights of Man," by Rt. Rev. Lynn Abbott, Beecher's successor in Plymouth Church and now editor of *The Outlook*. On page 299 Dr. Abbott says:

"Trade unions are ruled over generally by a directory scarcely less absolute than that which governed the Revolutionists in the day of Mirabeau" [Dr. Abbott is a little rusty on his French history, apparently, and perhaps confuses Mirabeau with Danton], "which meets in secret, demands implicit obedience to its orders, and forces obedience to them by industrial excommunication, and sometimes by open violence and assault."

Of course this reverend gentleman was not wilfully lying. He had probably never even read the constitution of a single trade union or more than carelessly glanced at the pages of a union journal. He is not very much to blame for being uninformed, but he is deeply culpable for lending the authority of his reputation for learning and of his social standing to an unmitigated falsehood by writing confidently on a subject of which he knew next to nothing.

But there are others who cannot plead even the poor excuse of ignorance. When a hundred and fifty thousand coal miners struck and stayed out for six weeks nearly every capitalist editor in the land expressly or by implication informed his readers that the men went out unwillingly; that they were forced out and kept out by John Mitchell and a few of his associates who held this great army of men to obedience by the threat of physical violence. This monstrously ridiculous lie was gravely uttered and repeated with all cunning variation of phrase by men who had every means of knowing, and who actually did know, the real state of affairs. Nor in regard to that strike only. As I write the same thing is being said of the trolley men's strike in Waterbury. The same thing is said of every strike that commands public attention.

Of course it is easy to see the motive for this wilful, systematic and complete perversion of the truth. The capitalists wish to have the farmers, the middle-class people, and the unorganized workman regard the unions with suspicion and hatred, so that it will be the harder for unions to gain new members or obtain financial aid in time of trouble, so

that it shall be easier for the capitalists to get scabs to break strikes, and so that "public opinion" shall uphold the capitalist and the government in mustering armed guards, police, militia, or federal troops to intimidate and, if necessary, murder strikers. That is a very natural desire on their part. They give the word and editors, correspondents, and reporters write what their masters want. The preachers and college professors, secluded as they are from the real life of the world and trained to think and repeat the thoughts of "respectable society," echo the falsehood and instill its poison into the minds of the young. Even the public schools, in many cases, and more especially the private or endowed trade schools, are perverted to the same end.

Of course every union man knows that these representations are absurdly and maliciously false. Perhaps not many union members realize how false they are.

I suppose it is safe to say that the labor movement—including, besides the trade unions, various other workingmen's societies more or less closely connected with them—is the highest and most nearly perfect embodiment of the principles of democracy, of collective self-government, that the world has ever seen. In saying this I do not except even those two classic types of democracy, the Athenian republic, the Swiss cantons, the old New England town meeting. The old New England town or Swiss canton was so primitive, and its affairs so simple and easy to deal with, and in general it had so little outside interference to overcome, that its tasks, and therefore its achievements, were not comparable with those of the modern trade union. The Athenian democracy rested on a sub-stratum of slaves and unenfranchised aliens, and the free citizens had ample time to ponder and discuss their public affairs. The number of Athenian citizens was far less than the membership of our International Typographical Union or Cigar Makers' International Union, to say nothing of the Brotherhood of Carpenters or the United Mine Workers; and in many other respects the problem of self-government was simpler and easier for Athens than for any of our great trade organizations.

Of nearly all trade unions it may be said that they practice equal and universal suffrage, without distinction of race, color, religion or sex; that all members are eligible to office; that their laws are made by representative bodies, elected directly by the membership on an equal apportionment, and that these laws are generally subject to approval or rejection by the referendum; that the executive officers are chosen for short terms by direct popular vote; that important measures, such as the declaration of a strike, can be decided only by direct vote of the membership or by delegate bodies elected for the occasion and subject to instruction by their constituents; that free speech prevails; that members contribute equally or in close proportion to their earnings to the common expenses, and that all have equal right to the protection and the benefits of the organization.

These unions consist of tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of members, widely scattered geographically, in many cases including people speaking different languages, and in all cases including people of widely different national character and habits and religious beliefs. They carry on a contest against closely, secretly, and oligarchically organized opponents with the advantage of enormously greater wealth, more leisure, more education, and great legal privileges. This contest involves on the side of the trade union a constant demand for personal sacrifice by the members,

often of sacrifice by the majority for the immediate protection of a very few—and a sacrifice, not of luxuries, but of the comforts, often of the very necessities, of life. Again, the problems with which they deal are so complex, the conditions differing so greatly in different places or in different branches of a single trade, and changing so rapidly besides, that it is extremely difficult for any member to understand even the immediate needs of his union outside of his special circle, and often the immediate interests of members of the same trade in different branches or localities seem to conflict gravely. If we then go on to consider the relations of different trades we find the problems growing still more complex. And, finally, the misinformation purposely given out by the capitalists, who control the principal means of communication, adds enormously to all these difficulties.

It seems to me, as a student of history and of social science, that the careful and thoughtful observer, realizing the task at which the labor organizations are engaged and the manifold handicaps which they bear, must be more and more surprised the more closely he studies the subject, not that they make so many blunders and failures, but that they make so few. He must realize that here the principles of democracy are being put to the severest test and that here is the greatest school of democracy, teaching and training men to govern themselves. And he must be struck with admiration to see how well those principles are standing the test, how quickly and how thoroughly that great lesson is being learned.

I have said only that the labor movement is the most perfect embodiment of democratic principles the world has yet seen—not, by any means, that it is perfect. Its imperfections are many and great—imperfections in the organization as such, and in the spirit and conduct of the members. Those imperfections it is the duty of every honest union man frankly to recognize and to aid in setting right. Of them, or some of them, we may speak at another time. We need not fear to face them, for the progress we have thus far made justified us in looking to the future with absolute confidence in our own united wisdom and strength.

Majority or Minority

WHEN the champions of money herald perverted conclusions and ultimatums, through the public press, in an effort to educate the public along prenicious lines, it is the duty of those who represent the interests of labor, progress and the welfare of communities at large, to expose the fallacy of their arguments and prevent the working people, at least, from drifting into a general acceptance of glittering and high sounding statements that upon the face seem to bear a plausible appearance but which, when analyzed and sifted, are found to be devoid of merit or value and which, like rotten fabric, fall to pieces.

Dr. Abbott, the ministerial patriot and champion of Democratic rights says "the whole power of the State should be brought to bear in support of the right of the individual to work when and where he pleases," and Prof. Elliot, of Harvard, says the scab is "a good type of the American hero." This sounds like Fourth of July pyrotechnics but, if we examine the history of Republics, we find that the welfare of the majority has always obtained precedence over the welfare of the individual. A more Democratic doctrine was never promulgated in a republican government.

Under the law of primogeniture the rights of the Republic must have been born before the rights of the individual and no law can set aside the welfare of the majority for the welfare of the individual. In the early Roman Republic the query propounded was, *Lex majorum* versus *Liberum arbitrium*, the law or will of the majority vs. the will of the individual, and the answer to that query was that laws should be made for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Since that period of time there has been a never ceasing effort on the part of those who arrogate to themselves Divine rights, to establish the individual above the community. The wage earners of the world are uniting and organizing for an equitable portion of the product of their labor and to protect themselves against the greed and avarice of monopoly. The fruits of their efforts are shared by the community in which they dwell, and the general condition of the community is gauged by the condition of the wage earners.

Civilization and its colleague education are dependent upon the domestic and industrial conditions of the masses. To stob these elevating and progressive forces would result in a degenerating process. No one doubts that the tendency of organized labor is toward general advancement. Shall the progress and upward tendency be hampered or restrained by alleged individual rights?

Republics have never been known to recognize the rights of the individual above the welfare of the government, and the government is *de facto* the people. To argue that the individual has the right to clog the wheels of progress and prevent the betterment of social and industrial conditions of the masses, is to argue the supremacy of the individual over the body of the people. The argument is untenable in a Democratic government—*Demos*, the people; *kratein*, to rule.

Shorter work days and higher wage scales is the thermometer of twentieth century progress; it has risen many degrees since the foundation of our Republic. Would any power except greed or benighted ignorance turn it back to the zero point? The learned gentleman of Harvard College is facetious—he uses the force of irony to make the contrast striking between the hero and the scab, and reminds us of the withering irony of Job, when he said: "No doubt that ye are the people and wisdom will die with ye." The kodak gives us a silhouette of the strike breaker sneaking through the shadows 'till he reaches the part of his prison yard where he crouches to his work under the protection of the military power.

And this is the hero.

The statement of the N. Y. Divine, who postulates the duty of the State, is most refreshing. He argues that the domestic welfare of a thousand men, with all dependencies is of less importance to the State than the safety and interests of an individual. He holds that bloodshed and chaos would be better in the interest of the individual than peace, progress and good domestic conditions in the interests of the many. This may be the ecclesiastical analysis of the situation but it is not Democratic logic. We may deplore the ignorance and abhor the folly of the strike breaker, yet we should wrap the mantle of charity around him and save him from himself as well as from doing an injury to the wage-workers at large.

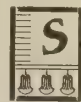
Leadville, Colo.

A. P.

What Some People Think of Trades Unions

BY FRANK DUFFY.

They say. What say they? Let them say.



SOME men go to extreme measures to make themselves popular in the eyes of their fellow-men, and even resort to unscrupulous devices to attain that end. Recently Mr. Parry, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, in a speech delivered at Chicago, Ill., severely criticised labor organizations and denounced them as institutions dangerous to the safety and perpetuation of the commonwealth.

From the trend of his remarks it was plain to be seen that he has no love for trades unionists, their friends and supporters, and especially their leaders. All came in for a scoring alike; all were lashed by the same fiery tongue as anarchists, socialists and thugs; all were denounced by him as persons unsuited and unfit for American citizenship.

In this enlightened and educated age it is quite evident that Mr. Parry is very ignorant on one of the most vital questions that faces the American public at the present time: The right to live and exist as free men. Although the negro has been freed from slavery, Mr. Parry still believes in the slavery of the white man. If it is wrong to ask for better conditions under which to work; if it is wrong to ask for a better wage than that which we are receiving, or for a shorter workday; if it is wrong to band ourselves together in trades unions for mutual protection, higher ideals and better education; if it is wrong to invest our few hard-earned cents in an organization that holds out the hand of friendship and assistance to us in times of sickness, depression or death, then, and not till then, is it time for Mr. Parry and his followers to lambast us.

Trades unions, with their workings, teachings, desires, intentions, objects and aims, have been thoroughly investigated from time to time by men of all classes—politically, religiously, fraternally—and not in one instance have they been reported as "dangerous institutions that should be suppressed;" and yet we are told by one single individual, who never went to the trouble to investigate, that we are "dangerous" and that our trades unions are a "menace" to the commonwealth. Like Baalam's ass, he likes to hear himself bray.

Irrespective of the sayings of Mr. Parry, I say to the trades unionists: Go right ahead with the good work in which you are engaged. You are doing more for the emancipation of the working man; more for the relief of our women workers; more for the freedom and education of the children; more for the protection of the home, than ever Mr. Parry dreamed of.

It is not the few who make a country or its people—it is the many.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

DON'T be a "knocker." That is only an infinitesimal degree less shameful than being a toady. Neither flatter nor court flattery; dare to speak of other men's faults when the common good demands it, but otherwise be silent on that subject; and be always a little more ready to endure unjust criticism than to criticize others unjustly. In the long run, the man who follows this counsel will be liked and trusted and respected.

Comite-Bericht

über die bezüglich der Jurisdiktionsfrage mit dem Comite der Amalgamated Woodworkers gepflogenen Verhandlungen.

Das Comite der B. B., bestehend aus G. J. Bohnen, L. U. 476, New York; J. H. Potts, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Clark, L. U. 964, Philadelphia; J. H. Brower, L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill., und A. Fuelle, L. U. 47, St. Louis, versammelte sich am 23. Februar, am Tage vor dem Zusammentritt des Gesamt-Comites, in der General-Office und beschloß, sich in der Jurisdiktionsfrage streng an die Bestimmungen der Sectionen 61 und 62 der revidirten General-Constitution zu halten.

Am 24. Februar traten die beiderseitigen Comites im Occidental Hotel, Indianapolis, in Berathung. Die Vertreter der Amalgamated Woodworkers waren: Thomas J. Kidd, R. Braunschweig, G. F. Sebelein, E. D. Mulcahey und Geo. Guntner.

Es stellte sich sofort heraus, daß sich die Meinungen in der vorliegenden Frage schroff gegenüber standen, und man vereinbarte deshalb, daß eine erste Person als Schiedsrichter zugezogen werden solle, um zugleich als Vorsitzender zu fungieren.

Da es Ihrem Comite darum zu thun war, ein wahrheitsgetreues und unverfälschtes Protokoll der Verhandlungen zu erhalten, machten wir den Vertretern der Woodworkers den Vorschlag, gemeinschaftlich einen Stenographen anzustellen. Dieser Vorschlag wurde jedoch von den Woodworkers zurückgewiesen, und jede Seite engagierte einen Stenographen für sich allein.

Die Am. Woodworkers unterbreiteten folgende Candidaten-Liste zur Wahl eines Schiedsrichters:

G. S. Barrow, E. A. Agard, W. D. Mahon, D. Blad, E. D. Sherman, M. Donnelly, D. Krepling, W. Klapetzky, L. J. Downey, H. G. Call, E. J. Lynch, W. Penje und M. Higgins.

Wir selbst schlugen Folgende vor:

W. B. Wilson, Jas. Hatch, L. D. Nichols, C. Dold, M. Barnes, J. L. Feltman, M. Taylor, J. B. Dempsey, C. M. Beatty, J. Shopp, M. S. Hayes und C. M. Edley.

Gegen Mr. S. Hayes und C. M. Edley wurde seitens der Woodworkers entschieden Einwand erhoben, und Ihr Comite zog deshalb diese Namen zurück und setzte an deren Stelle die Namen von G. J. Keegan und Samuel Parks.

In der Abstimmung wurde es sofort klar, daß keiner unserer Candidaten auch nur eine Stimme der Woodworkers erhalten würde; sie stimmten einmüthig gegen jeden derselben, was uns veranlaßte, dieselbe Methode zu beobachten, damit im Falle der Nicht-Einigung auf einen Candidaten die Ernennung eines ersten Mannes als Schiedsrichter Samuel Gompers zufalle und die ganze Verhandlung zur Sache der A. F. of L. gemacht werde. Nachdem beide Listen erschöpft und nur noch P. J. Downey von Albany, N. Y., und Samuel Parks von New York im Felde standen, stimmte einer unserer Delegaten irrtümlichweise für Downey und wurde der letztere somit als Schiedsrichter erwählt.

Downey wurde von seiner Wahl verständigt und erschien Freitag Vormittags am 27. Februar. Das gemeinschaftliche Comite trat alsdann im Occidental Hotel in Berathung.

Es wurde vereinbart, die Protokolle der beiden Stenographen vor Annahme derselben einem Vergleiche aus, und wenn nöthig, einer Correctur zu unterziehen. Es wurde ferner vereinbart, die Sitzungen so lange auszudehnen, bis alles Beweismaterial unterbreitet ist und daß dann der Schiedsrichter seine Entscheidung abgebe; daß nur durch Beweismaterial erhärtete Thatsachen als solche gelten, und keine Vertagung eintreten soll, bis der Schiedsrichter sein Urtheil gefällt und daselbe dem Protokoll einverleibt werden kann. Es wurde ferner beschloffen, daß jede Seite seinen Stenographen abhole, die Bezahlung des Schiedsrichters aber seitens der A. F. of L. geschehen solle, da diese die Einsetzung des Comites veranlaßt habe.

Das Comite schritt hierauf zur Entgegennahme von Beweismaterial in der eigentlichen, wie oben bezeichneten, Frage. Das vollständige Protokoll über die Verhandlungen und die wörtlichen Aussagen sind diesem Berichte beigelegt; es ist nicht notwendig, dieselben hier zu wiederholen, und wir beschränken uns auf eine kurze Uebersicht derselben.

Ihr Comite wurde aufgefordert, mit dem Beweismaterial, daß die Am. Woodworkers eine rivalisirende Organisation sei, die sich viele Uebergänge in die Jurisdiktion der B. B. zu Schulden kommen lasse, zu beginnen, und wir wiesen mittels unserer Constitution nach, daß unsere B. B. seit 1886 Jurisdiktion

über Shop- und Maschinen-Holzarbeiter, Cabinetmakers u. s. w. beansprucht habe.

Da die Am. Woodworkers behaupteten, über diese Zweige des Holzarbeiterfaches ebenfalls Jurisdiktion zu haben, verlangten wir von ihnen den Nachweis, daß sie diese Jurisdiktion rechtmäßig erlangt und ihnen diese rechtmäßig zukomme.

Dieser Nachweis, wie ihn die Am. Woodworkers dem Vorsitzenden unterbreiteten, bestand in der Behauptung, daß die Convention der B. B., welche 1894 in Indianapolis stattfand, der Internationalen Holz-Maschinenarbeiter-Union diese Jurisdiktion durch Vertrag übertragen habe. Als wir Einsicht in den angeblichen Vertrag verlangten, mußten die Am. Woodworkers zugeben, daß ein formeller, von ihrer Organisation unterzeichneter Vertrag nicht bestünde. Sie machten dann geltend, daß die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union schon seit deren Gründung in 1890 Jurisdiktion über Maschinenarbeiter und die Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union schon seit deren Gründung in 1873 Jurisdiktion über Tischler und andere Shop-Arbeiter gehabt, und daß durch die Verschmelzung beider Organisationen in 1895 diese Jurisdiktion auf die neue Organisation, die Am. Woodworkers, übergegangen sei. Sie machten ferner geltend, daß im Jahre 1897 ein neuer Vertrag in obigem Sinne mit dem G. E. B. der B. B. und den Am. Woodworkers eingegangen worden sei.

In der Widerlegung dieser Angaben wies Ihr Comite nach, daß die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union zur Zeit ihrer Gründung in 1890 keinen Charter der A. F. of L. besaß, weil P. J. McGuire gegen dessen Ertheilung Protest einlegte und ein Charter erst gewährt wurde, nachdem der Protest zurückgezogen und Thomas J. Kidd dem G. E. B. der B. B. die Versicherung gegeben hatte, daß seine Union keine Jurisdiktion über Maschinen-Arbeiter, die in unserem Gewerbe betheilig sind, beanspruche, oder sich Uebergänge in diese Jurisdiktion erlauben werde. Wir wiesen ferner nach, daß laut der gedruckten Verhandlungen der Indianapolis Convention der B. B. in 1894 letztere niemals beabsichtigt hatte, einen Vertrag mit der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union einzugehen, indem der angebliche Vertrag nur in einem Berichte des Organisations-Comites und dessen Ansichten in der Angelegenheit bestand, welcher Bericht zwar angenommen, aber nachträglich durch einen Beschluß, welcher allen Tischlern, Framern und Holz-Maschinenarbeitern, die im Carpenter-Gewerbe beschäftigt sind, Aufnahme gewährte, wieder null und nichtig gemacht wurde. Also, daß die Thatsache, daß Thomas J. Kidd vor dem G. E. B. erschien und um Jurisdiktion und Aufnahme-recht der Maschinen- und Shop-Arbeiter in seine Organisation nachsuchte, ein klarer Beweis sei, daß seine Union diese Jurisdiktion nicht besaß.

Ihr Comite erklärte ferner, daß wenn unsere Indianapolis Convention wirklich die Absicht gehabt hätte, der Jurisdiktion über diese Gewerkszweige zu entgehen, es nothwendig gewesen wäre, die Constitution dahin zu amendiren, daß Specialisten in diesen Fächern die Mitgliedschaft in der B. B. verweigert ist, und es hätte eine Abstimmung über ein derartiges Amendement vorgenommen werden müssen; und da diese nicht stattfand, sei dies ein Beweis, daß keinerlei Vertrag eingegangen wurde. Daß dies nicht der Fall war, bewies außerdem das Zugeständniß Thomas J. Kidd's, daß kein unterzeichneter Vertrag bestünde, und ihm nur eine einschlägliche persönliche Mittheilung seitens P. J. McGuire's in der Vorhalle des Hotel English in Indianapolis gemacht wurde.

Ihr Comite wies ferner auf Grund des von den Am. Woodworkers gelieferten Beweismaterials darauf hin, daß was die Jurisdiktion der Int. Möbelarbeiter betreffe, dieselbe seit ihrer Gründung in 1873 laut vorliegender Constitution nur Jurisdiktion über in der Möbel-Fabrikation betheiligte Tischler und Maschinenarbeiter beanspruchte, und daß der Verschmelzungsakt letzterer Organisation mit der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union der neuen Organisation nicht eine Jurisdiktion zuweisen könne, welche keine von beiden vor der Verschmelzung besaß, sondern daß durch die Verschmelzung alle Verträge, welche zwischen einer der beiden Organisationen und einer anderen bestanden, null und nichtig geworden seien.

Kein Vertrag könne das Ende einer Organisation überleben; es seien denn in einem Vertrage spezielle Bestimmungen für einen derartigen Fall getroffen.

Wir wiesen ferner darauf hin, daß die Am. Woodworkers seit ihrer Gründung darnach gestrebt haben, einen Vertrag mit der B. B. einzugehen, und daß aus ihrem eigenen Beweismaterial hervorgehe, daß ein Vertrag nicht bestünde und der mit dem G. E. B. der B. B. angeblich eingegangene nicht ausgeführt wurde. Die Am. Woodworkers gaben sogar zu, daß der von ihnen der B. B. unter-

breitete Vertrag niemals von derselben ratifiziert wurde.

Wir wiesen ferner nach, daß jeder Vertrag oder jede Vereinbarung, welche mit den National-Behörden getroffen worden sein möge, durch unsere New Yorker Convention in 1898 außer Kraft gesetzt wurde; daß selbst wenn unsere Indianapolis Convention Zugeständnisse an die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union gemacht hätte, dieselben nur bis zur Verschmelzung derselben mit der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union im Spätjahre 1895 Wirkungskraft gehabt haben könne, und daß die Am. Woodworkers öfters und vor der Verschmelzung darauf aufmerksam gemacht wurde, daß kein nachweisbarer Vertrag bestehe und die B. B. seit ihrer Gründung im Jahre 1881 unangefochtene Jurisdiktion über alle ihre Gewerkszweige ausgeübt habe.

Allen Fragen, unbrüderliche Handlungsweise der Am. Woodworkers betreffend, wie Jurisdiktions-Uebergänge, Arbeiten unter dem Lohne und Einnahme unserer Blöße während Ausständen, wurden die Einverleibung in das Beweismaterial verweigert, mit der Begründung, daß es lediglich die Aufgabe des Comites sei, die Grenzlinien der Jurisdiktion beider in Frage kommenden Organisationen festzustellen, und es unmöglich sei, über Jurisdiktions-Uebergänge zu urtheilen, so lange die Jurisdiktion selbst noch nicht festgelegt sei.

Während der Einreichung und Entgegennahme des Beweismaterials wurde der Vorsitzende, Downey, ernstlich krank und mußte sich am 5. März nach seinem Hotel begeben, und das Comite war gezwungen, sich bis zu Downey's Genesung, Montag Vormittag, 9. März, zu vertagen.

Nachdem am 11. März, Mittags, alles Beweismaterial eingelaufen und die Verhandlungen zum Schluß gekommen waren, vertagte sich das Comite, um dem Vorsitzenden Zeit zu geben, seine Entscheidung abzufassen, um auf Verlangen desselben wieder zusammenzutreten.

Wir machen hier darauf aufmerksam, daß, entgegen der bei Beginn der Verhandlungen getroffenen Vereinbarung, der Vorsitzende, P. J. Downey, die Stadt verließ, ohne im Besitze eines Exemplars des stenographischen Protokolls über die Schluß-Verhandlungen zu sein. Bei seiner Rückkehr war er mit einer Pausch-Abchrift seines Schiedsrichterspruches versehen. Er war also zu einer Entscheidung gelangt, ohne die beiderseitigen Schluß-Argumente in Erwägung gezogen zu haben. Wir machen ferner darauf aufmerksam, daß Delegat Bohnen dem Schiedsrichter und Vorsitzenden, Downey, neunzehn verschiedene Fragen vorlegte, über welche wir das Urtheil Downey's anriefen, daß aber diese Fragen sämmtlich von ihm ignoriert wurden.

Die Vertreter der Am. Woodworkers behaupteten freiz und fest, daß ein Carpenter ein minderfähiger Handwerker sei, ein Sägen- und Beil-Mann, wie sie erklärten, und daß die Mitglieder der B. B. nicht fähig seien, erster Klasse Fensterrahmen, Thüren oder Begleitungsgegenstände herzustellen; daß sie nicht zu förmlichen oder die Zubereitung von Beim verständen, und daß alles, was sie zu thun im Stande und ihnen zu thun erlaubt werden solle, sei das Aufstellen der Trim-Arbeit in den Bauten oder die Herstellung von Scheunen oder anderer Holzbauten. Sie stellten die unumwundene Behauptung auf, daß ein Carpenter nicht fähig sei, Shop-Arbeit zu verrichten; daß die Verrichtung solcher Arbeit Leute größter Geschicklichkeit erfordere, wie sie den Am. Woodworkers und den Möbelarbeitern angehörten. Doch könne vielleicht der B. B. Jurisdiktion über Reparatur-Werkstätten, zur Reparatur von Fensterrahmen, Thüren und anderen Begleitungsgegenständen nicht als Carpenterarbeit betrachtet werden können, und die B. B. über keine Fabriken, Shopp oder Sägemühlen, die derartige Material herstellen, Kontrolle habe.

Am Nachmittage des 16. März trat das Comite wieder zusammen, um die Entscheidung entgegenzunehmen. Dieselbe, in Maschinenschrift abgefaßt, wurde verlesen und jeder Seite eine Abschrift eingehändigt. Die Entscheidung lautet wörtlich wie folgt:

Vereinigte Bräderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika.

Indianapolis, Ind., 16. März 1903.

An die Herren (folgen die Namen der Vertreter beiderseits):

Mit der Annahme einer Resolution seitens der New Orleans Convention der A. F. of L. wurde die zwischen der Am. Woodworkers' Int. Union und der B. B. der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika herrschende Streitfrage an ein aus fünf Vertretern jeder der beiden Organisationen zu bestehendes Comite zur Schlichtung verwiesen, und im Falle sich dieses Comite nicht einigen könne,

sollte es einen Schiedsrichter erwählen, welcher über die Streitpunkte eine Entscheidung fällen solle.

Von der Ueberzeugung ausgehend, daß die beiderseitigen Comites zu keiner zufriedenstellenden Entscheidung kommen würden, und vor der Entgegennahme von Beweismaterial in der Streitfrage, erwählten mich dieselben als Schiedsrichter, mit der Instruktion, alle Aussagen und Argumente beiderseits anzuhören und mein begründetes Urtheil über die Streitfragen abzugeben.

Gänzlich unbetheilt und unbekannt mit den den Streitigkeiten zu Grunde liegenden Thatsachen, bin ich nur bestrebt, die Einigkeit und das gute Einvernehmen zu fördern, und nachdem ich alle Argumente und eingegangenes Beweismaterial gewissenhaft in Erwägung gezogen habe, unterbreite ich hiermit folgende Entscheidung, wie mir sie nach meinem besten Wissen und Gewissen am geeignetsten, gerechtesten und unparteiischsten erscheint:

1. Unwiderlegliche Beweise wurden erbracht, daß die Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union in 1890 organisiert wurde. P. J. McGuire, der damalige G. E. der B. B., erhob Einwand gegen die Gewährung eines Charters seitens der A. F. of L. an die Machine Woodworkers, aber in 1891 widerrief P. J. McGuire diesen Protest und der Machine Woodworkers' Int. Union wurde ein Charter gewährt. Von 1891 bis 1894 betrieb die Machine Woodworkers' Union eine Agitation unter den Maschinenarbeitern dieses Landes, um dieselben zu organisiren, wogegen die B. B. keinerlei Einwand erhob. Die Machine Woodworkers sahen sich in der Beanspruchung der Controlle über die Shop-Arbeiter dadurch ermuthigt, daß die Convention der B. B., abgehalten in Indianapolis im September 1894, folgende Resolution annahm:

„Wir, Ihr Organisations-Comite, nachdem wir den Rath der Vertreter der Städte Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Brooklyn und Cincinnati betreffs des Gesuches der Machine Woodworkers' Union eingeholt haben, erlauben uns, Folgendes zu berichten:

Wir finden, daß unter den Vertretern oben erwähnter Städte die allgemeine Ansicht vorherrscht, und wir sind der Meinung, daß es den Interessen der B. B. und der organisierten Arbeiter im Allgemeinen am dienlichsten sei, wenn der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union völlige Jurisdiktion über alle Sägemühlen-Arbeiter, Carpenter ausgenommen, gewährt würde, welche zeitweise an Trim-Arbeit, als Stellmacher oder Treppenhauer betheilig sind. Sollte ein Sägemühlen-Arbeiter (mill hand) wünschen, seine Mitgliedschaft auf die Machine Woodworkers' Union zu übertragen, so soll er alle seine Rückstände an seine Local-Union begleichen, und die Machine Woodworkers' Union soll ihn sofort als ein zu allen Benefits berechtigtes Mitglied anerkennen. Und sollte eine Maschinenarbeiter-Union ihre Zugehörigkeit auf die Machine Woodworkers' Union übertragen, so sollte diese ihre Rückstände an die B. B. entrichten und kostenfrei einen Charter und Zubehör erhalten, und jedes deren Mitglieder sollte in ersterer Organisation sofort zu allen Benefits berechtigt sein.

Wir empfehlen, daß die B. B. der Machine Woodworkers' Int. Union in der Organisirung ihres Gewerkes durch's ganze Land ihre Unterstützung gewähren möge.“

In der Carpenter-Convention in 1894 suchte eine Maschinenarbeiter-Union in Cincinnati um Indossirung ihres Labels nach. Es wurde eine Resolution angenommen, welche das Gesuch, in Anbetracht der Thatsache, daß die Convention der Machine Woodworkers' Union volle Controlle über Maschinenarbeiter zugestanden hatte, an jene Union verwies, und diese Resolution wurde von dem anwesenden Vertreter der Machine Woodworkers' Union gutgeheißen.

Während einer in 1894 in Cincinnati abgehaltenen Convention der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union hielten Vertreter der B. B., Machine Woodworkers und Möbelarbeiter eine Konferenz ab, um eine Verschmelzung dieser drei Organisationen herbeizuführen. Dieser Versuch war erfolglos, indem die Carpenters erklärten, daß die Betheiligung der Carpenters an dieser Vereinigung unpraktisch sei.

Die Verschmelzung der Machine Woodworkers mit der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union.

In 1895 fand die Verschmelzung der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union (dieselbe wurde 1873 gegründet) mit der Int. Machine Woodworkers' Union statt. Beide dieser Organisationen hatten Jurisdiktion über Tischler, Möbelarbeiter und Holzarbeiter in Sägemühlen und Fabriken.

In 1895 erhob der Vertreter der Am. Woodworkers Protest bei dem General-Sekretär der B. B. gegen die Gewährung eines Charters an eine Maschinenarbeiter-Union in New York. McGuire gab zu, daß ein Charter gewährt wurde, behauptete aber, daß

Diese Union größtentheils aus Arbeitern zusammengefasst sei, welche in Sägemühlen, sowohl wie an Bauten, beschäftigt seien, und gab dem Vertreter der Am. Woodworkers die Versicherung, daß der Indianapoliser Vertrag eingehalten werden würde.

In den Jahren 1895 und 1897 entstanden einige Reibungen zwischen Local-Unions beider Organisationen, und die Beamten der B. B. erklärten, für lokale Differenzen nicht verantwortlich zu sein. Die General-Beamten beider Organisationen kamen schließlich dahin überein, daß etwas geschehen müsse, um Harmonie zu schaffen, und im Spätjahre 1897 wurde folgender Vertrag mit den General-Executiv-Boards beider Organisationen vereinbart:

Der Vertrag von 1897.

„Es ist hiermit zwischen der Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, welche hinfür als die A. W. B. J. U. bekannt sein soll, und der Vereinigten Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners, welche hinfür als die B. B. bekannt sein soll, vereinbart, daß: Erstens, der A. W. B. J. U. über alle Sägemühlenarbeiter (mill hands), Carpenters, die zeitweise an Sägemühlenarbeit beschäftigt sein mögen, oder Stellmacher und Treppenhauer ausgenommen, volle Jurisdiktion gewährt werden soll. Zweitens: Die Bestimmungen dieses Vertrages sollen auf diejenigen, die jetzt Mitglieder der B. B. und in Hobelmühlen beschäftigt sind, keine Anwendung finden. Drittens: Die B. B. soll alleinige Kontrolle über alle Carpenter-Arbeit außerhalb der Shops (outside carpenter work) haben, sowie über Solche, die an der Aufstellung von Office- und Store-Einrichtungen beschäftigt sind.“

Die Behauptungen der Carpenter.

Die Vertreter der B. B. behaupten, daß ihnen ihre Constitution Jurisdiktion zuertheilt über alle in Hobelmühlen beschäftigten Banarbeiters (bench hands) und über alle Tischler (cabinetmakers), welche an Carpenter-Arbeit beschäftigt sind. Sie geben vor, daß die Handlungsweise ihrer Indianapoliser Convention ungesetzlich und ein Vorstoß gegen ihre Constitution war; daß ihre Organisation sich nie des Control-Rechtes über Maschinenarbeiter und Tischler entäußert hätte; daß, um eine erfolgreiche und fortschrittliche Organisation sein zu können, sie zur Jurisdiktion und Kontrolle über alle Holzarbeiter, welche an dem Aufbau und der Reparatur von Gebäuden betheilig sind, berechtigt sein müßte.

Während sie zugeben, daß die in 1894 und 1897 eingegangenen Verträge nicht weggeleugnet werden könnten, behaupten sie, daß der 1897er Vertrag, welchen ihr G. E. B. eingieng, unkonstitutionell war, indem derselbe weder von den District-Councils noch von den Local-Unions ratifiziert wurde.

Sie, die Carpenters, behaupten ferner, daß in Folge der in ihrem Gewerke stattgefundenen Arbeits-Verschleibungen die New Yorker Convention der B. B. volle Kontrolle über alle Stellmacher, Hobelmühlenarbeiter und Tischler, welche an Carpenter-Arbeit betheiligt sind, und über alle Holz-Maschinenarbeiter übernommen, und alle Verträge, welche zwischen der B. B. und irgend einer anderen anderen Organisation bestanden, aufgelöst und für außer Kraft erklärt habe.

Die in 1900 in Scranton, Pa., abgehaltene Convention der B. B. bestätigte und ratifizierte die Maßnahmen der Convention von 1898, Jurisdiktion über Holz-Maschinenarbeit und Tischlerarbeit (cabinetwork) beanspruchend. In dieser Convention weigerten sich die Carpenter absolut, irgend eine andere Holzarbeiter-Organisation anzuerkennen und beanspruchten unumschränkte Kontrolle über alle Leute, in Uebereinstimmung mit, und wie sie in Sect. 64 ihrer Constitution bezeichnet waren.

Entscheidungs-Gründe.

Das unterbreitete Beweismaterial läßt klar und offen erkennen, daß die B. B. willkürlich alle Bestimmungen des mit den Machine Woodworkers in 1894 in Indianapolis eingegangenen Vertrages, sowie des zwischen den General-Executiv-Boards der Am. Woodworkers und der B. B. in 1897 eingegangenen Vertrages, gebrochen hat, ohne die Beamten der Am. Woodworkers zu Rathe zu ziehen. Nach der Verschmelzung der Möbelerbeiter mit den Machine Woodworkers und deren Annahme des Namens A. W. B. J. U. übernahm diese Organisation Kontrolle und Jurisdiktion über alle Holzarbeiter in Hobelmühlen, Möbel-Fabriken und über an der Beendigung innerer Dekorationsarbeiten (interior finish) beschäftigten Tischler.

Die Carpenters machten keinen Versuch, die Am. Woodworkers an der Organisation oben erwähnter Geschäftszweige zu verhindern, und die Vertreter der B. B. erhoben keinen Einwand, welcher die Am. Woodworkers in der Ausübung ihres gesetzlichen

Rechtes auf Kontrolle über Arbeiter in Hobelmühlen und Möbel-Fabriken hätte aufhalten können. Die Machine Woodworkers verwandten ihre Zeit und ihr Geld für die Organisation der Arbeiter in den Sägemühlen, Fabriken und Cabinet Shops in dem guten Glauben; daß die Carpenter diesen Vertrag halten würden.

Erfst in 1898, vier Jahre nachdem der Vertrag eingegangen war, machten die Carpenters offiziell Anspruch auf Kontrolle über der Jurisdiktion der Am. Woodworkers unterstehenden Gewerkszweige. Alle Verträge mit den Am. Woodworkers wurden außer Kraft gesetzt und ohne die interessierten Theile offiziell zu benachrichtigen. Alsdann begannen die Carpenters die Local-Unions der Am. Woodworkers zu zerstören und brachten sie durch Verlockungen zum Verlassen ihrer eigenen Organisation und zum Uebertritt zur B. B.

Nicht die Spur von Beweismaterial wurde erbracht für die Verletzung seitens der Am. Woodworkers irgend eines Paragraphen des Contractes oder Theiles des Contractes, den sie mit der B. B. abschloß.

Die Entscheidung.

Nach genauem Ueberblick der Situation und in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beweismaterial und den gemachten Aussagen und in Anbetracht der Thatfache, daß die B. B. den Am. Woodworkers Kontrolle gab über die in deren Constitution angeführten Gewerkszweige, entscheide ich hiermit, daß alle in Hobelmühlen, Möbel- und Interior Finish-Fabriken beschäftigten Holzarbeiter rechtlich der Jurisdiktion der A. W. B. J. U. unterstehen. Jedoch besagter Organisation (der A. W. B. J. U.) soll nicht das Jurisdiktions-Recht über Stellmacher, Treppenhauer oder über Arbeit an Gebäuden oder Store- und Office-Einrichtungs-Arbeiten zugestanden sein.

Die B. B. soll absolute Jurisdiktion haben über alle Arbeit an neuen und alten Gebäuden und über die Aufstellung von Store- und Office-Einrichtungen. Es ist hier zu beachten, daß diese Entscheidung keinen Einfluß haben soll auf irgend einen Vertrag lokaler Natur, welcher jetzt in Kraft oder nachträglich eingegangen werden mag. Noch soll sie auf Verträge, welche die A. W. B. J. U. mit anderen Organisationen bezüglich der Jurisdiktion anderer Gewerke, welche an der Fertigstellung, dem Firnissen oder an Holzhäuser- oder Anstreich-Arbeiten an Holz- und Cabinet-Arbeit in Sägemühlen, Fabriken oder Gebäuden thätig sind, eingegangen ist, einen Einfluß haben oder dieselben außer Kraft setzen.

Achtungsvoll und brüderlichst unterbreitet.
P. J. Downey, Schiedsrichter.

Die Vertreter der B. B. erhoben sofort Einwand und legten Protest ein gegen diese Entscheidung, aus folgenden Gründen:

1. Die Entscheidung steht im Widerspruch mit den berichteten Thatfachen und dem unterbreiteten Beweismaterial.

2. Als das gemeinschaftliche Comité zusammentrat, wurde ausdrücklich vereinbart, daß die Entscheidung am Orte getroffen werden solle und ehe Verlegung eintreift.

3. Es war ausdrücklich vereinbart, daß eine Person, welche an früheren Entscheidungen in der Streitfrage Theil genommen, nicht als Schiedsrichter wählbar sein solle. P. J. Downey hat aber während der Comité-Verhandlungen zugegeben, daß er auf der Scranton Convention der A. W. B. J. U. als Sekretär des Beschwerde-Comites fungierte, welche eine theilweise Entscheidung in der Frage abgab, und war daher für die Funktion als Schiedsrichter nicht wählbar, obschon wir es ihm nicht verdenken, wenn er, um sich consequent zu bleiben, jetzt eine Entscheidung getroffen hat, die mit seiner Entscheidung in Scranton übereinstimmt.

Das Comité vertrat sich hierauf.
Zur Bekräftigung obiger Einwände macht das Comité der B. B. auf folgende Thatfachen aufmerksam:

In seiner Entscheidung auf Seite 932 des stenographischen Protokolls sagt P. J. Downey: „Gänzlich unbetheiligt und unbekannt mit den den Streitigkeiten zu Grunde liegenden Thatfachen.“

Diese Darstellung ist falsch, denn aus den Verhandlungen der Scranton Convention der A. W. B. J. U. geht hervor, daß P. J. Downey als Sekretär des Beschwerde-Comites über eine von den Am. Woodworkers eingebrachte und gegen die B. B. gerichtete Resolution berichte und entscheide, daß die B. B. den vorliegenden Indianapoliser Vertrag verlegt hätte.

Auf Seite 933 des Protokolls behauptet der Schiedsrichter, daß die in 1894 in Indianapolis abgehaltene Convention der B. B. eine Resolution annahm, welche den Machine Woodworkers gewisse Jurisdiktion gab. Aus den Verhandlungen der Indianapoliser Convention geht aber hervor, daß in der diesbe-

züglichen Frage keine Resolution Annahme fand, sondern nur ein Bericht des Organisations-Comites entgegengenommen wurde.

Der Schiedsrichter läßt das auf Seite 147 des Protokolls angeführte Beweismaterial vollständig außer Acht, in welchem die Thatfache konstatirt ist, daß die Indianapoliser Convention kurz nachdem sie obigem Berichte zustimmte, denselben durch den Beschluß, Tischler (cabinetmakers), Maschinenarbeiter und bench hands mit der Genehmigung der interessierten Local-Unions und District-Councils aufzunehmen, wirkungslos machte.

Ferner: In dem Zugeständniß, welches die Convention in der Entgegennahme des Berichtes des Organisations-Comites den Machine Woodworkers machte, waren Maschinenarbeiter und Tischler, welche in Shops und Fabriken mit der Herstellung von Trim-Arbeit beschäftigt sind, nicht eingeschlossen, wie es das auf Seiten 379 und 383 des Protokolls angeführte Beweismaterial und die Indianapoliser Conventions-Verhandlungen zur Genüge beweisen; sowie auch die Thatfache, daß auf dieser Convention keine Constitutions-Veränderung vorgenommen wurde, welche Personen, welche in diesen Gewerkszweigen betheiligt sind, von der Mitgliedschaft in der B. B. ausschließt.

Auf Seite 935 des Protokolls sagt der Schiedsrichter: „Während einer in 1894 in Cincinnati abgehaltenen Convention der Int. Möbelerbeiter-Union hielten Vertreter der B. B., Machine Woodworkers und Möbelerbeiter eine Konferenz ab.“ Auch dies ist falsch, wie das auf Seite 160 des Protokolls angeführte Beweismaterial zeigt. Eine solche Konferenz wurde nicht zu der oben erwähnten Zeit in Cincinnati, sondern am 13. Januar 1895 mit dem G. E. B. der B. B. in deren Hauptquartier in Philadelphia abgehalten.

Auch die Behauptung des Schiedsrichters auf Seite 935 des Protokolls, auf die Möbelerbeiter-Union und die Machine Woodworkers Bezug nehmend, daß beide dieser Organisationen Jurisdiktion über Tischler, Möbelerbeiter und Holzarbeiter in Sägemühlen und Fabriken gehabt hätten, ist nicht den Thatfachen entsprechend. Wie aus dem Protokoll, Seiten 292-294, hervorgeht, erstreckte sich die Jurisdiktion der Int. Möbelerbeiter-Union laut ihrer Constitution, welche als Beweismaterial vorlag, nur auf Tischler und Maschinenarbeiter, welche in der Möbelfabrikation betheiligt waren.

Der Schiedsrichter nimmt keinerlei Notiz von der Thatfache, daß nach der Verschmelzung der Int. Möbelerbeiter-Union und der Machine Woodworkers' Union und der Gründung einer neuen Organisation, der Am. W. B. J. U., alle mit der einen oder anderen und der B. B. vermeintlich eingegangenen Verträge hinfällig wurden. Ebensovienig nimmt er Notiz von der Thatfache, daß der damalige G. E. B. der B. B., P. J. McGuire, in einem Schreiben an die A. W. B. J. U., welches dem Comité vorlag, und auf Seite 386 des Protokolls angeführt ist, diese Union in obigem Sinne benachrichtigte, noch daß sich die A. W. B. J. U. des Nichtbestehens eines Vertrages bewußt war, indem sie von dieser Zeit an häufig versuchte, einen Vertrag mit der B. B. zustande zu bringen.

Auf Seite 938 des Protokolls sagt der Schiedsrichter: Die B. B. giebt zu, daß „das Eingehen eines Vertrages in 1894 und 1897 nicht weggeleugnet werden kann.“ Diese Behauptung ist durchaus falsch. In dem ganzen wörtlichen Protokoll ist keine Silbe enthalten, welche zeigt, daß die B. B. Derartiges zugegeben, sondern aus den Verhandlungen geht von Anfang bis zu Ende hervor, daß wir das Bestehen eines Vertrages nicht zugegeben, noch daß die Indianapoliser Convention einen solchen eingegangen ist.

Der Schiedsrichter sagt weiter auf Seite 938 des Protokolls: Die Carpenters behaupten, daß in Folge der Arbeitsverschleibungen im Carpenter-Gewerke die B. B. in ihrer Convention in New York in 1898 Kontrolle und Jurisdiktion über alle Stellmacher, Hobelmühlen-Arbeiter, Tischler und Maschinen-Arbeiter übernommen habe. Auch diese Darstellung der Thatfachen ist absolut falsch und ohne die leiseste Begründung. Nirgends im Protokoll findet sich eine derartige Behauptung; im Gegentheil, die Thatfachen, wie sie dem Schiedsrichter unterbreitet wurden (siehe Seiten 101-104 des Protokolls), zeigen, daß die B. B. schon seit 1886 Jurisdiktion über alle diese Gewerkszweige beanspruchte.

Auf Seite 939 des Protokolls sagt der Schiedsrichter: Die B. B. machte keinen Versuch, Maschinenarbeiter und Shoparbeiter unter ihrer Jurisdiktion zu organisieren. Dies steht wiederum nicht im Einklang mit dem Beweismaterial, welches wir unterbreitet haben, in welchem nachgewiesen ist, daß zur Zeit der Indianapoliser Convention zwölf ausschließlich aus Tischlern und Ma-

schinenarbeitern zusammengesetzte Local-Unions der B. B. angehörten.

Der Schiedsrichter sagt ferner auf Seite 940 des Protokolls: Aus dem mir vorgelegten Beweismaterial ist nicht im Geringsten ersichtlich, daß die A. W. B. J. U. jemals irgend einen Theil ihres mit der B. B. eingegangenen Vertrages gebrochen hat. „Daß gar kein Vertrag mit der B. B. bestand, ist bereits nachgewiesen; wollten wir aber annehmen, daß die Entgegennahme des Berichtes des Organisations-Comites in Indianapolis ein solcher war, so hat Ihr Comité (siehe Seite 477 des Protokolls) nachgewiesen, daß die A. W. B. J. U. diesen Vertrag verletzten, indem sie in Chicago von den Fabrikanten die ausschließliche Beschäftigung von Maschinenarbeitern verlangte, welche mit einer Mitgliedschaft ihrer Union versehen waren, obschon Thos. J. Kibb auf der Convention in Indianapolis versprach, daß die Mitgliedschaften der B. B. in allen Shops und Fabriken anerkannt werden würden. (Siehe Seite 42 der Verhandlungen der Indianapoliser Convention.)“

Dann folgen Bemerkungen und Empfehlungen des Comites.



Der deutsche Holzarbeiterverband veröffentlicht in der Nr. 47 der „Holzarb.-Ztg.“ seine Abrechnung für das zweite Quartal 1902. Der Verband zählte am Schlusse des zweiten Quartals 69,910 Mitglieder gegen 68,483 im vorigen Quartal. Aufgenommen wurden im zweiten Quartal rund 8750 Mitglieder, im vorigen Quartal waren es 6850. Die Summe der gezahlten Beiträge ist von 192,202 im ersten Quartal auf 194,239 im zweiten gestiegen. Die Extra-beiträge weisen diesmal die hohe Summe von 37,592 Mk., gegen nur 7661 im vorigen Quartal. Der Rassenbestand ist am Schlusse des zweiten Quartals auf 406,225 Mk. gestiegen, während er im gleichen Quartal des Vorjahres erst 201,278 Mk. betrug. Demnach hat der Rassenbestand sich im Zeitraum dieses Jahres mehr als verdoppelt.

Die Pariser Hutmacher, 1100 an der Zahl, haben kürzlich einen Ausstand siegreich durchgeführt. Es handelte sich darum, von den Arbeitgebern die Anerkennung eines von der Union ausgearbeiteten neuen Tariffs zu erzwingen. Die Arbeitgeber, die Anfangs gedroht hatten, ihre Werkstätten für mehrere Monate zu schließen, waren schließlich gerne bereit, mit den Vertretern der Union zu verhandeln und die geforderte Lohnerhöhung zu bewilligen.

Der Vorstand des Bergarbeiterverbandes giebt jetzt für seine sämtlichen Mitglieder ein Auf-sage von 47,000 Exemplaren erscheinendes polnischsprachiges Bergarbeiter-Organ „Gazeta Gornicza“ heraus, das die siebente Seite der „Deutschen Berg- und Hüttenarbeiter-Zeitung“ einnimmt. Als Redakteur der polnischen Abtheilung des Blattes zeichnet Victor Kalinowski in Herne.

Ein Congreß der Gasarbeiter Deutschlands soll am 18. April 1903 in Berlin abgehalten werden. Der hauptsächlichste Punkt der Tagesordnung des Congresses ist die Forderung des Achtstundentages für die Gasarbeiter. Heute wird in den meisten deutschen Gasanstalten noch 10-12 Stunden, beim Schichtwechsel sogar 18-24 Stunden gearbeitet.

Ein internationaler Stein-arbeiter-Congreß soll zu Pfingsten in Zürich stattfinden, wozu die einberufende schweizerische Organisation der Steinarbeiter, andere Organisationen des Gewerkes, nicht nur Europa's, sondern auch der überseeischen Länder einladet.

A Nos Membres de la Langue Francaise

Conformément d'une recommandation de notre dernière Convention tenu à Atlanta, Ga., et par décision du Comité Général Exécutive, commencent avec ce numero, une page de notre journal sera assignée à la langue française. Nous espérons que nos Unions Locales et membres de la langue française s'engageront à nous envoyer des communications, rapports ou articles et qu'ils feront tout leur possible de faire cette page française intéressante et efficace.

La Situation Économique des Ouvriers Travaillant le Bois

Nous divisons les ouvriers, travaillant le bois dans notre pays dans les différentes catégories tel que: Charpentiers, menuisiers, ébénistes et les hommes conduisant les machines à travailler le bois (mill-workers).

Les conditions de ses divers catégories varient presque autant que le genre de leur travail.

Les uns bâtissent les maisons, les autres préparent le matériel pour bâtiment dans les ateliers. Les ébénistes, en dehors de la fabrication du meuble font le genre d'ouvrage appelé "sur commande," suivant les dessins qui leurs sont fournie, et les machinistes, ou mill-hands, s'occupent des spécialités pour bâtiment, tel que portes, fenêtres, lambrequins, etc., ou alors, préparent les détails pour la fabrication du meuble en grand, système de fabrique.

Pour bien comprendre le principe qui a guidé l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers jusqu'à aujourd'hui, il faut d'abord considéré la condition spéciale économique donné à chacune de ces divers branches, leur système de travail, leurs salaires, enfin les conditions générales aussi bien que les rapports qu'ils ont entre eux.

Notre but, en ce faisant, est de prouver non seulement l'activité de l'organisation en générale mais encore la nécessité d'unir sous un même drapeau tous ceux, qui de près ou de loin manient les outils nécessaires à l'exécution de notre métier.

Nous citons en première ligne le charpentier c'est l'ouvrier qui essentiellement construit le squelette du bâtiment. Il érige les poutres. Habille la maison à l'extérieure élève les partitions, monte les échafaudages pour maçons, travailleurs du fer, couvreurs, plombiers, peintres, etc. C'est la partie la plus dangereuse du métier. Les assurances sur la vie refusent souvent de prendre les risques de ce ouvrier, et mettent sur leurs listes les charpentiers comme des gens exerçant un métier trop dangereux pour profiter du bénéfice de leur assurance. Pour avoir le privilège de se casser le cou plus sûrement qu'un autre genre de travail l'exigerait le salaire du charpentier qui varie de \$2.50 ce \$4.50 par jour, avec une moyenne de 220 journées de travail dans l'année, ce qui réduit le salaire de 40 per cent. est absolument insuffisant à un père de famille pour nourrir les siens. Pourtant le grand entrepreneur aussi bien que le petit bourgeois crie au vol quand l'union fraternelle demande le maximum du salaire. Ces gens oublient que cette modeste somme est payé à un ouvrier, qui en partant le matin, n'est jamais certain de rentrer vivant le soir au sein de sa famille. Ils ne songent guère que le grand froid aussi bien que les grands chaleurs sont les ennemis naturels du charpentier. Si l'ouvrier, qui se cramponne à une salive couverte d'une épaisseur de glace en hiver lâche son soutien, il se trouvera bientôt écrasé dans une chute de plusieurs étages le crâne fracassé, ou

les jambes ou bras cassés, les reins défoncés. Si dans les grandes chaleurs les statisticiens de nos grandes villes nous fait part, que le nombre de tués par un coup de soleil se monte à 100 et plus dans une journée, les journaux nous dirons le lendemain, que 20 ou 30 pour cent. de ces tués se composaient de travailleurs, qui par leur dure labeur sont exposés tout une journée aux rayons mortels du soleil d'été.

Est-ce donc trop de réclamer une augmentation de cette maigre pitance que le capitaliste ou le patron, l'entrepreneur ou le propriétaire nous cède à regret? N'est-ce pas notre devoir de laisser quelques moyens d'existence à la veuve, aux orphelins de ceux qui sont morts d'une mort prématurée, occasionnée par les dangers du métier?

Eh pourtant, camarades, quel est le sort de la grande majorité des ouvriers de ce métier. Les plus heureux sont, ou se croient ceux qui a force d'économie et de bonne fortune deviennent les possesseurs d'une méchante petite cabane, souvent bâtu soi même après les heures de travail, ou comme beaucoup d'autres, l'ont acquis en prenant une forte hypothèque qu'à grande peine ils arriveront à amortir lorsque la petite demeure n'est plus bonne que pour la démolition.

Le charpentier batie les palais des riches, les grands édifices du commerce, les monuments du gouvernement, et les immenses fabriques de l'industrie, et a sa mort souvent il ne reste pas assez pour les quatre planches qui suffisent à son enterrement.

Dans un prochain numéro nous parlerons du menuisier.

ALPHONSE H. KENROD.

Le XXII Congrès de la Fédération Américaine du Travail.

Extrait d'une revue par "Jean Longuet" dans "Le Mouvement Socialiste" un périodique, composé par des ouvriers syndiqués (membres des unions de métier) paraissant à Paris, France.

Nous avons déjà montrée l'importance, pour l'avenir du mouvement ouvrier américain, de la question des conflits de "juridiction" entre syndicats. Elle reproduit sous une forme légèrement modifiée par les conditions locales, la lutte entre partisans des fédérations de métier et fédérations d'industrie qui divisa fréquemment de récents Congrès syndicaux en France.

Les "autonomistes" défendent l'organisation des fédérations de métiers et s'opposent violemment aux "empiétements" des fédérations d'industrie qui prétendent réunir dans leur organisation non seulement les ouvriers d'une profession déterminée mais tous les ouvriers des métiers similaires.

Dans certains cas ces conflits semblent presque inextricables, comme par exemple dans cette lutte entre "l'Union Internationale des Machinistes" et "l'Union des Brasseurs" à laquelle nous avons déjà fait allusion et qui est motivée par la question de savoir à laquelle des deux organisations doivent adhérer les mécaniciens employés dans les brasseries.

En Amérique, ce sont surtout les éléments avancés de la Fédération, les socialistes qui défendent la tactique industrialiste, alors que les vieux unionistes sont partisans du principe de "l'autonomie."

La question soulevait tellement de passions dans le congrès que plusieurs journées furent occupées par les récriminations échangées entre les organisations des charpentiers et des travailleurs du bois, des brasseurs et des mécaniciens, des marins et des pêcheurs, des mouleurs et

des polisseurs sur métaux, des plombiers et des électriciens, des travailleurs du bois et des facteurs en piano.

C'est lorsque le congrès fut absolument lassé par ces débats stériles que plusieurs délégués socialistes, notamment Hayes, Slayton et Barnes, proposèrent d'appliquer, dans ce conflit entre organisations ouvrières, la méthode d'arbitrage et de négociations savantes si chères aux dirigeants conservateurs de la Fédération dans les conflits entre les capitalistes et les salariés.

Pris à leur propre piège, les leaders syndicalistes conservateurs durent se rallier à cette sage tactique et tous les conflits entre unions furent renvoyés par le congrès à des commissions arbitrales composées par quantités égales de représentants des unions intéressées.

Quels que soient les résultats de cette procédure elle ne donnera certainement pas de plus mauvais résultats que celle qui avait été suivie précédemment et qui consistait à renvoyer les conflits devant le Comité exécutif de la Fédération dont l'impartialité était très douteuse, les "autonomistes" y ayant une majorité des trois quarts.

Ce fut au début de la séance du mercredi 19 novembre que vint, devant le Congrès de la Nouvelle-Orléans, la discussion sur le socialisme, et toute la journée, soit six heures de discussion, fut consacrée à cette question.

La commission des résolutions dans laquelle la majorité appartenait aux dirigeants conservateurs de la Fédération, avaient rejeté les sept propositions socialistes soumises au Congrès et proposait de s'en tenir à la résolution votée l'année précédente au Congrès de Scranton Celle-ci affirmait entre autres, que:

"Les buts poursuivis, les désirs et les aspirations des trade-unionistes comprennent tout ce que l'on peut désirer pour le bien-être de la famille humaine et pour cette raison, nous attendons et désirons l'entier concours des forces progressives qui luttent pour l'amélioration du sort de l'humanité."

Elle ajoutait "que la Fédération américaine du Travail était d'accord avec l'ensemble des socialistes dans leurs efforts pour obtenir de meilleurs conditions pour le travail." Elle invitait en outre les unions et leurs membres à discuter les questions politiques et économiques mais refusait de leur indiquer pour quel parti ils devaient manifester leurs sympathies.

Le citoyen Max Hayes de Cleveland, délégué de l'Union internationale des typographes, déposa alors la motion suivante:

"Considérant que le capital est le produit du travail accumulé de toutes les générations humaine et qu'il n'est pas possible de considérer que le salaire soit l'équivalent du travail fourni par l'ouv-

rier, que la mission des syndicats est de protéger les salariés contre l'oppression, de les délivrer de toutes les formes de l'iniquité, par conséquent.

"Le vingt-deuxième congrès annuel de la Fédération Américaine du Travail invite la classe ouvrière à organiser son pouvoir économique et politique afin d'obtenir pour la classe productrice le produit intégral de son travail, la suppression du salariat et l'établissement de la république socialiste ("an industrial cooperative democracy.")

On passe ensuite au vote et une proposition demandant l'ordre du jour pur et simple fut écartée à une énorme majorité. Le vote par mandats eut ensuite lieu sur la proposition de Hayes. Elle obtint 4.203 contre 4.865. C'était le chiffre le plus considérable qui eût encore été obtenu par une proposition socialiste dans un congrès de la Fédération du Travail.

Elle avait été combattue par tous les leaders des organisations et notamment par quatre membres du bureau de la Fédération dont le président et deux vice-présidents. Encore avait-il fallu, pour obtenir son rejet, les manœuvres peu loyales de Gompers que nous venons exposer.

Les progrès du parti socialiste se manifestèrent encore dans le choix des délégués fraternels au Congrès des Trades-Unions britanniques. Pour la première fois à côté d'un délégué vieille-unioniste Martin Lawler, des chapeliers, un délégué socialiste fut choisi par la Fédération et ce délégué n'était autre que l'auteur même de la motion socialiste, le citoyen Max Hayes, de l'Union Internationale des Typographes.

Le congrès réélut ensuite tout le bureau fédéral, la "gauche" ayant décidé de faire montre de conciliation en ne combattant pas la réélection de Gompers.

En revanche les rivalités de métiers se manifestèrent à propos d'un des postes de vice-président.

La Fraternité des charpentiers présentait la candidature de son secrétaire général, Frank Duffy, contre le vice-président sortant, J. Kidd, des scieurs à la mécanique, mais ce dernier fut réélu à une forte majorité.

En revanche, un autre délégué des charpentiers, John Coleman, fut choisi, après une lutte mouvementée, comme représentant de la Fédération ou congrès des syndicats ouvriers du Canada.

Dans la nuit du samedi 22 au dimanche 23 Novembre, à 3 heures du matin, se termina le vingt-deuxième congrès de la Fédération américaine du Travail, le plus important qui eût encore été tenu par cette grande organisation prolétarienne.

La classe ouvrière doit démontrer non seulement la justice de sa cause, mais aussi le pouvoir de demander justice, et non seulement son pouvoir, mais aussi sa détermination irrévocable de mettre la justice en force. L'organisation est ce pouvoir.

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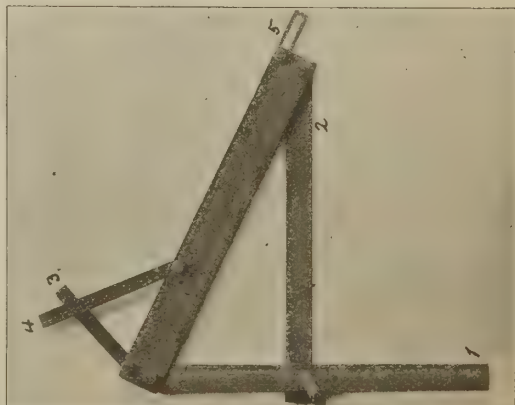
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49—18.15		180—61.90		315—29.95	
50—166.80		181—50.30		316—13.00	
51—54.40		182—10.00		317—7.80	
52—62.10		183—53.60		318—27.60	
53—35.20		184—16.10		319—59.60	
54—50.20		185—18.70		320—6.13	
55—200.60		186—187.80		321—6.80	
56—46.35		187—15.80		322—67.20	
57—10.00		188—4.25		323—9.90	
58—206.80		189—21.00		324—21.20	
59—31.70		190—19.70		325—28.40	
60—15.60		191—8.00		326—14.35	
61—133.00		192—42.65		327—17.20	
62—44.80		193—16.00		328—57.80	
63—36.10		194—155.90		329—97.20	
64—39.20		195—102.00		330—14.00	
65—18.80		196—20.80		331—14.80	
66—23.80		197—85.40		332—62.60	
67—6.00		198—29.00		333—13.50	
68—7.60		199—3.00		334—5.60	
69—13.60		200—38.00		335—6.60	
70—2.20		201—95.80		336—50.90	
71—84.80		202—23.00		337—71.60	
72—189.00		203—11.00		338—10.40	
73—18.95		204—31.00		339—34.10	
74—48.90		205—48.00		340—32.10	
75—61.80		206—192.80		341—6.00	
76—46.60		207—14.00		342—13.50	
77—28.10		208—8.40		343—9.60	
78—83.30		209—13.60		344—10.50	
79—88.60		210—62.30		345—10.50	
80—33.40		211—20.80		346—12.00	
81—20.80		212—31.60		347—70.00	
82—28.40		213—25.20		348—46.85	
83—48.85		214—15.00		349—11.00	
84—40.60		215—15.20		350—14.00	
85—6.00		216—3.80		351—7.10	
86—152.40		217—2.20		352—57.20	
87—22.30		218—18.40		353—11.80	
88—7.00		219—16.30		354—6.40	
89—48.35		220—33.70		355—5.50	
90—37.45		221—16.90		356—44.20	
91—12.50		222—30.40		357—11.40	
92—10.20		223—23.10		358—153.20	
93—10.50		224—37.20		359—198.60	
94—46.90		225—19.40		360—19.00	
95—41.85		226—58.85		361—20.25	
96—97.60		227—15.20		362—5.50	
97—14.80		228—18.80		363—18.80	
98—16.40		229—29.40		364—7.80	
99—2.00		230—21.20		365—45.50	
100—15.60		231—22.20		366—18.40	
101—36.00		232—28.40		367—20.70	
102—64.30		233—37.45		368—51.70	
103—70.00		234—53.95		369—122.75	
104—8.20		235—32.90		370—8.20	
105—4.40		236—52.10		371—28.65	
106—1.00		237—2.40		372—14.60	
107—55.00		238—8.80		373—11.30	
108—16.40		239—27.20		374—12.00	
109—17.20		240—36.80		375—18.40	
110—54.00		241—57.60		376—21.40	
111—78.80		242—8.40		377—13.60	
112—55.10		243—10.30		378—23.30	
113—6.20		244—9.40		379—12.20	
114—40.40		245—20.00		380—40.40	
115—45.40		246—4.40		381—40.90	
116—8.00		247—32.80		382—22.90	
117—11.40		248—23.40		383—16.00	
118—42.00		249—130.80		384—44.60	
119—22.60		250—23.00		385—37.30	
120—67.00		251—6.60		386—81.80	
121—24.50		252—44.20		387—22.40	
122—50.20		253—14.70		388—25.30	
123—2.80		254—41.80		389—11.60	
124—33.20		255—20.75		390—46.20	
125—2.80		256—17.15		391—14.80	
126—2.80		257—22.60		392—2.40	
127—217.00		258—38.00		393—18.20	

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
402—\$22.80		561—\$22.40		720—\$17.20		886—\$5.25		1052—\$5.60		1225—\$5.40		1392—\$18.90		1457—\$1.50		1502—\$10.00	
403—20.50		562—44.00		721—2.00		888—39.35		1053—5.00		1226—17.60		1393—3.60		1458—10.00		1503—10.00	
404—13.70		563—60.20		722—32.80		889—14.80		1054—3.20		1228—8.20		1394—1.50		1459—10.00		1504—10.00	
405—7.00		564—23.00		723—36.90		890—10.00		1055—9.65		1229—10.00		1395—4.80		1460—13.50		1505—10.00	
406—12.50		565—6.40		724—65.20		891—34.60		1056—7.20		1230—6.40		1396—4.60		1461—10.00		1506—10.00	
407—16.40		566—9.20		725—12.30		892—24.80		1057—10.40		1231—22.00		1397—8.20		1462—10.00		1507—10.00	
408—36.80		567—40.10		726—36.20		893—16.60		1058—8.80		1232—8.60		1398—4.85		1463—10.00		1508—10.00	
409—39.80		568—5.90		727—8.80		894—13.40		1060—26.00		1234—7.40		1399—12.25		1464—10.00		1509—10.00	
410—6.80		569—20.00		730—21.25		895—29.50		1061—13.00		1235—30.00		1400—11.10		1465—10.00		1510—10.00	
411—6.40		570—8.20		731—10.10		896—3.50		1062—29.20		1236—2.60		1401—13.65		1466—11.20		1511—16.00	
412—4.00		571—26.80		732—4.40		897—24.10		1063—16.70		1237—6.00		1402—7.60		1467—10.00		1512—10.00	
413—39.60		572—4.60		733—3.60		898—23.00		1064—10.20		1238—11.40		1403—6.80		1468—10.00		1513—10.00	
414—9.40		573—12.20		734—2.50		899—13.45		1065—11.80		1239—9.40		1404—7.00		1469—10.00		1514—10.00	
415—4.00		574—14.60		735—8.60		900—40.00		1067—8.80		1242—2.75		1405—14.10		1470—10.00		1515—10.00	
416—61.60		576—19.60		736—25.60		901—11.60		1068—8.00		1243—15.20		1407—6.20		1471—10.00		1516—10.00	
417—13.60		577—4.00		738—3.40		902—14.80		1069—14.00		1244—15.20		1408—7.00		1472—10.00		1517—10.00	
418—1.30		578—99.40		739—4.00		903—14.40		1070—10.80		1245—13.00		1409—6.40		1473—10.00		1518—10.00	
419—48.80		579—14.40		741—4.20		904—19.05		1071—6.75		1247—23.00		1410—12.20		1474—10.00		1519—10.00	
420—4.40		580—12.20		742—6.00		905—2.80		1072—18.80		1248—9.60		1412—6.15		1475—10.00		1520—10.00	
421—10.55		581—5.45		743—10.40		906—16.85		1073—19.40		1249—4.60		1413—4.45		1476—10.00		1521—10.00	
422—2.60		583—10.45		744—3.00		907—30.45		1074—17.70		1250—10.00		1416—16.10		1477—10.00		1522—10.00	
423—353.20		584—1.00		745—7.80		908—5.90		1075—19.00		1251—5.50		1417—10.80		1478—10.00		1523—10.00	
424—9.20		585—22.20		746—24.20		910—20.20		1076—7.60		1252—23.40		1418—6.90		1479—10.00		1524—10.00	
425—34.45		586—42.00		747—29.00		911—10.60		1077—15.50		1253—9.60		1419—29.85		1480—10.00		1525—10.00	
426—203.80		587—14.80		748—14.25		912—12.80		1078—6.60		1254—10.40		1420—5.50		1481—10.00		1526—10.00	
427—73.00		588—6.25		750—56.60		914—18.20		1079—18.40		1257—11.45		1421—1.35		1482—10.00		1527—10.00	
428—9.50		589—13.20		751—18.60		915—19.60		1080—7.60		1259—8.80		1422—4.40		1483—10.00		1528—10.00	
429—64.60		590—18.40		754—8.70		916—33.60		1082—62.00		1260—20.40		1423—3.80		1484—10.00		1529—10.00	
430—31.60		592—33.20		755—29.80		917—9.20		1083—7.60		1261—8.46		1425—2.50		1485—10.00		1530—10.00	
431—14.60		593—19.30		756—9.60		919—16.00		1084—12.00		1262—6.60		1426—5.50		1486—10.00		1531—10.00	
433—22.40		594—10.00		757—12.80		920—12.60		1085—5.40		1263—7.00		1427—2.40		1487—10.00		1532—10.00	
434—38.00		595—8.45		758—4.80		921—1.50		1086—6.60		1264—6.80		1430—4.25		1488—10.00		1533—10.00	
436—16.90		596—7.65		759—10.80		922—10.80		1087—5.60		1265—9.60		1434—25		1489—10.00		1534—10.00	
438—67.60		597—8.20		760—11.90		924—22.35		1088—11.50		1266—5.92		1435—2.50		1490—12.25		1535—10.00	
439—7.60		598—7.80		761—10.80		925—8.00		1089—9.40		1267—4.80		1436—22.50		1491—10.00		1536—10.00	
440—62.40		599—26.40		762—15.40		926—21.10		1090—50.00		1268—13.00		1437—2.00		1492—10.00		1537—10.00	
441—103.40		600—14.00		764—12.44		927—12.80		1091—13.90		1269—5.00		1438—2.25		1493—10.00		1538—10.00	
442—11.40		601—60.00		765—2.40		928—2.00		1092—2.00		1270—4.00		1440—5.00		1494—10.00		1539—15.00	
443—26.00		603—23.80		766—32.20		930—7.20		1093—28.40		1271—1.80		1441—2.90		1495—10.00		1540—10.00	
444—53.00		604—8.00		767—17.60		931—21.40		1094—7.20		1272—17.20		1443—4.75		1496—10.00		1541—10.00	
446—9.20		605—12.00		768—11.55		932—22.30		1095—9.35		1273—6.00		1445—75		1497—10.00		1542—10.00	
447—12.40		606—25.10		769—39.00		933—4.00		1096—16.40		1274—9.60		1448—1.50		1498—10.00		1543—10.00	
448—21.80		607—8.00		770—11.80		934—4.00		1097—9.20		1275—13.00		1453—50		1499—10.00		1544—10.00	
449—31.00		608—3.40		771—9.70		935—6.00		1099—4.00		1276—3.40		1454—25		1500—10.00		1545—10.00	
450—6.20		610—13.60		772—24.05		936—29.90		1100—69.40		1277—16.40		1456—12.00		1501—13.00			
451—24.40		611—2.00		774—63.30		938—17.60		1101—5.00		1278—23.60							
452—4.00		612—18.80		775—8.20		939—3.40		1102—3.00		1279—5.80							
453—43.00		613—21.25		776—7.60		940—21.20		1103—47.40		1281—12.95							
454—18.60		614—4.40		777—7.60		941—20.80		1104—9.60		1282—12.00							
455—9.20		615—7.60		778—16.25		942—11.50		1105—19.00		1283—6.60							
457—124.20		616—15.55		779—5.80		943—40.00		1106—10.00		1285—11.00							
458—8.20		617—21.40		780—16.15		944—17.50		1107—16.40		1286—5.65							
459—47.20		618—4.80		781—36.60		945—11.40		1108—24.80		1288—7.20							
460—8.90		620—9.20		782—5.00		946—3.80		1109—3.60		1289—6.60							
461—11.25		621—41.80		783—7.00		947—16.40		1110—16.60		1290—4.60							
462—4.00		622—25.00		784—5.20		948—15.00		1111—16.40		1291—4.60							
463—14.60		623—2.75		785—7.30		949—9.35		1112—14.20		1292—6.05							
464—42.40		624—37.60		786—12.00		950—8.80		1113—4.20		1293—3.00							
465—40.00		625—36.60		787—11.80		952—18.40		1114—6.60		1294—21.00							
466—2.00		626—55.30		788—9.10		953—16.40		1115—4.20		1295—7.00							
467—19.20		627—30.80		789—6.00		954—29.20		1116—6.00		1296—5.20							
468—46.00		628—15.00		790—6.80		955—12.60		1119—6.00		1297—25.30							
469—6.60		629—19.80		791—15.20		956—3.80		1121—7.10		1298—6.80							
470—72.60		631—1.20		792—30.60		957—12.00		1122—5.70		1299—13.00							
471—42.80		632—213.80		793—6.70		958—16.40		1123—27.55		1300—21.20							
572—18.20		633—27.40		794—11.70		960—9.60		1124—8.40		1301—35.40							
473—4.00		634—8.00		795—4.20		961—14.90		1125—26.00		1302—24.50							
474—4.40		636—5.00		797—11.20		962—12.30		1126—17.80		1303—3.00							
476—87.60		637—33.40		798—4.80		964—44.85		1128—4.20		1305—13.40							
477—9.20		638—35.80		799—5.00		965—14.80		1129—14.40		1306—12.65							
478—76.60		639—28.60		800—3.25		966—7.90		1130—7.20		1307—18.80							
479—5.20		640—6.00		802—12.60		969—2.20		1131—7.10		1308—4.80							
480—3.20		641—9.75		803—3.80		970—14.20		1132—3.40		1309—3.40							
481—24.60		642—19.60		804—7.30		971—13.45		1133—3.75		1310—3.40							
482—25.80		643—24.40		805—5.70		972—19.80		1134—9.00		1311—3.20							
483—134.00		644—19.30		806—2.20		974—21.60		1135—7.90		1312—12.95							
484—4.60		645—4.20		807—5.40		975—2.80		1138—7.20		1313—8.80							
485—8.80		646—2.20		808—12.80		976—8.00		1139—11.10		1314—11.20							
486—27.80		647—8.75		809—6.60		977—4.80		1140—21.05		1315—15.60							
487—16.90		649—12.20		810—23.40		978—13.10		1141—5.40		1316—7.40							

LABOR UNIONS

As a Remedy to Overcome Creed, Race and National Prejudices

We find in the Old Testament the following passage: "Have we not all got one Father; has not one God created us all? Why then should men dwell in discord with his brethren to destroy the covenant which God has made?"

These words were spoken by the Hebrew Prophet thousands of years ago, and yet how little have we done towards the fulfillment of that lesson even to our present day.

Man against his fellow-man; nations against nations, measuring their strength by their warships and armies; and might makes right. In all cases of disputes and disagreement they call on the God of War instead of on the God of Peace and Humanity.

Let me briefly trace to the readers of the *Journal* the origin of those prejudices which created and fomented the hatred, the malice, and the revenge among men. We find that as far as we trace back in our researches, shortly after men evolved from the animal kingdom, they gathered together in tribes, and, probable, on account of better natural facilities for getting food, better hunting and fishing grounds, they began to make war on each other. In order to fire them up to deeds of valor and bravery—to make them fight better—their chiefs preached hatred and revenge against the men of other tribes.

After civilization set in, and reached a very high point we find the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman Empires all waging war against each other, laying a heavy tribute, and making slaves of the conquered nation. Even the children of Israel, who believed that by direct revelation to Moses God had given them the Ten Commandments, forgot the command which says "Thou shalt not murder" and went out to conquer and destroy.

During the feudal system each feudal lord told his subjects that they were superior to each other, and the more they hated the others, the better they would fight in battle. When the map of the world was rearranged and the reign of the nobility and aristocracy appeared we find the same conditions. We find Germans against French, French against English, Italians, Spanish, Russians, etc., sometimes combining together in order to fight what they proclaimed a common foe, but always for national honor, and the personal power and aggrandizement of their ruler, their King.

The religious element, not the true one, but a priestcraft, has taken no small part in the drama and has always tried to keep up prejudices between men. In fact, it is very difficult to trace if they were not a stronger factor to create and foment enmity among men, and have done far more toward it than the warriors or the statesmen. The greatest persecutions were inaugurated when paganism was in its downfall and monotheism came in power. The pagan warrior was more tolerant than the believer in Jehovah, the one God. Alexander the Great never interfered with the conquered race in their God worship, and even the Romans allowed the Jews to worship Jehovah, and never compelled them to worship the Gods of the Olympus. It is true that the Romans persecuted the early Christians, but not on account of religious belief, but solely that they were communist, denounced wealth and luxury, and therefore interfered with the order of their organized state. But look on the other side to the greatest horror—the slaugh-

tering and banishing of the Jews by the Christians when they came in power, and the destruction of life and property during the Crusades, done solely to establish whether Christ or Mohammed were the true prophets. The wars during the Reformation, the religious wars in France and England, are all monuments of the period when men hated each other on account of religious belief. During the Crusades the Christian warriors came with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, and the Mohammedans with the Koran and the same weapon, and both forgetting that the two Bibles contained the passage: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

In our social structure we find three important features:

1. The religious, sometimes called at present the "ethical," appealing to the emotional or spiritual instinct in man, in order to inspire him with high and noble ideas, so as to lead a pure and good life.

2. The political, which deals principally with the construction and direction of State affairs.

3. The economic, relating only to the national welfare of the nation.

The political and economic features can, and should work jointly together, but never allow the religious one to enter their domain.

For ages mankind has struggled and tried to become free and independent, and while absolute individual liberty is an impossibility, existing only in the minds of the vicious and anarchistic, we have partly succeeded in destroying the one power in our religious and political system.

There is no longer the power in a civilized state for one man to command and compel the masses what they must believe or not; how to worship their God, or what religious ceremonies they must comply with; nor has the King or Emperor, with the exception of Russia, the power to make or unmake laws, without consulting the voice and vote of the people. But in our economic conditions we are drifting away every day from independence to dependence, from freedom to slavery. If our economic conditions were properly and scientifically conducted, we would always be independent, but never slaves. One hundred years ago the mechanic who had learned a trade was assured that he could have employment as long as he kept his health and strength. To-day even the most skillful worker who has spent years to learn and perfect himself in his trade is frozen out of employment by the machine which can be operated by an unskilled laborer, very often by a boy or a girl. So he finds himself in his declining years without a job.

Looking over the pages of our religious history we find a large number of men who, while preaching the kingdom of God, also proclaimed and worked for a brotherhood of humanity, and grand men like Moses, Isaiah, Jesus, and many others have made their names immortal. We find also eminent statesmen, from Plato down to Thomas Jefferson, who tried to get political freedom for men. But the economic question received very little attention. Political economy and social science were unknown, while crude in its infancy and Utopian in its ideas, it gives us to-day the only solution of that difficult problem of how the true State should be constructed, and that men can have only religious and political freedom if they are economically free, and the struggle for existence brought to that point that any man who desires to work can earn sufficient to support himself and family in ease and with comfort, and should he through age, sickness, or

other infirmities not be able to work any longer, that the State should support him. Like the soldier who receives a pension because he has fought for his country, so should the worker be pensioned for the work he has done to build up the state and the wealth he has helped to accumulate.

The last century has given us great men working on the economic problem, none greater than Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lasalle, Frederick Engels and William Morris, and yet the best work was done by labor unions themselves. Labor organizations alone have helped to eliminate creed, race and national prejudices. Their motto is: "An injury to one is the concern of all." I know of no labor association to-day which will deny admittance to a man because he is a Jew, a Mohammedan, a Catholic, or a Protestant, and again of none which will accept him as a member because he is of French, German, or English birth, nor of any, with only a few exceptions, because he is white or colored.

Adolph Smith was the correspondent of several English papers at the International Workingmen's Convention in 1899, and hear what he says:

"I never met a set of delegates, men coming from French, German, and English Labor Unions, fraternizing so strongly together, and while they differed in their ideas as to the means of bettering their conditions, they worked in harmony together. There were no words from the French delegates that Alsace and Lorraine should be taken back from Germany, nor any glorification from the Germans because France had been conquered and those provinces added to their fatherland. To me this was a new revelation. I found these delegates not as the newspapers so often describe them, as labor fakirs and beer and whiskey drinkers, but an intelligent and educated class of men."

Several years ago, while on a visit to an assembly of Knights of Labor in Baltimore, a colored man got up and stated that while living in the South they called him a "nigger" and in the North a "coon" but in his union the members called him "brother."

Mr. McHugh, while in Philadelphia trying to organize the longshoremen, stated that in Liverpool before the men had a union the vessel owners would divide the men into gangs and put the Scotch in one place and the Irish in another part of the vessel. The boss would then tell the Irish that the Scotch were doing the best and quickest work, and the Scotchmen that the Irishmen were doing the best work, so that each would bend all their efforts to outstripping the others, and after work was over they had frequent fights. After they had formed a union the story would no longer work, as the men, coming together in their meetings, had "tumbled" to the game.

Before the miners in the coal regions had formed a union, there were frequent fights between the Italians and the Hungarians, the Polish and Lithuanians. The Italians called the Hungarians "Huns" and the Hungarians retaliated by calling the Italians "Hides." To-day fights are of rare occurrence. The men come together and adopt as their motto, "No more Huns, no more Hides, but union men."

The Anti-Semitic movement in Germany, brought on by the Protestant Church and encouraged by Bismarck, as well as the May laws aimed at the Catholics, have been defeated and pushed to the rear by the Socialist Party, and a short time ago Herr Bebel, the leader of that party, made the remark in the

Reichstag that "anti-Semitism was the statesmanship of stupid and ignorant boys or knaves."

Against the anti-Semitic movement brought on in France and headed by royalists, the military men of the old regime and the Jesuits, the Socialist Party protested and were the first to demand justice for Dreyfus. I could go on and place before the readers of the *Journal* a great many more examples, but I think I have made out a strong case to prove that Labor Associations are the remedy to overcome race, creed and national prejudices.—J. R., in *Journal of the Knights of Labor*.

First Anniversary Celebration

The Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., celebrated its first anniversary on the evening of March 3d, with a large crowd in attendance, including some invited guests, and all enjoyed themselves to their hearts content. We had a very good program—music, speeches and recitations—winding up with a splendid supper prepared by the members and their wives and daughters. We were much pleased with the success of the entertainment and feel greatly encouraged to press on with the good work in improving our condition and that of our fellow-men.

Our Local Union was organized on March 3d, 1902, with 17 charter members; at present we have a membership of 86 in good standing. There are very few non-union carpenters in town, but we hope ere long to add them to our fold.

We have had very little trouble with our contractors and anticipate none in the near future.

With best wishes for the success of our entire Brotherhood, I remain,

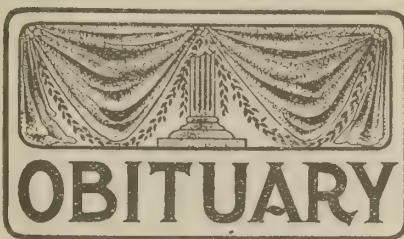
Yours fraternally, R. S.
Mt. Vernon, Ill. Local Union 999.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; C. A. McDonald, 390 Tremont st.
Bramard, Minn.—J. Williams.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block, and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 503 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, James Kirby, 10327 Ave. G.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1818 Walnut st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glen-don Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Port Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
 Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
 Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.
 Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
 Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightoure, 513 Arthur st.
 Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
 Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.
 Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
 Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
 Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
 Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th st.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North.
 Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
 Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 180 a Sanguinet.
 Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.
 Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield ave.
 Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowlers st., Newtonville.
 New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
 New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
 New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
 New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
 New York City (Manhattan)—Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Geo. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops)—Wm. Laste, 63 East End ave.; (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
 New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
 Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.
 Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
 Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
 Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.
 Oklahoma, O. T.—C. B. Cooper, 220-222 Broadway.
 Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
 Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
 Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.
 Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 206 Main st.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 349 5th ave., Room 313.
 Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
 Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
 Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.
 Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
 Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
 Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
 Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Buford Building.
 Salt Lake City—R. E. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.
 San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
 Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
 Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
 Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.
 St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. McFarland, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
 St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
 Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
 Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
 Superior, Minn.—G. A. Hunter, 1727 Logan ave., West Superior.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
 Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
 Toledo, O.—H. S. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
 Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
 Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
 Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
 Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.
 Waterbury, Conn.—Stephen A. Dudley, Box 680.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
 Wilmington, Del.—Millard F. Ritchie, 916 Orange st.
 Worcester, Mass.—Jos. Marc-Aurile, 14 Fairmount ave.
 Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 376 Ashburton avenue.

The man who sees nothing but evil in the world should discard his immoral spectacles.



LOCAL UNION 573, Rye, N. Y.
 Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, WM. H. BURGER; and

Whereas, In his death we suffer the loss of a brother who merited and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that a copy be presented to his family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be turned in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. H. K. JONES,
 DAVID GEER,
 DANIEL MORE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1231, Cleveland, O.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, ADAM MILLER, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his wife in her affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Miller as a token of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. R. KARTH,
 N. J. CATES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1092, Haileyville, I. T.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, W. H. SHACKLEFORD; be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to Him who orders all things for the best, we deeply deplore the loss of our brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN B. BALL,
 F. J. MULNIX,
 ISAAC CHANDLER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1193, West Frankfort, Ill.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Builder to call from among us our beloved brother and friend, P. H. GUNTER; and

Whereas, His labors are finished, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a most hearty sympathizer; and

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of our Father, we deeply regret the loss of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page in our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the afflicted family, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. W. PARRISH,
 JAMES N. MCCORMS,
 RUFUS RATHAMEL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1128, Nederland, Tex.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our ranks Bro. GEO. T. JINKS, who departed this life on December 19, 1902; be it

Resolved, That we express our most sincere sympathy with the bereaved parents; and be it further

Resolved, That they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy

be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN P. KISER,
 R. C. GENTRY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connelville, Pa.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Divine Ruler, whose wisdom is beyond question, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, ERNEST V. NELSON; be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his parents in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of fifteen days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be read in two consecutive meetings of our Local Union, that a copy be sent to Sweden to the mother of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to the local papers, for publication.

H. SEARSON,
 JOSEPH F. METZGER,
 ERVIN R. LAYMAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 438, Brookline, Mass.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved fellow workman, JAMES T. GLANCY; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow and trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our Union and a copy, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to the Brookline Chronicle and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LLOYD J. SMITH,
 SWENNEY MCKENSIE,
 J. D. YOUNG, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 123, Iola, Kan.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Master Builder of the Universe to call upon our beloved brother, CHAS. A. ROBINSON, to cease from his labors here; and

Whereas, Although his stay with us has been but a few short months, we deeply deplore his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother, that a copy be presented to his family, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of the daily papers of our city for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

W. M. HARRIS,
 J. W. DEER,
 J. W. RUSH, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 490, Passaic, N. J.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our honorable brother and treasurer, Abraham Bakelaar; be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother in his affliction; may God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother as a token of esteem, a copy furnished our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and our city papers for publication, and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Union.

WM. J. WADE,
 PHILIP BRAIN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 639, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Whereas, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the universe to call Arthur C. Snell from our midst; and

Whereas, His work is completed in this world, he toils no more with his old comrades of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and

Whereas, We feel the loss of a faithful and

honest member, therefore let us view with perfect satisfaction his life; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of the Almighty, we sincerely regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to bereaved widow and friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of sorrow and affliction, and hope that their burden be made light by the Father who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late brother, and that a copy be presented the widow of the deceased; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

AUGUST SOHNS,
 ARCHIE HENDRY,
 ALFRED BOURKE,
 CARROLL DICKY,
 M. B. BAILEY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Whereas, It has been the will of the great Master Builder of the universe to call from our midst our beloved brother, John C. Bell; and

Whereas, His work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interests of unionism, with which he was a hearty sympathizer, therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union tender to the afflicted family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence in this hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page be set apart for these resolutions in our records as a tribute of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN S. BEATTY,
 WM. C. CARPENTER,
 OSCAR SANDHOLM, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 361, Duluth, Wis.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earth to a higher throne the beloved mother of our brother, S. T. Skrove; while in life she was all that a fond and loving mother could be, having the confidence and love of her helpmate and her children, and in passing away she has gone before them to a higher sphere of blessedness; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union extend to our worthy brother and the family our deep sympathy in this their hour of affliction, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of our union, a copy be given to our brother, and a copy sent to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the official paper of our union.

E. F. HELLER,
 J. H. Baker, } Committee.

UNION LOCAL 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, George A. Lewis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Lewis and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. DAVENPORT,
 LESTER WILES, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 369, N. TONAWANDA, N. Y.

Whereas, It has been the will of Almighty God to call from us our beloved brother, Morrice Hughes; and

Whereas, His work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, with which he was a hearty sympathizer, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of Divine Providence, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the afflicted relatives, and one to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

J. GOULD,
 C. W. LORENZ,
 WM. M. MILLER, } Committee.

EXPENDITURES

(Continued from page 13)

Disbursements for February 18th to 28th, 1903

Donation to Marion, Ind.....	\$1,000 00
" " Dallas, Tex.....	1,000 00
Com. to A. W. W. Controversy, Indianapolis.....	
Clark, J. H.....	60 00
Bohnen, Geo. J.....	61 00
Brower, J. H.....	25 00
Potts, J. E.....	25 00
Com. to A. S. of C., N. Y.—	
Forestal, Thos.....	67 00
McFarlane, W. B.....	40 00
Swartz, A. M.....	40 00
Organizing, Investigating, etc.—	
Plunket, J. H., Connecticut.....	81 55
Kent, S. J., Nebraska.....	109 58
Buckley, E., Philadelphia.....	76 95
Cunningham, S. G., Illinois.....	69 24
Henry, W. L., Iowa.....	88 90
Grimes, J. F., Dallas, Tex.....	50 00
Glass, D., Canada.....	37 60
Ogletree, J. P., Southern States	50 00
Gaston, John T., So. Carolina.....	86 30
Biggs, Wm., Southern States.....	93 05
Scott, W. D., Massena, N. Y.....	9 58
White, W. L., Indiana.....	65 72
Prell, W. A., L. U. 1107.....	5 68
McLane, J. M., Denver, Colo.....	44 00
Reichardt, A., Denver, Colo.....	7 50
Workman, Wesley, Ohio.....	28 75
Walz, F. C., Hartford, Conn.....	15 41
Burgess, W. H., South'n States	106 73
La Reaux, A. A., Ohio.....	18 00
Wheeler, P. C., California.....	8 50
Taylor, A. M., Boston, Mass.....	18 40
Smith, E. O., Pacific Coast.....	61 75
Uber, F. J., L. U. 14.....	11 00
Yokom, E. A., L. U. 1345.....	7 30
Skinner, J. L., Morristown, Pa.....	7 85
Baxter, D. W., Dowagiac, Mich.....	9 92
Kelly, Wm. J., Corapolis, Pa.....	15 70
Post, D. A.....	75 00
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	89 90
Livingston, S. H., Atlanta.....	43 00
Beatty, Robert, Brooklyn.....	14 14
General Office—	
Salary and Clerk hire.....	698 32
Postage and stamped envelopes	122 53
Sundries.....	22 54
Telegrams.....	2 16
THE CARPENTER—	
Printing, mailing, etc.....	1,851 33
Special writings.....	30 00
Supplies to Locals—	
Ledgers, Books, Constit'ons, etc.	1,393 25
Seals and Daters.....	17 85
Expressage.....	3 55
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D. (G. P.), trav. ex.....	191 51
Duffy, F. (G. S.), trav. ex.....	37 00
Tax to A. F. of L., January.....	400 00
Moving expenses, on account.....	4 48
Total.....	\$8,498 52

Claims Paid in March, 1903

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1	Wm. C. Wallace (dis.)...	1	\$400.00
2	August Evers.....	1	100.00
3	Mrs Annie Tesley.....	1	50.00
4	Harry Roberts.....	3	200.00
5	Jens Trinnefas.....	7	200.00
6	Cora B. Woodruff.....	7	50.00
7	Andrew Thompson.....	8	200.00
8	Michael Heron.....	8	100.00
9	Sven Svenson.....	10	200.00
10	C. J. Stellen.....	10	200.00
11	Thos. H. Hambleton.....	13	100.00
12	Mrs. Ursula Trefzger.....	14	25.00
13	Sam C. Spear.....	16	200.00
14	Enos T. Williams.....	16	100.00
15	Chas Lambert.....	19	200.00
16	Agnes A. Labrecque.....	19	50.00
17	Daniel A. McDonald.....	22	200.00
18	Emma Spragg.....	22	50.00
19	Vincene Vachuta.....	39	100.00
20	Mrs. Andrew Kirchoff.....	42	50.00
21	E. A. Westphal.....	43	200.00
22	Frank T. Swift.....	43	200.00
23	J. F. Orendorf.....	47	100.00
24	Edward Connor.....	51	200.00
25	Emma Tenmick.....	52	50.00
26	Joseph Pipek.....	54	50.00
27	John Dusing.....	58	50.00
28	Carl H. Walstrom.....	62	200.00
29	Joseph Earle.....	92	200.00
30	Phillis Tolliver.....	92	50.00
31	Joseph Menard.....	96	50.00
32	G. L. Weber.....	98	200.00
33	Francis Conlon.....	109	200.00
34	James Dunn.....	109	200.00
35	Blodie Desrochers.....	111	50.00
36	Mrs. John M. Garvey.....	111	50.00
37	Mary A. Gillette.....	125	50.00
38	Thomas Clayton.....	127	200.00
39	O. B. Anderson.....	130	200.00
40	Caroline Theobald.....	141	50.00
41	Herman Westernman.....	142	50.00
42	Joseph Bray.....	151	50.00
43	Thomas B. Shead.....	106	50.00
44	Mary E. Stribzel.....	179	50.00
45	J. M. Brightmeyer.....	186	50.00
46	Morton R. Bliss.....	193	50.00
47	Irving Clark.....	211	200.00
48	Frank S. Frederick.....	211	200.00
49	Mary Deily.....	211	25.00
50	Mrs. Sarah Airey.....	240	50.00
51	Stewart Davey.....	249	50.00
52	Adelia F. Brown.....	268	50.00
53	Anna Margat Robbins.....	277	50.00
Total.....			\$17,222.00

Expulsions

J. S. Fuller, of Local Union 296, Ensley, Ala., has been expelled by that local for embezzlement of funds.

Paul Muller, of Local Union 303, Detroit, Mich., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of funds.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

376	Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
870	Adamsville—L. Smith.
454	Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
	Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75	Birmingham—H. S. True, Box 55.
722	"—C. J. Knowlton, Box 597.
1010	"—(Mill) W. J. Button, 530 S. 20th.
452	Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372	Brighton—C. L. Farley.
1316	Demopolis—(Col.) James Allen.
296	Ensley—J. L. Grosjean, Box 212.
615	Pratt City—L. A. Wilson.
666	Wylam—E. Turman.
670	Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
271	Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
1375	"—J. B. Wampler.
839	Jasper—J. M. Murphy.
312	Montgomery—T. Musslewhite, 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353	"—(Col.) C. H. Thorn.
	Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. B. Morton.
89	"—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053	"—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
92	"—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
1118	"—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
410	Selma—(Col.) H. L. Womock, 303 Duke st.
1007	Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

857	Tucson—R. J. Hassell, 115 Pennington st.
1416	Prescott—Frank Deary, 201 N. Alarcon st

ARKANSAS

1232	Fort Smith—A. E. Bloomberg, 722 N. 11th
1195	Hope—T. C. Crossnoe.
891	Hot Springs—F. Lang, 2d and Ward ave.
595	Jonesboro—M. D. Williams.
690	Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
1356	"—W. L. Terry, 1507 W. 3d st.
366	Mena—J. F. Woodydy, Box 225.
1117	Osceola—J. W. Brown.
576	Pine Bluff—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th ave.
675	"—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
1217	White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

	Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
194	Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
1398	Clovis—R. S. Cartwright, Box 104.
815	Haywards—W. T. Allen.
36	Oakland—Chas. Jacobs, 1836 Grove st.
550	"—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
743	Bakersfield—Geo. Hudson.
642	East Yard Richmond—Geo. Weekwerth.
1040	Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
701	Fresno—C. L. Davis, 428 O st.
354	Gilroy—George W. Slay.
1043	Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
710	Long Beach—A. F. Nichols, Box 443.
	Los Angeles—Secretary District Council,
426	"—J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
382	"—C. M. Stamm, 431 Ruth ave.
1347	"—F. C. Wheeler, 1539 W. 1st st.
844	"—A. J. Ingalls, 1017 Ingraham st.
828	Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
1451	Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
668	Palo Alto—T. H. Hughes.
1376	Oroville—J. V. Braden, Oroville, Butte Co.
769	Pasadena—J. N. Lancoste, 582 Buckeye st.
1414	Pomona—E. E. Bromley.
981	Petaluma—James Butler, 1251 6th st.
1343	Redlands—Frank Hecap, 310 W. State st.
235	Riverside—C. W. Brown, N. Orange st.
586	Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925	Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
1415	Santa Anna—R. F. Foss.
944	Santa Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.	
	San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council,
	L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
483	"—Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
304	"—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616	"—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
1082	"—Frank Stradling, 915 1/2 Market.
22	"—N. L. Wandall, 927 Mission st.
95	"—Peter Means, Apollo Hall, 810 Pacific ave.
423	"—J. C. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
766	"—(Mill) C. A. Kinnear, 3317 Army.
316	San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262	"—(Mill) G. W. Coneable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162	San Mateo—L. Huyck.
1400	San Monica—H. Rowland, Ocean Park.
1140	San Pedro—J. R. Howerton.
35	San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
1062	Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
829	Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, 375 Ocean st.
751	Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, Box 83.
266	Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
1295	Tonawine—W. Cole.
180	Vallejo—Harry Chance, 1302 Colusa st.
771	Watsonville—R. B. Woodworth.

CANADA

1204	Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
498	Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799	Brockville, Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
1055	Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—H. Corcoran, Bx. 89.
1006	Chatham, Ont.—James Leak.
1325	Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell.
796	Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012	Frank, J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.

1216	Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
727	Glance Bay, N. S.—D. McIsaac.
529	Gresawood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
663	Geoph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie, 105 London road.
83	Halifax, N. S.—Robert Hemming, Chebucto road, Leahyville.
18	Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249	Kingston, Ont.—W. J. Veale, Frontinac st.
1240	Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
817	Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
71	Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
134	Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
1084	"—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
1127	"—(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
1244	"—Jesse Lodge, 186 Ryde st.
524	Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713	Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
674	Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas
672	Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
618	Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
1168	Port Colborne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Hum-berstone.
730	Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester.
1301	Sarnia, Ont.—Henry J. Simmerman, Box 665.
1169	Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507
1152	Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367
761	Sorel, Quebec—Adelard Levigny, Box 527
38	St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
108	St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919	St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
1160	St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
560	Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943	Sydney, N. S.—G. C. McGlashing.
27	Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
1408	Toronto Jct., Ont.—J. Mole, 125 Clendman ave.
1320	Truro, N. S.—J. D. McKay, Brunswick st.
617	Vancouver, B. C.—E. J. Moore.
1490	Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyon, Box 37.
553	Berlin, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969	Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689	Windsor, Ont.—C. Hall, 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343	Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
1201	Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

264	Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
489	Canon City—C. J. Stawkey, 701 Rudd ave.
417	Colorado City—E. Martin, Box 761.
515	Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
	Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547	"—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
55	Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475	Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
1340	Fort Collins—W. Golden, 301 S. Sherwood
1396	Golden—P. O. Unger.
244	Grand Junction—F. M. Deihl, 317 S. 6th st.
850	Leadville—E. E. Kirchoff, 213 E. 3d st.
1394	Longmont—C. O. Porter.
681	Loveland—Geo. W. Wagner, Box 182.
362	Pueblo—M. L. Todd, 2514 3d ave.
832	Salida—C. E. Holland.
1257	Silverton—J. W. Bunker, Box 104.
267	Telluride—R. M. Dutton.
1173	Trinidad—J. H. Roberts, 536 Park st.
584	Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

995	Beauford—Geo. A. Farnham.
115	Bristol—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952	Bridgeport—C. H. Peck, 323 Summer st.
927	Danbury—M. L. Barber, 11 Lake ave.
623	Danielson—Van R. Andrews.
127	Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
647	Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
196	Greenwich—F. K. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
43	Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
920	Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 58 Charles st.
804	Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97	New Britain—E. V. Morse.
79	New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, 19 Arch st.
133	New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
1172	"—Den. E. Gallagher, 61 Crystal av.
1005	New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
137	Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
746	Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
818	Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
1119	Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
757	South Manchester—J. McCarty, 74 Olcott.
210	Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
234	Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216	Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
1341	Unionville—Arthur Graham.
260	Waterbury—N. J. Engelke, 31 Meadow st.
825	Willimantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
583	Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

422	Dover—Oliver C. Hayes.
626	Wilmington—H. S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st
1526	"—(Mill.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
190	"—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
884	"—R. M. Clift, 612 I st., N. W.
1103	"—(Mill) L. C. Golladay, 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.

FLORIDA

	Jacksonville—Secretary District Council,
	C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224	" —(Col.) C. F. Davis, Box 90.
605	" —A. C. MacNeill, 509 W. Adams st.
627	" —J. H. Balster, 1516 Florida av.
655	Key West—N. F. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
1137	" —A. B. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
993	Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
74	Pensacola—John D. Rendall, 4 W. Chase.
107	" —(Col.) W. H. Walls, 102 S. Tarra- gona st.
864	St. Augustine—Jens. Jensen, 63 Hypolita.
1421	" —M. Nelson, 48 Charlotte.
531	St. Petersburg—M. Morse.
420	Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 23 Coustads street.
696	" —F. Pimbley, Box 111.
819	West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.

GEORGIA

- 1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, 72 Washington st.
 1360 Americus—H. C. Bell, 317 Hampton st.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 "—(Cars) E. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
 329 "—John Chambers, 47 Plum st.
 439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 "—(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
 1391 "—(Cabinet Makers) J. T. Newborn, 138 Rockwell st.
 283 Augusta—A. T. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th.
 1228 "—(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
 1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865 "—Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
 793 Gainesville—W. J. Wane.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
 654 "—O. C. Morgan, 617 Adams st.
 1390 Newman—J. C. Taylor.
 411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 256 "—W. W. Smith, Box 251.
 318 "—(Col.)—G. G. Green, 1311 Montgomery st.
 1445 Tifton—W. R. White.
 261 Valdosta—B. Lyons, 519 Jackson st.
 1389 "—(Col.) J. W. Dowdy, 302 Wisconsin Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—S. K. Nawaa, Box 611,

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham, Box 193.
 635 Boise City—G. E. Dye, 214 N. 13th st.
 220 Wallace—H. K. Helbostad.
 1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
 788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
 1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton.
 916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, 151 Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Geo. Hegener.
 433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
 1473 "—George Christ, West A st.
 975 Benton—J. H. Mundell.
 63 Bloomington—J. H. Roder, 602 N. Center.
 894 Cairo—T. A. Mansfield, 3605 Washington ave.
 1530 "—(Col.)
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—H. Huffmaster.
 293 Canton—J. H. Ellis, 564 E. Ash st.
 841 Carbondale—S. M. McGuire, 318 E. Oak st.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
 1081 Carlyle—W. Crause.
 588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
 367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 310 Wheaton av.
 518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 4 State st.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
 10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13 "—Frank Pieters, 425 W. Park ave.
 21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62 "—(Englewood) J. A. Julien, 5750 Carpenter st.
 70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—(Moreland) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—Jens Jensen, 713 W. North ave.
 199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
 416 "—C. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn av.
 419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
 434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
 504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 59 Edgmont avenue.
 521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W Division st.
 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chillicothe—W. B. Steiner.
 1418 Clinton—R. M. Arnold, West White st.
 204 Coffeen—W. H. Snyder.
 295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
 1191 Coulterville—Elmer Garvin.
 269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
 742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
 928 Divernon—J. C. Wall, Box 141.
 790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
 1439 Dwight—Simon Johansen.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
 169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois ave.
 697 "—(Stairs and Mill) H. J. Shircliff, 614 Josephine ave.
 903 "—D. Grines, Ronshow place.
 378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
 480 Freeburg—Otto Rickert.
 719 Freeport—H. H. Hinceline, Douglas ave.
 1449 Galatia—E. T. Wills.
 1087 Galena—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
 1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
 178 Goreville—L. J. Albright.
 669 Harrisburg—Isaac M. Allen, Box 282.
 505 Havana—John Dwyer.
 581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
 461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
 904 Jacksonville—Geo. James, 736 North st.
 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—S. A. Hyre, Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
 154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Klamundy—John W. Allen.

- 250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
 336 La Salle—W. E. Timmons, 736 Wright st.
 568 Lincoln—F. Dalzell, Chicago and Tremont.
 505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Felner, 820 Chestnut.
 633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marion—Frank Woodside.
 789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
 1037 Marselles—E. E. Covell.
 765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerdt, Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—J. B. Phelps, 210 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder, Box 229.
 241 Moline—J. C. Fuller, Box 267.
 1261 Monmouth—A. A. Lawry.
 1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers, Box 612.
 280 Mt. Olive—K. Beyer.
 999 Mt. Vernon—A. E. Frost, 404 E. Harrison.
 604 Murphboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
 582 Odia—C. B. Van Percook.
 1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
 1478 Olney—Jno. N. Shephard, Box 502.
 661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—John Hunt, Box 49.
 648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.
 1334 Paris—W. A. Thompson, 309 Kimble st.
 644 Pekin—F. P. Heffenstein, 1014 Henrietta.
 183 Peoria—W. B. Miller, 1030 N. Monroe st.
 733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
 195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
 728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 Princeton—John A. Read, N. 4th st.
 189 Quincy—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 302.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, Ladd, Ill.
 1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
 479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
 16 Springfield—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.
 631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
 156 Staunton—C. F. Kruse.
 696 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
 495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1004 S. Bloomington st.
 1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
 807 Toluca—S. L. Wells, Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—G. S. Heffley.
 1338 Utica—Sam. B. Schmieding.
 1163 Viriden—Fred G. Becker.
 448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
 1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger, Box 46.
 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
 352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—J. W. Boyce.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, 530 E. Cherry.
 694 Booneville—W. T. Kelly.
 431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
 1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordsville—A. B. West, 307 W. Main.
 1454 Danville—Jack McLouli.
 946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
 998 Dugger—Richard Shepler, Box 25.
 565 Elkhart—Geo. Pimbley, 410 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A. st.
 90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
 1465 Frankfort—Harry Foley, 609 W. Walnut.
 1402 Franklin—Wm. Jenkins, 981 W. Jefferson.
 232 Ft. Wayne—L. DeGrange, 3531 Piqua av.
 859 French Lick—J. B. Hawk.
 1350 Garrett—Sam. M. Noel, Garrett City.
 160 Gas City—I. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—M. C. Ulerly, 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—James Douglas.
 Hammond—Secretary of District Council, H. B. Baster, 488 Towle st.
 599 "—W. W. Dicks, 632 Hoffman st.
 1110 East Chicago—P. Kanskiel.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—E. C. Brown.
 213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 1429 Huntington—Martin Ertle, 162 Poplar.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
 1003 "—P. H. Ringolds, 1905 Jefferson st.
 1460 "—J. Kirch, 1805 Union st.
 1529 "—J. W. Cherry, 1553 W. New York st.
 909 Jasoaville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
 533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
 1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 511 Wall st.
 1485 La Porte—John C. Bauman, 1110 Scott st.
 487 Linton—W. S. Pates.
 808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
 365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
 1238 Michigan City—R. T. Hill, 218 Pine st.
 592 Muncie—D. M. Winters, 535 Sharkey st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 445 New Castle—L. Pennell, 221 S. 24th st.
 1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
 932 Peru—John W. Taylor, 565 W. 3d st.
 1367 "—(Mill) J. Dreher, 158 E. 8th st.
 619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
 935 Princeton—J. T. Davidson, 328 Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
 413 Rushville—W. Wollung, 340 Jackson st.
 1071 Seymour—M. D. Deputy, 205 S. Vine st.
 1435 Shelbyville—Oliver Burrell, Colescott st.
 806 South Bend—W. H. Stahly, 159 Penn'a av.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
 205 Terre Haute—A. E. Saltzman, 1709 Poplar.
 358 Tipton—F. M. Rooe.
 1357 Valparaiso—D. L. Mathews, 93 Franklin.
 658 Vincennes—B. Yenowine, 6th & Browlette.
 812 "—M. St. Tromater, 514 Claresson.
 598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
 1337 Warsaw—W. L. Stewart, Box 747.
 1076 Washington—James Ramsey, Jr.
 1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
 1359 Bokchito—T. J. Baker.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
 1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, Box 731.
 1092 Haileyville—L. S. Harding, Box 94.
 1417 Hugo—J. E. Stonford.
 1072 Muskogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 314.
 986 South McAlester—C. W. Barton, S. McAlester.
 1276 Wilberton—A. McMurty, Box 212.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Theo. Lehmann, 1311 N. Oak.
 308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
 597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
 772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
 611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
 364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
 Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 "—W. Peterson, 528 W. 2d st.
 1272 "—W. H. Hitchcock, 1034 E. 14th.
 106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
 426 "—(Mill) E. Johnson, 606 S. E. 4th st.
 678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1096 W. Boone st.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
 1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, Monroe st.
 1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
 1116 Newton—W. Sparks.
 1508 Oelwein City—N. F. Hodgdon.
 1034 Oskaloosa—J. A. Harriman, 415 Bav. W.
 767 Ottumwa—C. W. Cutler, 1215 West st.
 879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 948 Sioux City—M. C. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
 552 Waterloo—W. C. Bickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas, 121 Kansas av.
 1404 Cherryvale—Robert Wooldridge, E. 6th.
 1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
 1224 Emporia—E. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.
 1198 Independence—J. J. Konz.
 123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
 1342 Junction City—C. E. Turner.
 138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
 458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—G. McCauley, 217½ N. 5th.
 1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
 561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
 1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
 158 Topeka—R. M. Vanzant, Box 30.
 1459 "—J. A. Jessop, 822 W. 5th st.
 1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 409 N. Blaine st.
 201 Wichita—W. B. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
 1183 Winfield—Mr. Phillips.

KENTUCKY

- 472 Ashland—W. B. Pelphry.
 684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
 725 Bowling Green—H. C. Cox.
 641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
 785 "—J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
 937 Fulton—J. H. Culin.
 861 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 442 Hopkinsville—Jas. Western, 1006 E. 7th.
 1463 Kuttawa—J. A. Hanson.
 1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.
 Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Mike Guelda, 1503 Hull st.
 103 "—C. J. Phillips, 2428 Rowan st.
 214 "—(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 East Chestnut st.
 1369 "—Edward Stone.
 1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
 698 Newport—J. Sexton, 9th and Patterson.
 809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
 559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
 1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
 1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

- 1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 111 15th st.
 1225 "—W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
 874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth.
 1057 Lake Charles—E. L. Prewett.
 868 Monroe—E. W. Anderson, 710 Washington st.
 758 "—(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
 1494 Natchitoches—E. J. Starkins.
 1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.
 76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
 397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
 Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 "—James Cannon, Box 261.
 764 "—P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
 1279 "—D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.

MAINE

- 914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
 621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
 1259 Gardner—G. A. Jaquith, 76 Spring st.
 407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—A. H. Parker, 254 Brackett.
 1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
 1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
 787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
 348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

- 1126 Annapolis—H. S. Crawford, West st. ext'd.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 090 "—G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
 29 "—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
 44 "—(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
 1315 "—Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
 1358 "—H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.
 1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.
 1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
 1351 Havre de Grace—John C. Baker.
 1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wilcomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

- 395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
 1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.

- Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont street.
 33 "—D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
 954 "—M. Umaus, 113 Brighton st.
 1096 "—(Floor Layers) A. H. Bowers, 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 "—R. Krivier, 2097 Washington st., Roxbury.
 889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
 438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowly, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
 1424 Charlestown—S. V. McNeil, 376 Maverick st., B. Boston.
 443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
 386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
 218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
 780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
 625 Malden—P. A. Leslie.
 959 Mattapan—J. J. Orman, B. Mattapan.
 1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
 624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
 858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 55 Boynton st.
 1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
 892 Dedham—R. Carleton, 22 Church st.
 1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
 1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
 223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
 1305 "—(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Ames.
 778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
 860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.
 1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
 930 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
 910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
 1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
 782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
 1292 Hamilton—T. H. Woodward, Wenham Dp.
 82 Haverhill—E. A. Hunt.
 424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
 Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
 390 "—D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
 656 "—Harry Hawkins, 646 East st.
 400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
 802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Park av.
 551 "—Frank Provencal, 451 Broadway.
 790 Lenox—F. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
 49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
 688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
 1041 "—M. L. Delano, 83 Vine st.
 962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
 988 Marlboro—Wilfred Bonin, Church st.
 Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
 777 Medford—C. R. Colluppy, 1196 Broadway, Somerville.
 831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
 885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
 991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.
 762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
 846 Revere—Lawrence Brown, 53 Payson st.
 67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
 629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
 862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 off John st., Reading.
 938 West Roxbury—M. B. Bryant, 4368 Washington st.
 821 Winthrop—G. Livenstone, 314 Hermon.
 867 Winthrop—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
 847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
 693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
 1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
 989 Newburyport—G. W. Henderson, 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtownville.
 275 "—Henry Jonah, 173 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 680 Newton Centre—James Vachor, 16 Albion.
 708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.
 193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
 351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.
 North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
 878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—G. B. McKee.
 924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
 888 Salem—J. H. Reed, Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
 866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
 444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
 1197 Saugus—Brainerd Perkins, 21 Johnson st., B. Saugus.
 861 Southbridge—Henry Page.
 Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, A. G. Hurd, 11 Wilbraham av.
 96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 48 Keith st.
 177 "—W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.
 685 Chicopee—Frank Blanchette, 238 School.
 1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
 1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 41 Kilton st.
 540 Waltham—O. C. Dodge, 4 Grove st.
 1227 "—F. J. Flynn, 33 Calvary st.
 1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
 823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
 979—Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
 1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
 Worcester—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Vino.
 23 "—J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
 408 "—(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
 720 "—(Swedish) Nels Erickson, 151 Vernon st.
 877 "—(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
 1122 Houghton—Joseph Kieler, Hancock, Mich.
 1310 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.
 651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.
 1226 Marquette—Aug. Peterson, 349 6th st.
 958 Marquette—John Bloom, 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—Louis F. Rivard, Box 285.
 1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
 173 Muskegon—A. L. Johnson, Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—O. B. Taylor, 15 Bourdon st.
 609 Onaway—L. L. Foye.
 1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
 791 Petosky—J. R. Hernley, 303 Sheridan av.
 1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centre st.
 585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334 "—A. Kondal, 510 N. 13th st., E. S.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
 1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
 226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
 814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
 1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

1385 Albert Lea—L. H. Hassing.
 Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council,
 B. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st.,
 Duluth, Minn.
 361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
 951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 1012 Kingwood.
 1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquin.
 992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.
 Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council,
 L. E. Bennett, 408 S.
 7 "—J. Franzen, 36 S. 6th st.
 548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman,
 415 W. 26th st.
 980 Rochester—J. Koening.
 930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½
 ave., S. St. Cloud.
 957 Stillwater—John Zengerle, 607 S. 4th st.
 87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland av.
 307 Winona—B. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—C. B. Stringer.
 1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
 1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Waller.
 824 Jackson—E. C. Mores.
 466 Meridian—W. R. Bunyard, Box 28.
 1366 "—(Col.) J. C. Payne, 1322 35th av.
 970 Vicksburg—(Col.) T. B. King, Box 198.
 1047 "—Frank Curtis, Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
 1303 California—P. M. Hall.
 566 Charleston—F. G. Withers.
 1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
 1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Calhoun st.
 922 Farmington—L. A. Short, Box 209.
 721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
 1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
 607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
 945 Jefferson City—L. A. Korn, 102 Cenere st.
 311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 2012 Pearl st.
 4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
 48 Kirksville—B. E. Sees, 801 E. Jefferson.
 1329 Kirkwood—Peter C. Bopp, Box 153.
 1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 73.
 934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.
 1434 Moberly—L. L. Watkins, 115 S. Williams.
 1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
 1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
 760 Nowinger—Albert Bartlett, Box 226.
 1049 Poplar Bluff—I. D. De Lapp.
 978 Springfield—H. Tingler, cor. Grant and Mt. Vernon.
 110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, 2717 Patee st.
 St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman,
 703 N. 15th st.
 5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
 45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
 47 "—(Ger.) Paul Wilms, 3617 South Broadway.
 73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
 257 "—G. W. Webb, 1820 N. Grand av.
 578 "—D. T. Curl, 4031 Finney av.
 1100 "—Adolph Riek, 2218 Gaine st.
 1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
 1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, 301 Shauklin av.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
 112 Butte City—W. O'Brien, Box 623.
 286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 112 N. 14th.
 923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
 153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
 911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
 1302 Lewiston—John A. Bitler.
 1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
 816 Lethbridge—Charles Perry.
 28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
 744 Red Lodge—George Devine.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—Thomas Irvine, 1525 Ella st.
 1501 Columbus—Chas. Wurdeman, Box 542.
 1433 Fairburg—George Vickers.
 1386 Grand Island—E. F. Bruce, 315 W. 10th.
 1113 Lincoln—Edward Acott, 1234 A st.
 1306 "—S. R. Hall, 936 N. 24th st.
 1332 "—(Mill) C. W. Axtell, 345 N. 27th.
 960 Nebraska City—W. Lambert, 1912 1st Course.
 427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
 279 South Omaha—C. M. Williamson, 827 N 17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—Pat Shea, 111 Commercial Row.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Claremont—Alba Town.
 538 Concord—A. J. Williams, 18 School st.
 1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 4 Baker st.
 1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carboneau.
 1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.
 931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
 579 Nashua—A. W. Tyte, 27 Walnut st.
 921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibird st.
 1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
 750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
 432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 130 S. Tennessee av.
 811 Atlantic Highlands—R. Lewis, Box 208.
 1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
 1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, Asbury Park.
 880 Bernardsville—Geo. E. Haley.
 121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East av.
 1489 Burlington—John M. Shull, 213 W. Union.
 20 Camden—C. Wolverton, 901 Bideman av.
 1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller, Box 477.
 594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
 1443 Englewood—Gilbert A. Faurot.
 941 East Orange—A. Durrie, 59 S. 15th st.
 519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.
 1253 Gladstone—Geo. Philhower, Peapack.
 1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
 265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
 57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 1087 Springfield av.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
 391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
 467 "—(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean av., Jersey City.
 299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 589 23d st., West New York.
 139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw av.
 118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
 282 "—Wm. Hafeman, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
 482 "—J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
 564 "—Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock av., Jersey City Heights.
 157 "—(Stairs) W. Mildenberge, 159 Hancock av.
 1453 "—Adney P. Post, 171 Wallington.
 383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
 486 "—C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
 1374 Keyport—Samuel Stryker.
 151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
 1058 Madison—J. F. Keating, 16 Myrtle av.
 305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
 429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
 638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
 1373 "—Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.
 119 "—S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
 120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Westcott st.
 148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly av.
 306 "—A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
 723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
 1209 "—(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.
 1297 New Brunswick—M. Doyle, 168 Throop av.
 1124 Newton—G. M. Matlock, 41 Sparta av.
 349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.
 Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th av.
 325 "—S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton av.
 1036 "—Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.
 345 "—(Mill) J. Barbour, 19 Garfield av.
 490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
 1157 "—Paul Markewitz, 22 4th st.
 65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
 399 Phillipsburg—L. R. Fisher, 602 S. Main.
 842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.
 1156 Point Pissant—A. S. Farr.
 781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
 1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Sewing, 56 Wallace.
 1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock, Box 395.
 455 Somerville—B. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
 1392 South Amboy—Howard Bright.
 1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
 961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
 31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.
 Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
 167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
 687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
 330 New Orange—W. A. Burnett, 23 Grant av., Roselle Park.
 155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
 537 Rahway—F. C. Hulbert, 102 Main st.
 1236 Washington—M. H. Dupue, 89 W. Johnston st.
 320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
 620 Vineland—J. E. Burgess, 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—W. M. Courtney, Box 43.
 1319 Albuquerque—James J. Votaw, 114 N. 2d.
 645 East Las Vegas—R. Bedford, 111½ 11th st.
 1362 Portales—A. J. Stuart.
 511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 755.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
 274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
 659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman
 1446 "—D. E. Joy, 928 Broadway.
 270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
 6 Amsterdam—A. L. Broeffie, 178 W. Main.
 453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
 614 Baldwinville—Joseph McCarthey.
 1321 Ballston Spa—J. N. Hutchins, Box 734.
 24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
 233 Binghamton—E. S. Nicholson, 168 Bethoven st.
 1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.
 Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted
 24 Arnold st.
 9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front av.
 132 "—(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.
 355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
 374 "—E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson av.
 440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland av.
 1345 "—A. F. Koepnick, 70 Olmsted.
 1377 "—Andrew Falk, 567 Tonawanda.
 502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
 1437 Canastota—H. O. Evans, Box 304.
 1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
 368 Clayton—J. A. Perry.
 99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
 1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
 491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
 700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
 1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 15 Elm st.
 503 Depew—A. Kupprecht, Lancaster.
 649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
 466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
 532 Elmira—A. Evans, 346 Irvine pl.

323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
 673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
 754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
 187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
 229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
 1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut
 1107 Gloversville—W. C. Cottrell, 10 Hamilton
 1030 Gouverneur—J. R. Wilson.
 1309 Gowanda—Frank S. Parker, Box 40.
 380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 445 N. Prospect st.
 1223 Hicksville—L. I. D. Kessler, Westbury.
 1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.
 1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, Box 800, Frankfort, Herkimer Co.
 149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
 357 Islip, L. I.—Jacob S. Petty, Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
 603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 1268 Johnstown—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison av.
 251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton av.
 516 Lindenhurst—John Wensick, Box 16.
 591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 16 High st.
 289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.
 543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
 1438 Massena—L. D. Watson.
 574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 1263 Millbrook—Miram S. Tripp.
 1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
 646 Newark—Chas. E. Seider, Church st.
 301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. B. Martin, 51 Warren.
 42 "—J. Gagan, 50 Walnut st.
 718 "—Fred Simpson, 94 Church st.
 New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 "—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
 51 "—K. McLean, 236 E. 123d st.
 56 "—(Floor Layers) A. B. Schilling, 517 E. 83d st.
 64 "—W. T. Ryan, 306 E. 33d st.
 200 "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
 240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington av.
 285 "—Gus Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
 340 "—D. Vanderbeck, Harrington park
 375 "—(Ger.) Hy Orland, 354 E. 85th.
 382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
 457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
 468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett av., Jersey City, N. J.
 476 "—James T. Kelly, 2 Marshal st., Metropolitan, L. I.
 497 "—(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.
 509 "—T. McQueen, 271 E. 78th st.
 513 "—(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
 575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle av., Bronx.
 707 "—(Fr. Can.) Ernest Lamarre, 668 E. 138th st.
 715 "—Chas. Camp, 114 Bradhurst av.
 724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774 "—J. T. Nitke, 456 W. 20th st.

Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, O. J. Henry, 57 Butler st., B'lyn.
 12 "—T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 332 Hamburg av., Brooklyn.
 109 "—E. Tobin, 502 Schenck av., B'lyn.
 126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor.
 147 "—Geo. Spuler, 306 Grant av.
 175 "—R. F. Ellison, 727 Monroe st.
 247 "—W. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
 258 "—M. Spence, 211 Plaski st.
 291 "—(Ger.) F. Forster, 1057 Flushing av., Brooklyn.
 381 "—E. French, 14 Kane Place.
 451 "—W. Carroll, 688 Classon av.
 471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.
 639 "—August Sohns, 166 53d st.
 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Maak, 357 Linden st.
 1425 "—Emil Zwerg, Newman's Flats, Long Island.

"—Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, C. Schrat, 2023 Arthur av.
 387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d av.
 464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1036 Stebbins av.
 478 "—C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt av.
 40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 15 Ackerman st.
 172 "—Westchester—J. E. Pettit, Elliott av., Throgs Neck.
 212 "—Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln av.
 493 "—W. T. Wood, 37 Stevens av.
 593 "—Williamsbridge—C. Modder, 12 4th st.

"—Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Otis D. McKay, Box 53, Inwood, L. I.
 906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—John Oliver, Box 142.
 640 College Point, L. I.—P. Garrol, Jr., 52 14th.
 507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
 81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central av.
 714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
 1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Bricksen, Box 267.
 907 Great Neck, L. I.—W. H. Ryan, Box 33.
 613 Jamaica, L. I.—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
 34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
 983 Freeport, L. I.—H. E. Van Wicklen.
 601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.
 128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Huy.
 901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Thos. Tettill, 65 Oakley av., Ozone Park, L. I.
 324 Woodside, L. I.—Charles Chrous.

Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
 606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, Columbia st., West Brighton.
 567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
 1388 Tottenville, S. I.—W. F. Gibson, Great Kills, S. I.
 322 Niagara Falls—J. P. Bell, 1414 18th st.
 1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
 369 No. Tonawanda—W. M. Miller, 47 Bryant.
 1377 No. Buffalo—J. Schreiner, 269 Sycamore.
 310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.
 474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 1354 Ogdensburg—C. A. Sharp, 41 Covington.
 101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling av.
 546 Olean—M. A. Foster, Box 32.
 1243 Oneida—Julian P. Carter, 21 Cherry st.
 447 Ossining—D. B. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.

747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
 163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
 996 Pean Van—Evert Brown.
 1407 Perry—Eugene Stanton, Box 309.
 1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erler.
 77 Portchester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.
 1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Setonket, L. I.
 1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.
 203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quaterman, 113 North Hamilton st.
 Rochester—Secretary of District Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
 72 "—B. F. Lawn, 81 Glasgow st.
 179 "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231 "—Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.

1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
 573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Railroad av.
 1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pan, 36 Lacrosse st.
 600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
 1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard, 33 York av.
 412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
 146 Schenectady—Menzo Davis, 1009 Albany.
 963 "—(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av., Scotia.
 835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
 853 Silver Creek—Charles Dittenback.
 Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
 15 "—(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland.
 26 "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
 192 "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

1162 Suffern—J. J. Everson.
 895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
 1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
 78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
 636 "—(Mill) A. Bufe, 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
 918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammill.
 389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley av.
 1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
 278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
 1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.
 337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
 53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
 273 Yonkers—B. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 726 "—Fred. Saarp, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.
 558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
 1331 Durham—J. M. Martin, Box 567.
 1379 Goldsboro—M. D. Henson.
 1432 Greensboro—S. B. Williams, 709 Burton.
 530 Hendersonville—T. S. Williams.
 1422 Morgantown—W. A. Setzer.
 1461 New Bern—(Col.) W. S. Fulcher, 79 Main st., Pavey Town.
 630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
 1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones, Box 311.
 1210 Southport—C. N. Phillips.
 826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
 Wilmington—Sec. D. C., R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell st.
 899 "—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
 915 "—Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.
 1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharp, Jr., Tabor st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

84 Akron—C. J. Peterson, 243 Woster av.
 1139 Alliance—D. F. Scofield, S. Arch.
 539 Ashtabula—C. D. Troop, Rural D. No 1.
 569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
 17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485 Bylesville—J. W. Dilley.
 245 Cambridge—L. H. Henderson, 79 Tomber av.
 1291 Canal Dover—A. Miller, 129 8th st.
 143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden av.
 539 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
 1255 "—C. H. Schremser, 476 Church st.

Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
 2 "—C. A. Quick, Glenway av., Price Hill.
 209 "—(Ger.) Aug. Weiss, 969 Gest st.
 327 "—(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beresford av.
 628 "—Ed. Holle, 4245 Madanthony st.
 664 "—(Stair) Hy. Dunkman, 1339 Pendleton st.
 667 "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 676 "—O. E. Stienle, 175 Warner st.
 692 "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
 11 "—Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
 14 "—Chas. Cousins, 2274 St. Clair st.
 39 "—(Boh.) J. Soukup, 70 Hillman av.
 393 "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
 449 "—(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
 1108 "—Wm. Lipscomb, 2025 Loraine st.
 1231 "—Wm. Roediger, 13 Elmdale st.
 1242 "—(Parquet Floor Dancers) M. Erickson, 105 Fairview st.
 1258 "—W. Vandree 143 Prim st.
 1346 "—(Mill) John Lawless, 34 Myrtle.

College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.
 1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
 61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 494 "—F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
 863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
 525 Coshocoon—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.
 Dayton—Secretary of District Council, C. S. Wenger, 14 Webb st.
 104 "—J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
 346 "—(Ger.) J. Wirth, 151 Fillmore st.
 1132 "—(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So. Wayne av.

1442 Defiance—John Lauer, 218 Union st.
 1009 Delhi—F. Houtman.
 328 East Liverpool—J. T. Mishel, 109 Basil av.
 294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
 1426 Elyria—Geo. E. Mizer, 419 Tremont st.
 822 Findlay—J. B. Alsapach, 1221 Summit st.
 1166 Fremont—B. M. Wolfe, Box 51.
 1237 Galion—J. A. Nungesser.
 637 Hamilton—A. W. Sims, 807 Buckeye st.
 1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
 840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
 86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
 182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
 1423 "—Hamilton Metzger, 353 E. Market st.
 1288 Lisbon—John Morrow.

703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
 854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine, Elm st.
 735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
 1149 Marion—Ray Smith, 676 N. Main st.
 356 Marietta—C. A. Brahier, 627 9th st.
 881 Massillon—Robert Sutterlin, Box 205.
 749 Mount Vernon—F. Harrison, 211 E. Chestnut st.
 136 Newark—S. R. Friscoe, 59 William st.
 1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf, 132 East St. Clair st.
 837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
 404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
 650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, Box 26.
 437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 808 Harvard pl.
 1282 Salem—J. H. Briggs, 1 R st.
 940 Sandusky—Fred Close, 123 Madison st.
 1267 "—(Mill) Oscar Wargowsky, 524 Tiffin ave.
 1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
 1437 Smithfield—Frank Nickerson.
 660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
 186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
 243 Tiffin—J. B. Hosfeld, 339 S. Monroe st.

Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. Bossert, 1117 Delancey, E. Tol.
 25 "—Chas. Andrews, 1314 Hicks st.
 168 "—(Ger.) John Chas, 1029 Page st.
 557 "—H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
 1311 Ulricksville—V. Maurer, Box 591.
 1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 412½ High st.
 1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal, Box 503.
 405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
 1239 Wooster—F. W. Shoap, 94 Nold ave.
 171 Youngstown—H. C. Miley, 820 W. Woodland ave.
 716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
 1431 El Reno—G. W. Peters, Box 567.
 763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
 913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
 985 Hobart—H. E. Johnston, Box 273.
 902 Lawton—W. A. George.

Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council, F. C. Kent, Box 680.
 276 "—Ed. Strouber.
 292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—J. K. Davis.
 917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
 536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, 2815 Baker st.
 1349 Eugene—M. O. Fuller.
 1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
 872 La Grande—T. J. Hughey.
 1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
 1313 Pendleton—Geo. Hamblen, 421 Madison.
 50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, 7 E. 22d st.
 1540 "—J. T. Garnett, 229½ 2d st.
 1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
 1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
 1219 The Dalles—J. S. Hadley.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
 237 "—(Ger.) Edward Knoebel, 1225 Sandusky st.
 135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 513 N. 8th st.
 900 Altoona—D. F. Ritchey.
 1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
 1252 Beltzhoover—C. Kaufman, Mt. Oliver.
 263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, 316 W. 3d st.
 833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
 406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
 773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.
 124 Bradford—N. A. Walker, Maplewood av.
 500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
 813 Carbondale—F. Love, 15 Richmond st.
 1044 Charleroi—Chas. Davis.
 571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Box 1123.
 207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
 1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper, Mendelssohn.
 1401 Clearfield—E. J. Schank.
 845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
 587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
 882 Columbia—Wm. Dussinger, 840 Blunston.
 321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
 1273 Coraopolis—L. B. Moose, Box 288.
 1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
 768 Dorancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
 1099 Downingtown—P. Smedley, E. Down'gt'n.
 580 DuBois—T. C. Graham, 213 Highland st.
 1441 Duquesne—Martin R. Holder, Box 1478.
 239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
 421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
 409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
 185 Falls Creek—B. H. Whitehill.
 682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
 905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
 1387 Girardville—S. Ira Herb.
 462 Greensburg—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 1000 Greenville—A. Bales, 460 N. Main st.
 298 Hanover—O. M. Gates.
 287 Harrisburg—G. F. Daugherty, 1211 North Front st.
 129 Hazleton—Conrad Schott, 304 E. Elm st.
 890 Hazletwood—Jas. A. Watkins, 5504 Sunny-side st., Pittsburgh.
 288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
 1186 Homewood—J. H. Stewart, 7425½ Finance st., Pittsburgh, E. E.
 1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Mengee, Vilas, Pa.
 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley.
 1419 Johnstown—Jas. Williamson, 119 Peter.
 545 Kane—J. O. Delip, 430 Bayard st.
 1381 Kennett Square—W. H. Steiner.
 1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shaffer, Box 191.
 208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
 1364 "—W. Auxer, 540 E. Chestnut.
 677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-town road.

1133 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
 1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
 255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
 827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
 556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
 456 Media—J. W. Manilow.
 752 Minersville—Edw. Motley, Broad Mt'n.
 1033 Monaca—Fred R. Schwartz.
 974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
 711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, 14 S. Market.
 415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
 414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
 246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
 206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.

333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
 897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
 830 Oil City—D. L. Tye, 151 Main st.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
 8 "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
 122 "—(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
 227 "—(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
 238 "—(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
 277 "—Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
 359 "—(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101 Monmouth st.
 463 "—(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
 736 "—J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
 843 "—(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas, 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
 964 "—Chas. Crowders, 721 N. 17th st.
 972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446 S. 47th st.
 1013 "—(Parq. Fl. Layers) J. Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
 1051 "—(Ger. Cabinetmakers) C. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
 1073 "—(Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
 1090 "—H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.

Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
 142 "—H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st., Allegheny City.
 164 "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
 165 "—J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
 202 "—G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st.
 230 "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
 254 "—G. B. Wagner, 4428 Calvin st.
 385 "—E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
 402 "—(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st., S. S.

401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
 997 Pottstown—H. C. Gullb, 550 Chestnut st.
 228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
 1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
 492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
 834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
 947 Ridgway—R. R. Crandall, Box 69.
 1114 Rockledge—H. A. Heisler, 2010 Columbia avenue.
 145 Sayre—A. J. Green, 102 Stedman st.
 563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack. av.
 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Gustave Roesch, 725 Palm st.
 699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, Fry st.
 37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
 268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 st.
 1382 Sharpsburg—W. C. Pfusch, 1731 S. Canal.
 709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmer, 210 W. Coal.
 1491 Spring City—Theo. H. Latshaw.
 982 St. Mary's—J. Kroweotter, Chestnut st.
 838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.
 1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
 1130 Titusville—Daniel Holtz, 90 First st.
 966 Uniontown—C. C. Wright.
 852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
 1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Heckman, 128 Ridge av.
 987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, Box 299.
 1014 Warren—F. E. Miller, 32 Glade ave.
 541 Washington—J. Hallam, 15 Wash'gton rd.
 248 Weissport—David Snyder.
 1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.

Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
 93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
 102 "—D. M. Kline, 115 Oak st.
 665 "—(Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E. Northampton st.
 430 Wilkinsburg—W. F. Miller, 846 Ella st.
 691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
 936 Wilmerding—H. C. Gettig, E. McKeesport.
 191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
 1125 Central Falls—E. S. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
 1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
 176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 4 Congdon ave.
 1245 "—Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
 342 Pawtucket—Seldon Roper, 752 Weiden st.
 94 Providence—J. F. McCarthy, 188 Lipette.
 632 "—Silas Archibald, 30 Corinth st.
 1233 "—Gennaro Kissilo, 13 Falls place.
 1264 Valley Falls—J. P. Letourneau, cor. Perry and Philip sts., C. F.
 1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
 217 Westerly—F. B. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
 801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Diamond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1440 Lead—R. B. Stuart.
 662 Mitchell—Charles Anderson.
 1323 Beaufort—James Washington.
 1492 Bennettsville—K. D. Resse.
 1318 Camden—R. N. McKain.
 1428 "—(Col.) J. E. Perry.
 52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159 "—W. E. Mosimann, 86 Nassau st.
 69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
 949 "—J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
 1475 Darlington—H. C. Eryon.
 221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
 1365 Greenwood—L. W. Nance.
 1368 Laurens—J. L. Williams.
 1461 New Bern—(Col.)
 1481 Newberry—(Col.)
 1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.

SOUTH DAKOTA

1443 Lead—R. B. Stuart.
 783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, 220 Spring ave., South.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—E. J. Henderson, 909 Montgomery ave.
 779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
 259 Jackson—J. W. Skyes, 249 Hatton st.
 Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 "—P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 1178 "—M. F. Driskill, 428 Jackshure st.

Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert ave.
 152 "—(Col.) R. L. Craddock, 66 Goslee.
 219 "—A. Becker, 910 Arkansas ave.
 394 "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 1294 "—J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.
 1326 "—(Millwrights) E. B. Reynolds, Bullington st., Memphis, Mill Co.
 350 Nashville—R. Sutherland, 313 N. Second.
 1444 "—T. J. Slinkhard, 742 W. Gayock.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—Z. T. Peak.
 770 Amarillo—T. W. Barnes.
 300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
 732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
 392 Beaumont—J. T. Williams, Box 306.
 1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
 1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.
 1333 Center—R. W. Robertson.
 1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, Box 91.
 731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
 886 Dalhart—J. I. Green.
 198 Dallas—H. J. Tydings, Box 299.
 371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 831 W. Main st.
 1448 Denton—H. V. Hargrover.
 1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
 544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
 738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
 339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.
 526 Galveston—C. Schumacher, 2821 Ave. 1½.
 572 Georgetown—J. W. Martin, Box 280.
 973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
 856 Greenville—J. B. French.

Houston—Secretary of District Council, A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
 114 "—J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
 953 "—Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.
 30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
 1464 Kaufman—A. B. Cox, Box 33.
 140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
 820 Lockhart—J. E. Head.
 1097 Longview—E. E. Newton, Box 373.
 855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
 1203 Mart—W. J. Paisley, Box 125.
 1128 Nederland—R. C. Gentry.
 1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
 873 Palestine—A. M. Brashers, 209 Esplanade.
 520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
 610 Port Arthur—C. E. Reel.
 704 Quanah—D. C. Riley.
 1179 Rouston—W. V. Warner, Box 38.
 1312 San Angelo—J. W. White, Box 391.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorff, 723 Camden st.
 460 "—(Ger.) T. Jaurnig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717 "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
 729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
 596 Taylor—H. D. Dear, Box 711.
 555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
 379 Texarkana—J. L. Grant, 1512 Hazle st.
 1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney, Box 37.
 622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
 686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
 608 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—John H. Draper, 590 Washington avenue.
 184 Salt Lake City—J. J. Hunt, Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—S. M. Portar.
 683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
 1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader.
 679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
 1469 Northfield—S. M. Porter.
 590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
 1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.
 1500 Waterbury—A. E. Edwards, Box 83.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
 1409 Chase City—John L. Devine.
 1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
 887 Hampton—A. A. Patrick, 108 Wine st.
 994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
 403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
 373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
 396 "—A. B. Gary, 1224 23d st.
 331 Norfolk—H. N. Farish, 215 E. Highland ave.
 1174 "—C. H. Denson, 117 N. Maltby av.
 1413 Petersburg—Harvey L. Lee, 181 Old st.
 388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
 1180 "—E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
 319 Roanoke—G. S. Kirkwood, Campbell Avenue East.
 1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—C. P. Bean, 164 Broadway.
 1004 Ellensburg—John A. Weeks, Box 77.
 562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
 775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
 756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maroe, 2411 G st.
 956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
 1061 Ritzville—Wm. Krider, Box 130.
 131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
 338 "—(Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.
 Spokane—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Carlsh, 417 S. Lincoln.
 98 "—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av.
 1060 "—(Mill) R. C. Alloway, 219 S. Jefferson st.
 470 Tacoma—G. L. McMurphy, 1112 S. N st.
 1214 Walla Walla—C. L. Chapman, 516 Alder.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—S. J. Gibson.
 1207 Charleston—W. L. Smith.
 435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
 236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourn, 740 Mulberry.
 428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fairmount ave.
 702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
 302 Huntington—A. N. Huff, Box 252.
 1339 Morgantown—Otto Petry, 658 Spruce st.
 1353 Moundsville—F. Caruthers, 1207 Lafayette avenue.
 800 Parkersburg—J. F. Ward, 658 Mark st.
 1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
 893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swaney, Box 597.
 3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
 926 Beloit—Aug. Maurer, 1010 Harrison av.
 1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
 776 Fond du Lac—J. E. Johnson, 63 6th st.
 1146 Green Bay—J. E. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
 836 Janesville—M. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
 161 Kenosha—F. A. Sherley, 488 Bond st.
 1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
 290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 58.
 314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
 849 Manitowish—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
 1246 Marinette—A. J. Sicker, 1200 Marinmar.
 68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.

Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Chas. F. Felsch, 1086 26th st.
 188 "—Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
 522 "—(Ger.) John Bruening, 1216 22d st.
 1447 "—James Henriksen, 671 9th ave.
 1519 "—Millwrights.

1249 Neenah—P. Hansen, 119 Commercial st.
 1314 Oconomowoc—Elmer D. Paul.
 252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
 91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
 657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
 1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
 1403 Watertown—Theo. Spenger, 200 6th st.
 344 Wausau—E. J. Afoiter, 283 Main st.
 755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

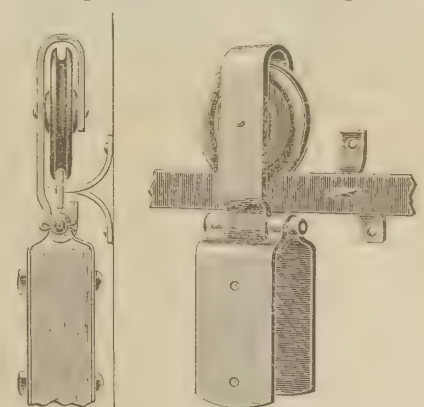
469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.
 1384 Sheridan—J. Milligan.

The Improved Lane Hinged Hanger

The accompanying cuts illustrate the new Hinged Hanger Rail offered by Lane Brothers Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the adaptation of their hanger to it.

As the peculiar advantages of the hinged hangers have come to be more widely known the demand has grown apace, but the tracks necessary to use with these hangers have heretofore been so expensive as to no doubt operate seriously against their more universal adoption.

One of the chief characteristic features of this class of goods is the retaining guard that runs behind the lower edge of the rail to prevent derailment. To provide



sufficient room for this guard, the wheel flange and also for properly securing a substantial bracket of any previous design has required the use of a very wide rail with much material in it not essential for strength, being both clumsy and expensive.

The rail here illustrated obviates these things by virtue of the brackets used which permit the adoption of standard size 1x1½ in. rail stock while retaining all the advantages of the older styles, and at the same time both the individual brackets and the track as a whole are much stronger than the other hinge hanger tracks referred to.

The cut illustrates how little vertical space the bracket occupies where attached to the rail. This horizontal part has a tenon formed at its outer end and is mortised through the rail and riveted down solid on the shoulders at the back end of the tenon.

Attention is called to the divergent bracing arms which are integrally connected to the horizontal portion just back of the rail. These arms act as tensile and compression members of a truss to support the double width horizontal portion that extends through the rail.

Another point of superiority claimed is that the screw holes are not vertically in line.

Stealing and Embezzling

It is interesting to note how splendidly our civilization advances backward. This is shown by the Washington Post in its arrangement of the gamut of theft in which

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Taking \$100,000 is called shortage.
Taking \$50,000 is called litigation.
Taking \$25,000 is called insolvency.
Taking \$10,000 is called irregularity.
Taking \$5,000 is called defalcation.
Taking \$1,000 is called corruption.
Taking \$500 is called embezzlement.
Taking \$100 is called dishonesty.
Taking \$50 is called stealing.
Taking \$25 is called total depravity.
Taking one ham is called war on society.

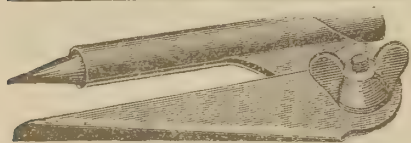
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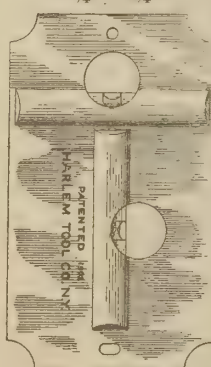
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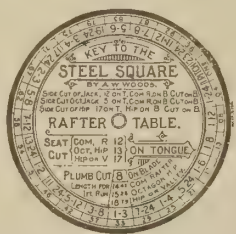
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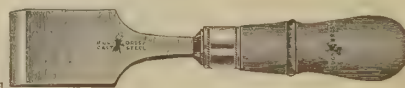
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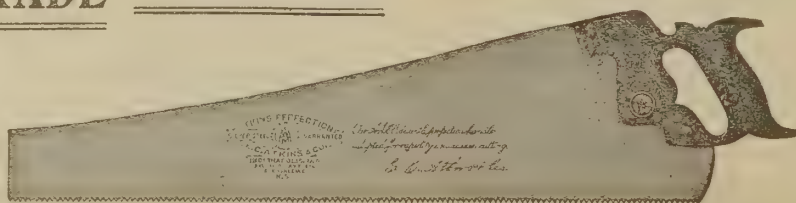
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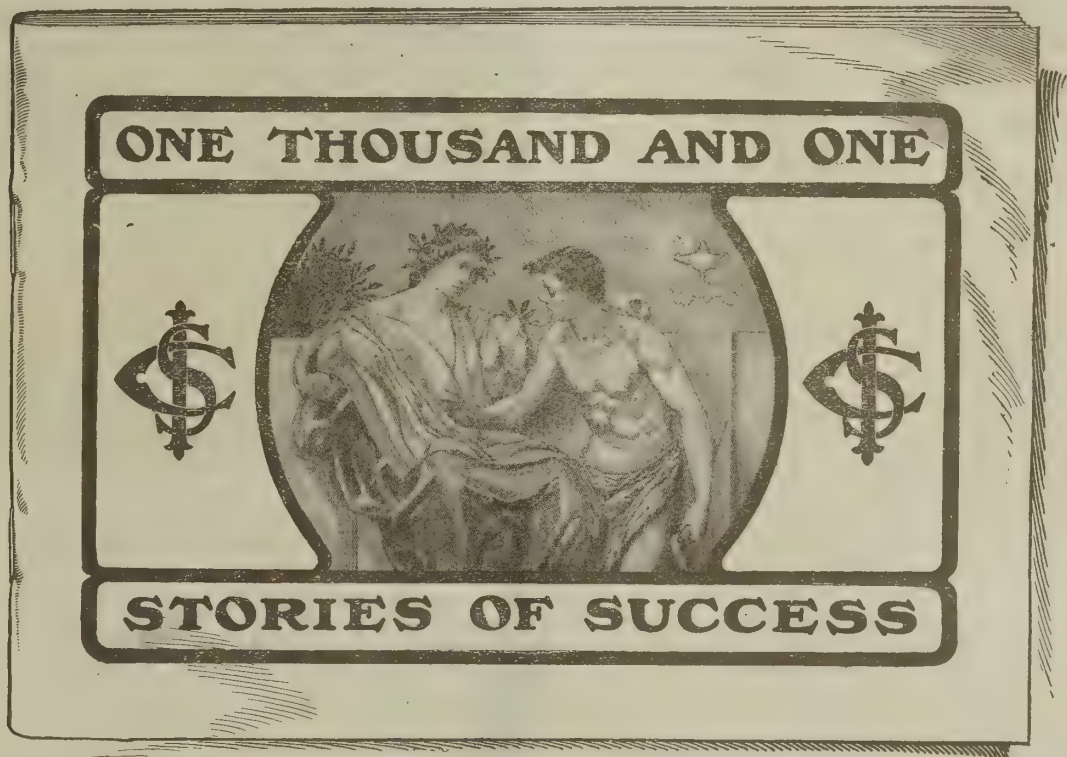
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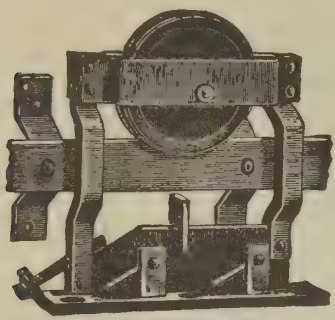
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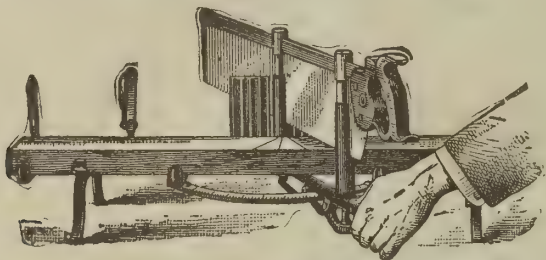
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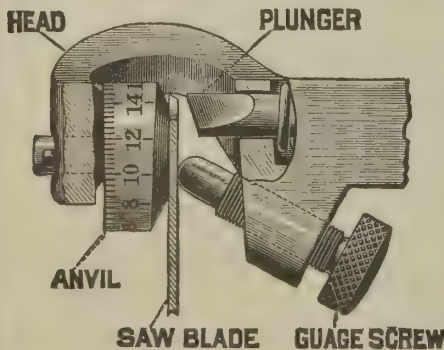
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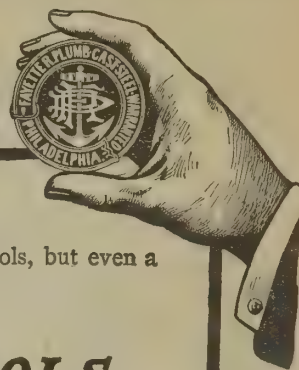
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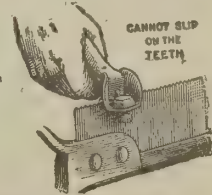
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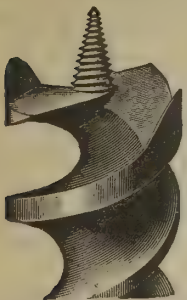
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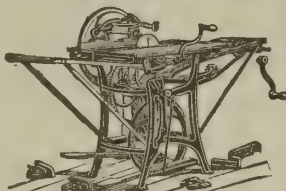


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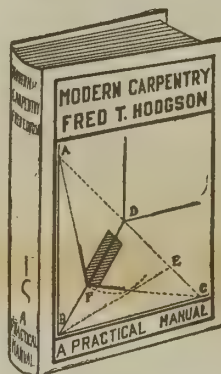
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1903

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy

OUR MAIL BAG

LOVELAND, COLO.—Our Union is in a flourishing condition, and we expect to keep it so.

NYACK, N. Y.—We have recently initiated a number of new members, and expect to have almost all of the non-union men here in our fold by May 1st next.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Our Local Union is in a good condition, and our meetings are well attended. We have adopted new trade rules and think that we shall have smooth sailing this coming season.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The eight-hour work-day being in operation here since April, 1902, Northampton is an eight-hour city, deserving a place on the list. Please make the necessary addition.

MIAMI, Fla.—While we have had a very prosperous year, work here is very dull at present and we have quite a number of craftsmen walking the streets looking for a job. Please place our town on the dull list.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Work in this city is quite dull at this time, but all indications point to an improvement of trade conditions for the coming season. We are contemplating the formation of a Trades Council.

SHAMOKIN, PA.—The meetings of Local Union 37 are well attended, many points of interest being brought up in the discussion which have a tendency of bringing the boys closer together. Work is very dull at this time.

JACKSON, MICH.—We have the building trades in this city well organized and work in harmony under the Building Trades Council. Since the starting of our Union we have raised our wages from \$1.50 to \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

CHARLERDI, Mich.—Our local union is getting along nicely. We have almost all of the carpenter work done here under our control and a membership of 35 in good standing, including the best mechanics in town, and more than sufficient of them to do the work.

IRONTON, O.—For the benefit of carpenters throughout the country we wish to state that advertisements and reports in the daily papers, setting forth that men are needed in this section of the country, are false. While we admit that there will be plenty of work when the season opens, we have all the men necessary to do it.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN.—We have a hard lot to bang up against, and would be pleased to receive a number of copies of THE CARPENTER for distribution, so that the men of our craft here may learn what is being done in other cities. There are good prospects ahead for a summer season's trade, and we desire to be the first on the ground.

MARION, O.—A new organization has recently been started here under the name of The Employers' Association of Marion, Ohio, whose object, of course, is to frustrate the efforts of labor organizations to better their conditions. This action of the employers has created a great deal of excitement generally, and has been one of the greatest blessings to the unions here, for it has caused a great many people, who heretofore were very indifferent towards labor organizations, to decide in their favor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—On January 29th we held an open meeting, which the public, and especially all carpenters, were invited to attend. The hall was well filled, and we had an excellent meeting, with splendid results following. Bros. Meyer and Wellman of the Executive Board were with us and gave us a real heart to heart talk. Many non-union men present, after listening to the addresses delivered, expressed a desire to join the union, and we are expecting a considerable increase in our membership at an early date.

Keep Away From These Places

SAGINAW, MICH.—We would request carpenters to stay away from this city after May 1, 1903, as we are making an effort to obtain better conditions.

LISBON, O.—The time for our new schedule to go into effect is drawing near, and, seeing the opposition of some of the contractors looming up, we would ask all carpenters to stay away from this city until the differences have been adjusted.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—As we have made a demand for shorter hours, and trouble may be anticipated in consequence of this move, we would advise all carpenters to keep aloof from this place for the present until our demand is granted, which we expect to occur April 6, 1903.

NEWTON, N. J.—Anticipating trouble on or after April 1st, when we expect our demands to take effect, we desire all carpenters to stay away from this place until the trouble is settled.

BINGHAMPTON, ALA.—Trade in this district continues exceedingly dull, and as a consequence our city is full of idle men. Please keep our city on the dull list, and advise carpenters to stay away.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Because of our demand for an advance in wages, and our efforts to adjust other trade matters, we would ask all carpenters to stay away from East Las Vegas until further notice.

MARION, O.—Having made a demand upon the contractors and planing mill owners, to take effect on April 1st, all carpenters are urged to remain away from this locality until our demands are granted.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Please place this city under the head of dull localities. There is very little work here, and there are about five men to every job. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Albuquerque, N. M.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—Some of the contractors here are refusing to pay the \$3.50 scale inaugurated January 1st; we would therefore call on all carpenters to stay away from this place until the present trouble is settled.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Being as yet unable to come to an understanding with our contractors as to our demand for shorter hours, Local Union 466 would request all carpenters to stay away from this locality until an agreement has been reached.

PORTLAND, ORE.—To all appearances there will be a tie-up in the building trades, as a consequence of our demands to take effect on April 1, 1903. Carpenters can greatly assist us by staying away. There are any number of idle men walking the streets, and work is limited, notwithstanding the glowing reports to the contrary.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—The year past has been a very busy one for our little local union, and as a result of our labors we have doubled our membership. Work is rather dull here at present, and as we are still negotiating with our employers with a view of getting our demands acceded to, and as there is a likelihood of trouble arising, carpenters would greatly assist us in our move by remaining away from this city until further notice.

PALESTINE, TEX.—Expecting some trouble over our trade demands, and as work here is very scarce at the present time, we would advise carpenters to give this city a wide berth until the trouble is settled.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Owing to the movement of the Building Trades Council for better conditions, and the uncertainty as to the outcome, we would ask all carpenters to keep away from Augusta for the time being. We are progressing nicely.

TUXEDO, N. Y.—Work is very dull here at present, and many mechanics are on the street. The Local Union is in a fine condition, with a membership of 100 in good standing, and more are coming in. Please place our town on the dull list, and advise carpenters to remain away from Tuxedo, N. Y.

KOKOMO, IND.—We have plenty of men here to do the work on hand, and a good many idle. We are also having some difficulty with the contractors in regard to this year's agreement; they are holding off for reasons unknown to us. We would therefore ask carpenters to stay away for a while at least, or until further notice.

HARRISON, PA.—Our Local Union is doing nicely, and we are initiating new members almost every meeting night. Work is flat here at present, and there are more than sufficient resident carpenters to do the work in the market. To obtain employment at present is a difficult task, and carpenters would do well by staying away.

MT. CARMEL, ILL.—Our Union is in a thriving condition; all carpenters and mill men are within our fold. While work was plentiful last season, building operations are now at a standstill. We have many men idle here, and the outlook is gloomy; therefore we say to all outside carpenters, Live and let live, and stay away.

TACOMA, WASH.—This Local Union is making a movement for better conditions, and, being uncertain as to its outcome, we ask all carpenters to assist us by staying away from this city until trade conditions are settled. Don't pay any attention to advertisements offering wages greatly in excess of the existing rates, and use your influence to keep carpenters away from Tacoma.

Overcrowded.

The season being exceedingly dull in San Francisco, and there being plenty of resident carpenters for the work in the market, all carpenters are advised to stay away from that city.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Williamsport, Pa.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Memphis, Tenn.
Sheffield, Ala.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Richmond, Va.	Divernon, Ill.
San Antonio, Tex.	Kewance, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Birmingham, Ala.	East Chicago, Ind.
Durant, I. T.	Newton, N. J.
Miami, Fla.	Newark, N. J.
Mason City, Ia.	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Tuxedo, N. Y.	Portland, Ore.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Give Newark, N. J., a Wide Berth.

All carpenters are warned against coming to Newark, N. J., as work is very dull at present and our brothers in that locality are making a demand for better conditions. Carpenters coming here expecting to obtain work are apt to find themselves stranded without work or money. Pay no attention to the "ads." of A. R. Wyatte, the business agent of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Newark, who promises newcomers jobs with the assurance that such would last six months, while after the elapse of four or five days they are again thrown on the street. Keep away from Newark.

Work is Flat in Schenectady, N. Y.

Work is very flat in Schenectady at present. About 100 men of the craft are idle, and there is no relief in sight for some time to come. The situation is the more precarious, as we have made a demand on our contractors for an advance in wages. We would request all carpenters to stay away for the next three months, when we trust that trade conditions will have improved and a settlement of the wage question be reached.

Complication in Muscatine, Ia. Stay Away!

All carpenters are requested to stay away from Muscatine, Ia., until the differences with the contractors of that city are adjusted, due notice of which will be given in THE CARPENTER. We have more carpenters than we need here to do the work on hand at present.

A Warning

Local Union 1313 of Pendleton, Ore., desires to warn all members of the U. B. against a carpenter by the name of Thomas Norman, who claims to be a union man from Astoria, Ore., but did not belong to Local Union 1313 of Pendleton. By his conduct here he proved himself unworthy of membership. He disappeared from this city on February 17th, after having borrowed all the money and tools he could obtain and selling them for what he could get. Thomas Norman is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs about 155 pounds; he has reddish-brown hair and moustache, light blue eyes, prominent cheek-bones, large freckles on his face and hands. He has little to say.

False Statements Cause Trouble.

The Los Angeles, Cal., Council of Labor recently passed the following resolution, which speaks for itself:

WHEREAS, In our city there is an epidemic of hold-ups and robberies, making it hazardous for unarmed or unprotected citizens to appear on the streets after sunset; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the perpetrators of these outrages are men without legitimate employment, and many of them being unable to obtain employment by reason of the surplus of labor in our city; and

WHEREAS, A so-called "Independent Labor Bureau" is flooding the Eastern States with false and misleading statements in regard to the conditions of the labor market here, and further, that the said labor bureau is backed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, who wish to flood our city with a surplus of labor; and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times is also with its usual vindictiveness aiding and abetting these scoundrels in bringing men here when there is no employment for them, and as a consequence these unemployed men seek to obtain a living by unlawful methods, such as robbing our citizens; therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Council of Labor, That we protest against the Los Angeles Times in its efforts to flood the local labor market to the detriment of our own working people; and be it further

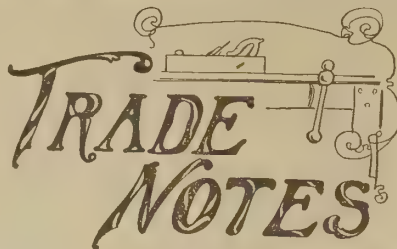
RESOLVED, That the Council of Labor, being in favor of good government, hereby offers its services to form a vigilance committee to assist the local guardians in preserving order.

Carpenters Hold a Jubilee

Local Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., the parent organization of carpenters in that city, with a membership of nearly one thousand, held its seventh anniversary in Auditorium Hall, on February 16th. Among the speakers of the evening was our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, who delivered the principal address. In his remarks he asserted that the building trades were doing more for this country than our national authorities or our law makers in Washington. He stated that the U. B. now numbers 150,000 members, and their work on buildings was of far more importance than that of any other class of mechanics. Mr. Duffy expressed the hope that by next year the U. B. would aggregate 230,000 men in its fold. A program was rendered, consisting of musical selections, songs and humorous recitations. At midnight tables loaded with viands and other good things awaited the guests and participants of the occasion. The festivities ended at a late hour.

Smoker Follows Installation.

Local Union 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave its annual smoker after the installation of officers at its last quarterly meeting, which was well attended, 220 members answering the roll-call. The various local unions of the city and the District Council were also largely represented by visiting brothers. The entertainment and music were furnished by high-class vaudeville artists, and considerable local talent was on hand to help out at the occasion. Addresses were delivered by Brothers Phil. J. Heaney and Wm. Farrell, who spoke on the growth and prosperity of the U. B. The entertainment lasted until the wee hours of morning, and nothing but good-fellowship prevailed throughout the night.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 797, CHARLEROI, MICH.—On the first day of March we expect to have our wages advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour for journeymen carpenters. Nine hours to constitute a day's work in this city.

LOCAL UNION 1016, ROME, N. Y.—\$2.25 per day is the minimum scale of wages which this Union contemplates to enforce on April 1, 1903, as well as a reduction of one hour on Saturday, when eight hours shall constitute a day's work, with pay for nine hours.

LOCAL UNION 765, MASCUTAH, ILL.—We are demanding an increase in wages from 22 cents to 25 cents per hour for nine hours work. Having previously worked nine hours, we expect no difficulty in getting our demand for an advance in wages granted by our employers.

LOCAL UNION 750, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—As early as October 4, 1902, we have notified our contractors that on and after April 1, this year, we would demand \$3.00 per day. This demand being very reasonable, we anticipate no trouble, although the contractors have thus far been very reluctant in voicing their sentiments relative to this advance in wages demanded.

LOCAL UNIONS 970 AND 1047, VICKSBURG, MISS.—Through our presidents and secretaries we have submitted an agreement to our contractors and builders, whereby nine hours are to constitute a day's work, and the employment of union men exclusively shall henceforth be the rule to be strictly observed by the employers. The agreement shall take force on May 1st.

LOCAL UNION 825, WILLIMANTIC, CONN.—This Local Union believing that the time is opportune to do business, we are making an effort to inaugurate a wage scale of 28 cents minimum per hour. As the scale in all other cities of the State calls for eight hours, while we are working nine hours, we trust that the contractors will show little or no opposition to our reasonable demand.

LOCAL UNIONS 726 AND 273, YONKERS, N. Y.—In accordance with a resolution passed by a joint meeting of Local Unions 726 and 273, we have notified our contractors that we demand a minimum wage of 48 cents an hour, to take effect on April 1, 1903. It would be rather premature at this time of writing to say what the outcome of this move might be; we are hopeful of success, however.

LOCAL UNION 926, BELOIT, WIS.—We have adopted a series of articles of agreement covering all phases in the relations between journeymen, and even apprentices, and the employers, for submission to the contractors and builders of this town. The agreement, containing thirteen different sections, provides for a workday

of nine hours and a minimum wage scale of 30 cents per hour, double pay for all overtime, and the full recognition of the union. The agreement is to take effect on May 1st next.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—In accordance with a resolution passed by this District Council, we are submitting a new set of trade rules to the mastercarpenters for their approval. One section of these rules provides for a minimum rate of wages of \$4.00 per day.

LOCAL UNION 442, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—We have served written notice on our contractors that we demand an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour and the recognition of our Union, and met with a point blank refusal by the largest firm of this city. The smaller firms are less obstinate, declaring that if the above firm would grant our demands they would not hesitate to follow suit. Our boys are determined to bring the obnoxious firm to time, and a bitter contest may be confronting us.

LOCAL UNION 1021, PARSONS, KANS.—We shall make a united effort to secure the eight-hour workday on April 1st. Thanks to our being well organized, we expect our demand to be conceded without any trouble, though an organization called the Amalgamated Association of Mechanics and Laborers has just sprung up here, which is boasting that it will do us up in short order. We do not worry much over the threats of this sort of organization, however.

NEWARK, N. J., DISTRICT COUNCIL.—On behalf of the local unions located within the territory under the jurisdiction of the Newark District Council we are demanding the embodiment of the following articles in the agreement entered into with the Master Carpenters and Builders last year:

Section 1. (a) The minimum wage shall be 41 cents an hour, payable on or before 12 M. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, excepting Saturdays, when work shall cease at 12 M. All overtime, including work at night, on holidays and Sundays, shall be paid at the rate of double time.

Section 1. (b) From November 1st to March 1st the working hours may be from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 12:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the half holiday shall be observed, as provided in Section 1 (a).

Sec. 2. Master carpenters may employ one apprentice to each ten journeymen or major fraction thereof. An apprentice shall enter into and sign an agreement with his employer to serve for the period of four years.

Sec. 3. Either party to this agreement desiring any change in its provisions shall give proper notice in writing on or before the first day of February, 1904.

The demands of Local Union 1209, machine woodworkers, are, as regards hours, practically the same as those stated in Sections 1 (a) and 1 (b) in the above agreement. The minimum rate of wages shall be 28 cents per hour. Men receiving 25 cents or less than 30 cents per hour shall receive an increase of 12 per cent., and those now receiving 30 cents or more shall receive an increase of ten per cent. Men taking the places of discharged or disabled members shall be paid at the same rate as their predecessors.

These agreements to remain in force for one year, viz.: from April 1, 1903, to April 1, 1904.

LOCAL UNION 1111, IRONTON, O.—The minimum wage scale adopted by our Local Union, which is to take force on May 1, 1903, and to continue for one year, is \$2.25 per day of nine hours.

LOCAL UNION 352, ANDERSON, IND.—We have submitted several articles of agreement to our contractors, calling for a workday of eight hours and the employment of union carpenters exclusively.

LOCAL UNIONS 176 AND 1245, NEWPORT, R. I.—At a mass meeting held by the two Local Unions here it was decided by secret ballot that we demand \$3.00 per day on and after May 1, 1903; also weekly payments in cash.

LOCAL UNION 269, DANVILLE, ILL.—In accordance with a decision reached by this Union, we shall demand nine hours work on and after May 1, 1903, and a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour. Work on Sundays and all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

LOCAL UNION 297, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Our By-Laws have been amended to the effect that on and after May 1, 1903, eight hours shall constitute a day's work and our minimum wage scale shall be 35 an hour. Apprentices and infirm members carrying a permit from this Union are exempted from this latter rule.

LOCAL UNION 835, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.—We have notified our contractors that on and after April 1st of this year we shall demand ten hours pay for nine hours work. As we have as yet received no reply from the contractors, we can not say at this time whether we shall meet with any difficulty in getting our demands granted.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, CLEVELAND, O.—The membership of this District has decided to make a demand on the Employing Carpenters' Association for an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour, or 50 cents per hour, for eight hours work. We are furthermore demanding the employment of none but union men, and also the establishment of an apprenticeship system.

LOCAL UNION 79, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Our demands for this spring are \$3.00 per day of eight hours as a minimum rate and \$3.50 for foremen, to go into effect on April 1st. There are several large jobs under course of construction here, and as there is considerable work in the market, we can see no reason why the outcome of our movement should not be in our favor.

LOCAL UNION 83, HALIFAX, N. S.—In accordance with a motion passed by our Union, we shall demand that on and after June 1, 1903, our wages be increased three cents per hour for a day of nine hours. As we are now receiving 22 cents per hour, the advance would bring up our minimum scale to 25 cents per hour, or \$2.25 per day. Prospects of gaining our demand are good.

LOCAL UNION 287, HARRISBURG, PA.—We have served a notification on our bosses, to the effect that on and after May 1st we demand a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day of nine hours, and eight hours on Saturday with nine hours pay. Although it would be rather premature at this time to say what the result of our action will be, we are looking forward to a favorable reply from our employers.

LOCAL UNION 453, AUBURN, N. Y.—The prevailing rate of wages in this city is 25 cents an hour, and, feeling that we are entitled to an advance, we shall demand 30 cents an hour and 36½ cents for foremen, the new scale to take effect on May 1, 1903. We have notified all contractors of this action taken by our Union.

LOCAL UNION 561, PITTSBURG, KANS.—Our demands for the coming season are as follows: On and after April 1st journeymen carpenters shall receive \$3.00 per day. Apprentices shall receive \$1.75 per day for the first year, \$2.00 for the second and \$2.50 per day for the third year. All foremen shall belong to the Union.

LOCAL UNION 184, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The new trade rules adopted by our Local Union for the year ending May 1, 1904, provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on the first five days in the week and seven hours on Saturday. The minimum scale shall be 45c. per hour, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half. Work on holidays, piece work or working with non-union men shall not be permitted.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Local Unions 169 and 903 of this city recently held a joint meeting which resulted in the adoption of an agreement to be submitted to the contractors, to take effect on April 1, 1903, and remain in force until April, 1904. The agreement, as adopted by the Local Unions, calls for a minimum scale of wages of 47½ cents per hour for eight hours work. All future grievances from either side shall be settled by arbitration.

LOCAL UNION 1074, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Our Local Union, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution to the effect that, beginning with April 1st, nine hours shall constitute a day's work; that 30 cents per hour shall be the minimum rate of wages; that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half, and holidays double time. We further resolved that one apprentice for each four journeymen shall be the rule. Our contractors will be duly notified of our union's action.

LOCAL UNION 135, ALLENTOWN, Pa.—We have decided to make the following demands upon the master carpenters: That we shall not do any sub-contracting, piece work, or jobbing (except contractors working under Sec. 70 (b) of the Constitution), but shall do all work by the day, and that nine hours shall constitute a day's work. The wages shall be 25 cents for journeymen carpenters. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half and double time for work on Sundays.

LOCAL UNION 570, GARDNER, MASS.—In the middle of December last the contractors of this locality issued a notice through the city papers, stating that after January 1, 1903, they would cease employing union carpenters, and when that day arrived all union men were discharged. This action on the part of the bosses was the result of our making a demand on them for a minimum rate of wages of \$2.25 for nine hours work. Since our lockout is in progress we have made numerous attempts to get the contractors to meet us in a joint meeting and discuss the differences, but failed in every instance. Two of our men have deserted us, the rest are holding out, being confident that we shall gain our point as soon as the spring trade opens up.

LOCAL UNION 695, STERLING, ILL.—We have adopted a resolution demanding that the scale of wages for the ensuing year, beginning May 1, 1903, and ending May 1, 1904, be 30 cents an hour, that eight hours constitute a day's work, and that an additional remuneration of 50 per cent. for all overtime and work on Sundays and holidays be paid. We also demand that only two apprentices be allowed for each ten journeymen. In all probability we will have a hard fight on hand this spring, but we are determined to win out.

LOCAL UNION 534, BURLINGTON, IA.—This Local Union is about to make a demand for eight hours and an advance in wages. In ascertaining the sentiment of the contractors on this matter, we found them to be opposed to any increase in wages, as well as to any rule compelling them to hire union men only. There may be a hard struggle in store for us, and traveling brothers would do well to remain away from this city until further notice. We have all the carpenters here but seven in our Union, which we are keeping in good shape.

LOCAL UNION 1058, MADISON, N. J.—Early in February we called a meeting to consider the advisability of making a demand for an increase in pay, and voted that \$3.00 should be the minimum rate of wages for eight hours work, being an advance of 50 cents a day. Every other Local Union within a radius of five miles, namely Morristown, Summit, Gladstone, Bernardsville and Dover, is making the same demands, which shows that this movement is widespread. Trade here is fair, our Union in excellent condition, and we don't anticipate much trouble in getting our demands conceded.

LOCAL UNION 1373, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—This Local Union, composed of machine woodworkers, at a recent meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

In consideration of the high prices of rent, coal and other necessities of living, and in consideration of the extra hazardous work imposed on machine woodworkers, be it

RESOLVED, That on and after April 1, 1903, we demand an increase of 25 cents per day for a day of nine hours for all machine men, and that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturdays.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., DISTRICT COUNCIL.—By unanimous decision this body has submitted the following scale of wages and hours to the contractors and builders for approval. The new scale is to take effect on the first day of April, 1903, and to continue until the first day of April, 1904. Journeymen carpenters shall work eight hours a day on the first five working days of the week; on Saturday, the sixth day, they shall work only four hours. No work to be done between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 P. M. Saturday. Journeymen carpenters shall receive 45 cents per hour, and shall be paid on the job on or before quitting time. In the woodworking mills in this district the same scale of hours shall prevail, the minimum wage scale to be \$17.00 per week. The eight-hour system has been in operation here for some time, and our present rate of wages is \$3.00 a day; hence the object of this movement is to secure the Saturday half-holiday and an advance in wages of 3¼ cents per hour for journeymen carpenters. As far as we have ascertained, the contractors are favorably inclined toward our demands.

LOCAL UNION 921, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—In accordance with a resolution passed by this Local Union, and the present contract with our employers expiring on May 1st, we are proposing a new schedule providing for eight hours work and a minimum scale of \$2.25 per day. The contractors are not organized. Last spring they signed our agreement individually, which they are likely to do again on this occasion. We, on our part, are thoroughly organized, and do not anticipate any trouble.

LOCAL UNION 84, AKRON, O.—There is a very strong desire among our membership to make an attempt to obtain the eight-hour workday this spring, although it will apparently be a stubborn fight, as we have the Builders' Exchange, which we have not had before, and the Amalgamated Woodworkers to contend with. We shall do our utmost to build up our organization and become more strongly entrenched before we enter into this contemplated movement for shorter hours, and we hope that the newly organized Building Trades Council here will render us all assistance in their power.

LOCAL UNION 474, NYACK, N. Y.—The masons and painters of this locality are making a demand on their employers for better conditions, and they are looking forward to March 1st as the day when their new set of trade rules should be enforced. We deemed it our duty to enter into an agreement with these organizations not to work with any non-union men of either trade. We also thought it advisable to take advantage of the situation in making a demand on our own employers and on our behalf, viz.: Eight hours and an advance in wages of 25c. per day. At present we are working 53 hours per week, and our pay is \$2.50 per day. No strike is anticipated, and we don't ask for any financial aid from headquarters.

LOCAL UNION 532, ELMIRA, N. Y.—We have prepared a new agreement to be submitted to the well-known firm of Kertcher & Co. of this city, to go into effect on April 1, 1903, and to continue until April 1, 1904, without change, unless agreed upon by both parties to the agreement. Our demands are: That after the above first named date none but union men be employed; all employees now receiving less than \$2.25 per day shall receive an increase of twenty per cent., and all those now receiving \$2.25 and upwards shall receive an increase of ten per cent.; time and a half for overtime and work on holidays; enforcement of the working-card system, and the Business Agent to have the privilege of examining cards in the shop.

LOCAL UNION 851, HENDERSON, KY.—We recently held one of the grandest open meetings in the history of our Union. All contractors and non-union men were in attendance, and we availed ourselves of the opportunity to formally make a demand on the contractors for an advance in wages from 22½ cents to 30 cents per hour, to take effect on April 1st. Bro. Hollinberger of Evansville was the speaker of the occasion. He expounded the aims and objects of unionism in an able manner, and his remarks were enthusiastically received. We need no financial assistance, being in a position to fight our own battle, but we would not like to be hampered by newcomers. If the brothers assist us in this fight by staying away, we are sure to win out.

LOCAL UNION 576, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Our contractors not being disposed to grant our demand for nine hours per day with ten hours' pay, a strike is very likely to ensue should we be formally apprised of their refusal to sign the new scale. Under prevailing conditions we would request all carpenters to remain away from this place until the difficulty is adjusted.

LOCAL UNION 396, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Wages being very small here compared with living expenses, we have come to the conclusion that we are entitled to an advance, and shall demand an increase of pay of 25 cents per day, to take effect on May 1, 1903. We can not as yet say how many of our contractors favor the increase, but from current reports we anticipate but little opposition.

LOCAL UNION 196, GREENWICH, CONN.—Through the Building Trades Council of Portchester and vicinity, including our town, we are demanding eight hours a day with a minimum wage of \$3.28 for carpenters, and eight hours and \$17 per week for millmen, to take effect on April 1st. A committee has been appointed to confer with the employers, but no agreement has been reached up to date.

LOCAL UNION 183, PEORIA, ILL.—Pursuant to action taken by this Local Union in January, we have given notice to our contractors that on May 4, 1903, our wage scale will be 40 cents per hour. Other towns near by are taking action on similar lines. Bloomington has made a demand for 40 cents minimum. Peking, which was organized in July, 1900, now has every carpenter in the city in their union; they are also considering a demand for an advance. Chillicothe, organized about the same time, is in a condition to take a similar step, and will probably do so.

LOCAL UNION 38, ST. CATHERINES, ONT., CAN.—On January 1, 1903, the eight-hour workday system took effect here and is universal with all the carpenters; the machine hands, however, who are very few in number, are still working nine hours. At present we are negotiating with the master carpenters with a view of obtaining an increase in our wages which are, and have been for some years back, as low as 22½ cents per hour. We are demanding an advance of forty cents per day, to take effect on March 1, 1903. The employers are averse to granting this increase which they declare to be unreasonably high, but feel inclined to accept a wage scale of 25 cents per hour minimum.

LOCAL UNION 198, DALLAS, TEX.—The Building Trades Council and of course our Local Unions represented in this body are engaged in a bitter contest with the Builders' Exchange of Dallas. The trouble originated from a demand made by the plumbers on their bosses for an advance in wages, as early as December 1, 1902, and at a time when the constitutions of many of the building trades and that of our own U. B. prohibit trade movements. However, the Building Trades Council, which is affiliated with the National Building Trades Council with headquarters in St. Louis, indorsed the action of the plumbers, with the result that on January 19th the members of the Builders' Exchange locked out their men, with a view to disrupting the Council, and declared that they would henceforth not recognize the Building Trades Council card. At this time of writing it is impossible to predict what the outcome of this controversy will be; yet, with the men standing as firm as they have up to this time, it can be but favorable.

LOCAL UNION 569, BARBERTON, O.—At an early date we gave the contractors notice that after April 1, 1903, our minimum scale of wages will be 28 cents an hour, time and a half for all overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. The greater number of contractors have decided to agree to the scale, but some of them are still on the stubborn list. Through the untiring efforts of our members we are increasing in membership, taking in from two to eight candidates every meeting night, and by April 1st we hope to be strong enough to stand by our demands and carry the day.

LOCAL UNION 599, HAMMOND, IND.—The agreement with our employers expiring on April 1st next, we have adopted a new schedule providing for an eight-hour work day and 35 cents per hour minimum. We hear very little complaint because of our action. The few contractors who favor the nine hours will have to fall in line with the rest.

LOCAL UNION 873, PALESTINE, TEX.—This Union has agreed that on and after May 1, 1903, eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the present rate of pay. We may anticipate some trouble as some of the employers are apparently displeased with this innovation.

LOCAL UNION 77, PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—The prevailing wage scale here is \$3.00 per day; now we are demanding an advance of 28 cents per day for all outside and inside men. All other trades are with us in this move and will, undoubtedly, back us up.

Successful Trade Movements

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEX.—We have obtained the eight-hour-day on the 1st of January without a hitch, and are delighted over our success. Everything works well so far. Of course work is slack, as it always is this time of year. There is a great influx of men here from the East, but we are glad to state most of them are equipped with union cards.

HAMILTON, CAN.—The Board of Works has granted our demand for a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour, and the maximum number of hours to be 50 per week, with pay at the rate of time and a half for all overtime. Wages have been too low here in Hamilton, and we hope the days of low wages are past.

Assist Them By Keeping Away

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It has been a long time since there has been anything in THE CARPENTER from this neck of the woods, and a few words showing the brothers how we are getting along in our struggle for better conditions may be of interest to them.

Work here is dull at present; there is scarcely enough to keep home carpenters employed. The outlook for the spring season is fairly good, however.

We have demanded a raise of five cents per hour over our last year's scale, to go into effect on April 1st next, and as we have a number of non-union men here, and one of the contractors declares that in case of a strike he will import non-union men, you may readily see that our demand may lead to some complications.

Every year at the opening of the spring season our home papers are booming up this place, stating that there is plenty of work and help wanted. They will undoubtedly do so again this year. We would therefore warn all carpenters to pay no attention to statements of that kind, as they are not based on facts. We

hope that outside brothers will stand by us and keep away from Vincennes until we have gained our point and the trouble is settled. Wishing all Sister Local Unions success in their efforts for better conditions, I remain

Yours fraternally,
GEO. J. BENEDICT, R. S.,
Vincennes, Ind. Local Union 812.

Work Very Scarce in Clarksville, Tenn.

Clarksville, Tenn.—We are negotiating with our employers with a view of obtaining better conditions, and work is exceptionally scarce at the present time, there being two men here for every job. Carpenters would do well to give this place a wide berth.

Bad State of Affairs and Trade Dull in San Antonio, Tex.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

You can readily understand that, in view of the fact that our organization in San Antonio, Tex., has hardly 40 per cent. of the craft within its ranks, we are not in a position to enter into a movement for the betterment of our condition at the present time. Our organization requires building up, and, with that end in view, we have put a Business Agent in the field. We trust that through his efforts we will be able to report an increase in our membership in the near future. Trade is very dull here; please insert a statement to that effect in THE CARPENTER.

L. BEVERSDORFF, Sec.,
San Antonio, Tex. District Council.

On the Unfair List.

The firm of Lorenzo Wood of Port Jervis, N. Y., has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 1145 of that city, said firm refusing to recognize union-labor on the library now under construction. Carpenters are requested to stay away from Port Jervis until the difficulty is adjusted.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Boston, Mass.	Coney Island, N. Y.
Elyria, O.	Lee, Mass.
Camden, S. C.	Huntington, Ind.
Greensburg, Ind.	El Reno, Okl. Ter.
Bonham, Tex.	Greensboro, N. C.
Fairburg, Neb.	Moberly, Mo.
Shelbyville, Ind.	Bangor, Pa.
Smithfield, O.	Media, Pa.
Lawrence, Mass.	Massena, N. Y.
Dwight, Ill.	Lead, S. Dak.
Duquesne, Pa.	Gilroy, Cal.
Danielson, Conn.	Mount Clemens, Mich.
Claer Bay, N. S., Can.	Holdenville, Ind. Ter.
Jackson, Miss.	Defiance, O.
Englewood, N. J.	Nashville, Tenn.
Tifton, Ga.	Albany, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Denton, Tex.
Galatia, Ill.	Portland, O.
Minersville, Pa.	Monterey, Cal.
Troup, Tex.	Jersey City, N. J.
Brandford, Conn.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Seymour, Ind.	Danville, Ind.
Kingston, N. C.	Spartanburg, S. C.
Canastota, N. Y.	Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Topeka, Kan.	

Total: 49 Local Unions.

EXPULSIONS

Oil Hatsel, the former treasurer of Local Union 445, New Casele, Ind., has been expelled by that local union for embezzlement of funds.

J. Paulk, formerly president of Local Union 865, Brunswick, Ga., has been expelled by that local union for embezzling part of its funds.

O. J. Rittinger, of Local Union 669, Harrisburg, Ill., has been expelled by that local union for stealing the tools of his fellow workers.

Lewis D. Townsend was expelled from Local Union 1124, Newton, N. J., for the embezzlement of local funds.

A Struggle of Nearly Four Years Ended

The most protracted strike and bitterest fight in the history of our United Brotherhood was brought to a successful termination early in February in the city of Scranton, Pa. As long as three years, and nine months ago our brothers in that city entered into, and were ever since engaged in, an intense struggle the result of a demand made at that time on their employers for an eight-hour workday and better conditions generally. The Builders' Exchange of Scranton had been working all kinds of underhanded games and tried its utmost to crush our organization in that city out of existence. While they succeeded in coercing a number of our members to leaving the folds of the Union, which was so gallantly fighting their battle, the faithful members, imbued with the true spirit of unionism, feeling that their cause was a just one, and encouraged by the moral and financial assistance rendered the Union by headquarters, bravely endured all hardships brought upon them by this prolonged controversy.

Our G. E. B. in the January session deputized their Secretary, Bro. Post of Wilkesbarre, to the scene of trouble and he, assisted by the Business Agent and others, succeeded in getting the Builders' Exchange to accede to the original demands, and they signed an agreement calling for the eight-hour workday and a minimum rate of wages of 30 cents per hour, to take effect on March 1, 1903.

Now that peaceful conditions are again prevailing between our Local Unions and the master carpenters of Scranton, we trust that our brothers in that city will pay serious attention to those who, during this prolonged controversy, have abandoned our cause, and see that their Local Unions regain their former position and strength, numerically and otherwise.

Holding Its Own Under Adverse Circumstances

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Notwithstanding the fact that work is very dull here at present, Local Union 1247 is holding its own. We organized on August 30, 1902, and on February 1st last we had a membership of 114 in good standing. Still I regret to say that we have about twenty non-union men in this city, but we shall endeavor to win them over as soon as business has revived somewhat. The present outlook for the spring season is not at all encouraging, there being no indications of the erection of any new buildings so far. Nevertheless, the local press is endeavoring to make the outside world believe that the building business is booming in Mason City. This is contrary to facts, and we would advise all brothers of the craft to remain away, so they may not meet with sad disappointment.

Fraternally,
TOM HOBGES, F. S.,
Mason City, Ia. Local Union 1247.

One Year's Accomplishments

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

A little over a year ago we had not a union here in the city of Kalispell, while to-day all crafts are organized and working harmoniously together under the guidance of our Trades Council. This body is up and doing, and has proved a great success. It has put a business agent into the field, who has done some very good work, and we feel assured that in the coming spring all work here will be done by union men.

The nine-hour day which we gained last spring is firmly established, and our Local Union is in a prosperous condition, hav-

ing initiated eight new members this month. We are delighted over the accomplishments of the past year and hope that they may be an encouragement to our less fortunate sister locals. We would say to them: Cheer up, boys; rest assured that what we have done here can be accomplished elsewhere as well.

W. F. LUDWIG, F. S.,
Kalispell, Mont. Local Union 911.

An Obnoxious Mill Owner

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The following communication was received at our last regular meeting from one of the mill owners of the city of Lafayette, and to show the brothers of our U. B. what we are up against here, we desire to have it published in our monthly journal.

To the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of the City of Lafayette:

You are hereby notified that on and after the 30th day of April, 1903, the shop of the Henry Taylor Lumber Co. will be run as a non-union shop. All contracts between the Henry Taylor Lumber Co. and your Union are hereby canceled. This action is taken in view of the fact that you have notified us that you desire a new contract, which contract is hereby rejected.

By order of the stockholders and board of directors of the Henry Taylor Lumber Co.
W. F. STILLWELL, President.

From the foregoing you may see that we are anticipating a clash this coming spring. The communication from the Henry Taylor Lumber Co. does not seem to worry the boys very much, however; they are working along as if everything were all right. At all events, it would be advisable for carpenters to stay away from Lafayette this coming spring.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. S., R. S.,
Lafayette, Ind. Local Union 815.

A Prosperous Little Union

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Feeling it our duty to let you know how we are progressing, and to show you that we are taking an interest in our Journal, we send you these few lines with the request to publish them in an early issue.

Jasonville is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, located about 25 miles south of Terre Haute, in Greene County, near the Clay County line, in one of the richest coal fields in the State of Indiana. It is practically a new town, having grown within the last two years from a small village of 200 souls, all told, to its present size and population.

Our Local Union 909 has a membership of about 50. Work has been very satisfactory for some time; at present, however, it is rather slack, and all signs of the boom we have had here have vanished. Nevertheless we consider ourselves very lucky, as we are very little bothered by scabs. Of course, were we to depend on our own little Union alone, things would not be running so smoothly, and we could not accomplish a great deal; but we have every craft here organized, work in harmony together and assist one another in case of need.

In conclusion we send our best wishes for success to all the brothers in our U. B. You will from now on hear from us every month.

Yours fraternally,

O. C. MCGUIRE, Corr.,
Jasonville, Ind. Local Union 909.

From Our Annapolis (Md.) Local Union

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Being a regular reader of our Journal and very much interested in our grand Brotherhood in whose interest it is published, and failing to find our city on the list of eight-hour cities, I would ask you to add the name of Annapolis to that list. We are working eight hours per day,

and have been doing so since October 14, 1902, and we had but little opposition in obtaining the reduction of hours. Our members have nearly all been at work throughout the winter, and prospects for the coming spring are bright and encouraging. All the principal employers are in sympathy with us, hiring none but union men. The government work under way here is done by men from Baltimore and Washington, the carpenters all being members of the U. B. We have sent a copy of our By-Laws to each Local Union and District Council in these two cities, with the expectation that next spring their members employed here will join hands with us in the strict enforcement of our trade rules.

Considering the short time our Local Union 1126 has been organized, we can safely say that, as far as the carpenters are concerned, Annapolis is one of the best organized cities. Our minimum rate of wages is \$2.50 per day of eight hours.

Fraternally yours,

MARK I. SMITH, R. S.,
Annapolis, Md. Local Union 1126.

"The Survival of the Fittest"

The organizing of another local union is the forging of another link in the chain of human brotherhood, which shall, in time, break the fetters that bind them to their capitalist masters, and procure for them their economic freedom.

On Thursday evening, February 5th, there was organized, in Boston, under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J., a local union of shop and mill hands, an organization that should have been formed years ago, but which, like many other important details, was overlooked, either through the egotism or selfishness of individuality. How often certain sayings reveal to us, in our present conditions, the true significance they embody. In this particular instance "The Survival of the Fittest" seems to embrace the whole situation, and to express more in a few words than our classical political economists have demonstrated in whole volumes. In our economic struggle, and through industrial evolution, we are brought more and more into competition with our fellow-workers for "the right to labor," and for mutual protection are obliged to form ourselves into labor organizations, confined at first to the locality, but as the demand increases we become a national body, with locals in every city and town. But as these movements do not start simultaneously in the same particular trade, or branch of trade, it often happens that there are two national bodies claiming jurisdiction over the workers in all parts of a trade or calling, without specifying any particular part.

In organizing the mill men of Boston under the Brotherhood, we have, so we are informed by our friends, the woodworkers, encroached upon their domain, and they protest vigorously by saying that if we persist in our work, they will carry their protest into the councils of the "Great Moguls," and so we are to desist, because they say so, and leave the most productive branch of the whole wood-working industry unorganized. Well, I guess not, having for years been connected with this part of the trade, and fully realizing the demoralized condition of our mills in Boston, I am not one who would calmly withdraw from the scene of battle without first striking a blow for my rights or the rights of my fellow-man. But a battle is imminent, and while I abhor the thoughts of strife between bodies of organized labor, yet the old saying that self-preservation is the first law of nature stands out strongly before us, and unless

the woodworkers unite with us, the inevitable must happen.

The competitive system of capitalism does not guarantee all men a living, neither does it furnish jobs for all who wish to work, at a living wage, and if the trades union is to be of any benefit to its members, then it must protect them. And so we are brought face to face with this question: Which shall control? And in case of war, which shall survive? As I have previously stated, we are living under a competitive system of labor, and as five-sixths of the product of our toil remains in the hands of the employing class, to be used in further exploitation, it can be readily seen at this date that the tendency of labor bodies in the future will be towards conservatism for mutual protection. If we could only read the future as we read the past, we might forestall many events which are sure to happen; but the general apathy of the great majority of workers, coupled with their profound ignorance on economic questions, compels us to fight for present conditions and allow the future to take care of itself. But I believe that a day of awakening will come, and while not content to remain dormant myself, I can only drift with the tide and wait for that day.

I. E. WORCESTER,

Boston. Local Union 33.

Keep Your Lips Closed After Leaving the Meeting Hall

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I desire to say a few words on a subject which, in my opinion, is of vital importance to labor organizations, one that our Local Unions would be wise in paying a little more attention to.

I have reference to the eagerness of some weakminded persons, as you may find them in every union, to give information to outsiders, and especially to newspapers, on the course to be pursued and the steps to be taken on entering into any movement for better conditions.

I find that this divulging of a union's business has done us more injury than the most foolish talk inside of any labor hall, because, as a rule, persons who are so eager to let outsiders or the press know what we are going to do, and how we are going to proceed in any movement, in giving the information tell more than they know, or ever will know.

As an illustration to substantiate my assertions I will say that on April 7, 1900, the carpenters of this city (Elmira) organized Local Union 532, and, up to that time, we were working ten hours per day at a rate of from \$1.25 to \$2.00.

In the spring of 1901 we demanded nine hours; we proceeded quietly in making our preparations, kept the matter out of the newspapers, and not only had our demand acceded to without the slightest objection, but many of us received an advance in wages, and everything passed off smoothly.

In the spring of 1902 we demanded an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. This time the newspapers got wind of our contemplated movement in an undue manner, and, as a result, published statements which were entirely incorrect, misleading and detrimental to us, as well as to our employers, and which caused us a great deal of trouble.

The outcome of this last movement was also a success, however; but as spring is again approaching, and the desire for better conditions is again manifesting itself all over this broad land, I am anxious to see errors of the past avoided, and in that endeavor I would urge upon every one of our Local Unions the necessity of observing caution and discretion in all matters pertaining to their demands on the em-

ployers; as soon as any meeting is closed, the lips of the members should be closed in this respect.

Hoping that my advice will be received in the spirit in which it is given, I remain

Yours fraternally,

M. V. MARGESON, Bus. Agt.,
Elmira, N. Y. Local Union 532.

Take Care of Your Due Cards.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

You will confer a favor on the undersigned by calling the attention of our members to the necessity and importance of being very careful of their due cards. I can readily recall many instances where members have lost or destroyed their due cards, and as a result we had great difficulty in ascertaining their financial standing on our books, our ex-Secretary having left the latter in a bad condition. This trouble would not occur, of course, if our Secretaries would keep a correct account of all payments made by members; but you can not always depend on that, and furthermore it sometimes occurs that the regular Secretary is absent and the Secretary pro tem. puts down payments received on a sheet of paper. The only safeguard for a member in these emergencies lies in the care which he takes of his due card and in seeing to it that proper credit is given him on his card for all payments. At present we have a case before us where a member was killed in an accident, and now his card can not be found. This has caused our present Secretary much trouble, not to speak of the annoyance and even hardship an incident of this kind may bring on the family, if there be any. While I claim that every member should look out for himself and take good care of his due card, I deem it our duty, collectively and individually, to protect the interests of our members, and with this object in view I send you these few lines for insertion in an early issue of our Journal.

JOHN R. MULLERY,
Wilkesbarre, Pa. Local Union 93.

'Tis Easy To Be Good

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

When others toil that we may rest
And walk that we may ride,
And humbly bow to fate's behest
Whilst we in wealth abide;
When those we hire do not repine
But all our laws obey,
And grant to wealth a right divine
Nor dare dispute its sway—
'Tis easy to be good.

When anxious cares do not oppress,
But each day brings us gain
From those who toil, we must confess
Our road to wealth is plain;
Though others know life's keen distress,
Our conscience feels no stain,
True Christian love we still profess
Regardless of their pain.
'Tis easy to be good.

Though other lives are wrapped in gloom
Our own warm hearts are bright,
Our children's rosy faces bloom
Whilst theirs are touched with blight;
Though homeless men may roam the town
In want and penury,
When we repose on beds of down
Secure in luxury—
'Tis easy to be good.

"The fittest must survive" we know,
Legitimate the plan
For one to drink the dregs of woe
Brewed by his fellowman;
To toil without a just reward
Is labor's own estate;
We'll tell the men whose fate is hard
We've nought to arbitrate.—
'Tis easy to be good.

When others build a beautiful home
And we possess the deed,
They may as homeless renters roam,
Harrassed by debt and need;
We go to a church self-satisfied,
In feathers fine arrayed,
To Jearn of Christ the Crucified
On whom our trust is stayed.
'Tis easy to be good.

Kirkwood, Ga.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office

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WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Please Take Notice!

The English edition of the General Constitution, as amended by the Atlanta Convention, was issued in the latter part of February and went into effect on the first of the present month. Local unions desiring copies will be promptly supplied by the General Office.



Circular Letter.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood:

Recently many complaints have been received at this office against the careless manner in which clearance cards are issued by our local officers to members desiring the same.

It is a common occurrence to be told that these cards are granted in violation of our General Laws; that in many cases they are not filled out correctly; that they do not contain the information they should; that the officers forget to sign them, and that they are not official, as the impress of the seal of the local union issuing same is not affixed thereto.

Is it any wonder, then, that members carrying such cards experience much difficulty in gaining admission to membership in the local union in which they present them? If rejected, complaint is lodged at this office demanding the reasons why, etc. If our members would only study the General Constitution of the U. B., they would find that Section 115 reads as follows:

"In entering a local union, a member with a Clearance Card shall hand in his card to the President, who shall appoint a committee of three, who shall retire and examine the applicant and report at once, when a vote shall be taken, and if a ma-

jority of the votes are favorable, he shall be admitted."

If not deposited in some local union on or before the date of its expiration, a clearance card becomes forfeited, or if not deposited the first meeting night after the holder goes to work, it becomes void.

These points are worthy of careful consideration and may avoid much trouble and inconvenience in the future.

Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., February, 1903.



Official Report.

Of committee appointed by the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to carry out the instructions as embodied in the resolutions, and mutually agreed upon by the accredited representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and acquiesced in by the delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of New Orleans, in November, 1902, which said agreement is as follows:

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners request that the committee consist of five from each organization, they to select an umpire or arbitrator to meet on or before the first day of March, 1903, for the purpose of amalgamating the two organizations."

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following committee was appointed to represent the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: William D. Huber, William B. Macfarlane, Thomas Forestall, E. G. Johnson and A. M. Swartz, and the following committee representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Thomas Atkinson, Thomas Barrows, John Ballentine, George Cavanaugh and Nicholas Mahan.

The Joint Committee met at the Ashland House, New York City, on February 16, 1903.

The committee of the A. S. of C. and J. appeared with a stenographer. The committee from the U. B. objected to the use of a stenographer, particularly the General President, not having been consulted. After considerable discussion the stenographer retired, and the matter relative to the need of a stenographer was discussed at length. It was mutually agreed that we would proceed without the assistance of a stenographer until such time as we found it necessary to call one in.

Nominations for Chairman were then in order. Mr. Thomas Atkinson was nominated, and he declined. Mr. W. D. Huber was nominated, and he also declined, requesting Mr. Atkinson to accept the nomination. Mr. Atkinson again declined. Mr. Thomas Barrows was nominated, and he declined. Mr. W. B. Macfarlane was nominated, and he declined. In order to facilitate matters and proceed with the work of the committee, Mr. W. D. Huber finally consented to act as Chairman of the Joint Committee. He was duly nominated and elected unanimously as Chairman of the meeting.

Nominations for Secretary were next in order. Mr. Atkinson was nominated for Secretary, and again declined, stating that he thought we ought to have a stenographer. After considerable discussion it was mutually agreed that Mr. Thomas Atkinson act as Secretary for the A. S. and W. B. Macfarlane act as Secretary for the U. B. Committee from the A. S. asked if the committee from the U.

B. had any proposition to make relative to the amalgamation of the two aforesaid organizations.

Committee from the U. B. asked if the A. S. had any propositions to make.

After some discussion the committee from the U. B. submitted the following proposition:

To the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Greeting:

In accordance with the action taken by the A. F. of L. Convention, held in New Orleans, calling for a committee composed of representatives of your organization and representatives of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., to meet for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby your Society could become part and parcel of the U. B., we would submit the following proposition for your consideration:

First. All the members of the A. S. in the United States and Canada, in good standing, shall, upon initiation as members of the U. B., be entitled to all such benefits as are prescribed in the General Constitution, provided they have been free members for one year, as per Sections 89 and 90 of the U. B. Constitution.

Second. All members of the A. S. who are entitled to superannuation benefit in that Society shall, when becoming affiliated with the U. B., and when becoming incapacitated from following their occupation as journeymen carpenters, be entitled to this benefit, to be paid out of the funds of the U. B., provided that these members continue paying the extra amount of dues previously paid towards this superannuation benefit, and produce the necessary evidence to substantiate their claim. No member of the Amalgamated Society coming to this country after the affiliation of that Society with the U. B. has taken effect can claim any superannuation benefit, but must become a member of the U. B., so long as he follows the occupation of carpenter, or any of its branches, as specified in Section 64 of the General Constitution of the U. B.

Third. All apprentices shall be classed as semi-beneficial members after the expiration of their apprenticeship. They shall, upon payment of the dues of a full beneficial member, as provided in the laws of the respective Local Unions or District Councils, be classed as journeymen, and be entitled to all rights and privileges, as per General Constitution of the U. B. See Sec. 66.

After the reading of the above proposition the committee at this time adjourned at 12:30 o'clock.

The Joint Committee reconvened at 1:30 P. M., W. D. Huber presiding.

The proposition of the U. B. was discussed, and the A. S. Committee desired time to consider same. The Chair granted time, and we adjourned to meet as a Joint Committee on Tuesday, February 17th, at 9:00 A. M.

February 17, 1903.

The Joint Committee convened at 9:00 A. M., W. D. Huber presiding.

The A. S. Committee read a reply to the Joint Committee of the U. B. proposition of amalgamation under date of February 16th, as follows:

February 17, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Greeting:

We desire to state that our committee, after most careful consideration of your proposition as submitted yesterday, call your attention to the preamble which refers to the object of this joint conference as being for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby the A. S. could become part and parcel of the U. B., and would state it was with surprise and regret that our committee note that instead

of submitting a plan whereby the two organizations might amalgamate, or become so blended as to become one, for all trade purposes, that you proceed to lay down, three (3) separate conditions, not for amalgamation, but for the admission and initiation of members of the A. S. into the U. B., thus depriving our members of many benefits and privileges they have been paying for for years, and abolish at one stroke those salient features of the A. S. which made it strong. Therefore we are unable to recommend to our members your proposition as a basis for amalgamation, for the reason that it does not offer an equitable means of the A. S. becoming part and parcel of the U. B., and we would further state that we refuse to believe that the great body of the members of the U. B. desires to destroy the rights and privileges of our members. Rather, we believe they desire to protect and safeguard those rights and privileges, and we further believe there is a strong desire for peace and harmony in the carpenter trade. Therefore, we desire to know if your committee is willing to consider a proposition from our side, one which, if adopted, will, we believe, ultimately and at a much earlier period than if no action is taken, reach the desired end, one which will so amalgamate our local bodies that we will become part and parcel of your District Councils in the different localities.

After the reading of the A. S. proposition the same was discussed at great length. A motion prevailed in the joint session that the U. B. Committee would consider any proposition at this time that the A. S. Committee desires to submit in conjunction with the previous propositions submitted by the U. B. Committee. The A. S. Committee retired and submitted a further proposition, as follows:

CONDITIONS OF AMALGAMATING.

First. The representation of all the branches of the A. S. of C. and J. in all District Councils of the U. B. under the same conditions as Locals of the U. B., except that no payments shall be made from the funds of the said District Councils to members of the A. S. of C. and J.

Second. All branches of the A. S. of C. and J. and members thereof to be subject to and under the control of the District Council in the same manner as members of the U. B., in accordance with their General Constitution, but no act or decision of a District Council shall deprive a member of the A. S. of C. and J. of any benefit he would have otherwise received from his own organization.

Third. Any member or branch of the A. S. of C. and J. having violated their own Constitution shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the A. S. of C. and J., and shall be considered suspended from all recognition and protection of the District Council of the U. B. until full satisfaction has been given.

Fourth. Each branch of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay a per capita tax of one cent (1c.) per member per month to the District Council of the U. B. to which they are affiliated for every member in good standing on their books.

Fifth. In places where no branches of the A. S. of C. and J. exist, every member of said organization working in such District shall pay into the nearest Local of the U. B. five cents (5c.) per month for a working card, and obey all trade rules of the District.

Sixth. A. S. of C. and J. cards shall be fully recognized everywhere when the foregoing conditions have been complied with.

Seventh. Members of District Councils representing the A. S. of C. and J. shall

be eligible for election on all delegations to meet employers and any other office, except secretary and treasurer.

Eighth. No discrimination shall be made against members of the A. S. of C. and J. on account of their membership in that organization.

Ninth. All fines for violation of trade rules imposed by the District Council where a branch of the A. S. of C. and J. is represented shall be the property of the society to which the member belongs.

Tenth. Any branch or members of the A. S. of C. and J. violating the trade rules of a District in which there is a District Council of the U. B. shall be tried by that body, and, if found guilty, shall be punished or disciplined in accordance with the Constitution of the organization to which they belong.

Eleventh. When it is necessary to take a referendum vote on a trade question, the branches of the A. S. of C. and J. shall be considered as Locals of the U. B. for the purpose of such vote.

Twelfth. Any branch or member, with the approval of his branch, feeling aggrieved that a decision of an A. D., may appeal against the decision of a District Council, providing the member or branch complies with such decision and gives notice of appeal within thirty (30) days from date of such decision to the District Council.

Thirteenth. There shall be a Court of Appeals, composed of the G. P. of the U. B., the D. S. of the A. S. of C. and J. and one member of the G. E. B. of the U. B. and one member of the D. C. of the A. S. Their decision shall be final.

A copy was given to the committee of the U. B., and same was discussed in Joint Committee. The U. B. Committee took the same under consideration and submitted the following reply:

To the Committee of the A. S. of C. and J., Greeting:

We, the committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., being appointed to confer with you on the terms as specified by the resolution of the A. F. of L., after having submitted a proposition as a basis for the proper amalgamation of the A. S. with the U. B., and the same being refused or rejected by your committee for the reasons as set forth in your reply, dated February 17, 1903, said reply requesting our consideration of the counter-proposition from your committee, designated as your conditions of amalgamation, would respectfully desire to state that as per resolution adopted by the A. F. of L., said committees of the A. S. and the U. B. were instructed to try and bring about an amalgamation, and not an agreement of trade rules, between said organizations, and on the basis that the A. S. should become part and parcel of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and we do not consider your letter of said date, together with the entire proposition as submitted, to be in keeping or in harmony with the resolutions which were finally adopted by the A. F. of L., and would therefore respectfully refuse to accept the proposition or conditions for amalgamation, as so specified to date, for the foregoing as well as following reasons, viz.: That in the matter, as contained in your entire proposition, the same does not provide for a proper amalgamation, as expressed in aforesaid resolution of the A. F. of L., but is simply a form for an agreement between said organizations, and by the action of the former conventions of the U. B. all agreements with dual organizations have been abrogated and instructions given that no future agreements shall be made along the lines as set forth in your propositions, and we, as a committee

from said organization, would not be justified in again entering into any agreement with the A. S., or any other organization of carpenters, which would simply be the means of again perpetuating the past experiences of our respective organizations; also, that your proposition would secure to members of the A. S. many of the rights and benefits that should inure and properly belong to the members of the U. B.; also, that in order to be properly represented in the District Council of the U. B., it is absolutely necessary that all representatives to said Council shall be members of the U. B., as per Section 47a of the General Constitution, and any representative from any dual organization would be a violation of the expressed will of the highest tribunal of said organization, as legally ratified by a referendum vote of the entire membership of the same.

In submitting our reply to your proposition of the 17th inst., as above stated, we feel that our action herein set forth will be commended by our organization, and that if at this time your committee desires to present any matter for consideration bearing upon the direct amalgamation of your Society with the U. B., as set forth in the aforesaid resolutions, they will further justify our position in continuing our effort for the accomplishment of one of the highest aims of organized labor: a perfect unity and co-operation through but one organization of each craft into one grand organization.

Respectfully submitted,

The above reply was read by W. B. Macfarlane of the U. B. Committee, and a copy of same was given to Mr. T. Atkinson of the A. S. Committee. After a lengthy discussion in Joint Committee, the A. S. Committee desired to retire and discuss the U. B. proposition. The Chair granted the same.

February 18, 1903, 9:30 A. M.

Third day's session of the Joint Committee of the A. S. and the U. B., W. D. Huber presiding.

The A. S. Committee read a reply to the U. B. proposition of February 17, 1903, as follows:

New York, February 18, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J., Greeting:

We desire to state that our committee, after a careful consideration of your reply under date of February 17th, is fully aware of the action of the A. F. of L. upon this question, and would have it clearly understood that we are desirous to comply with their reasonable demands, and we regret the apparent misconception of our proposition. It is not a proposition for any agreement, national or otherwise, other than a proposed agreement to amalgamate all our local bodies in such a manner as will give the United Brotherhood complete control of all trade rules by all our branches becoming part and parcel of the United Brotherhood, relative to trades jurisdiction, thereby removing the present dual organization in our trade, because the Amalgamated Society would then become a component part of the United Brotherhood. We note with regret that you give as a reason for your refusal to accept our proposition that it would violate a section of your Constitution. This could be said of almost any form of amalgamation, as we believe any proposition of amalgamation would require the alteration of some portion of our Constitutions. If it did not, it could hardly be called amalgamation, and we regret to note your refusal to make any minor concessions respecting representation of your District Council, which only has trade jurisdiction. We also sincerely

regret to note the absence of any expression whereby the Amalgamated Society could become a component part of the United Brotherhood without disregarding the vested interests of our members, which we believe all should unite to protect, and especially when these interests are not regarded as affecting the present controversy between the two organizations. Therefore, as a further evidence of our desire to comply with the requisition of the A. F. of L., as expressed at the New Orleans Convention, and in accordance with your desire for a fuller and more complete form of amalgamation, we respectfully submit the following addition to our former proposition, viz.: That the American District Committee of the Amalgamated Society report monthly their membership in good standing to the General Office of the U. B., and pay a per capita tax to the aforesaid General Office equivalent to the amount as paid to the A. F. of L. as their contribution for the general organization of the trades.

Respectfully submitted,

After discussing the same at unusual length in joint session, it was agreed that the committees retire and endeavor to submit something further along the lines of amalgamation. The committees retired.

The Joint Committee reconvened, and the following was submitted by the committee of the A. S.:

New York, February 19, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J., Greeting:

Our committee have carefully considered the sentiments as expressed at this morning's session, and at this time we are unable to make further suggestions, as we believe the interests of all will be better conserved by awaiting your reply to our supplementary proposition under date of February 18th.

A short discussion took place, and the committee adjourned to meet on February 20th, at 9 A. M.

New York, February 20, 1903.

The committee of the A. S. and the U. B. convened at 9:00 A. M., W. D. Huber presiding.

The committee from the U. B. submitted the following:

New York, February 19, 1903.

To the Committee of the A. S. of C. and J.:

Gentlemen—We, the committee of the U. B. of C. and J., appointed to confer with your committee, after a careful and earnest consideration of yours of the 18th inst., would state that in addition to the previous proposition on a basis of amalgamation of the A. S. with that of the U. B., we would further submit the following conditions of amalgamation of the above named organizations:

First. That all those classed as ordinary members in your Society in the United States and Canada shall, upon producing a card showing them to be such, at the consummation of the amalgamation of the A. S. and the U. B., become members of the U. B. without the payment of any initiation fee and immediately thereafter be entitled to all benefits and privileges of the U. B.

Second. All those classed as trades section members in your Society in the United States and Canada shall, upon producing a card showing them to be such, at the consummation of the amalgamation of the A. S. with the U. B., be admitted free of initiation fee and shall become beneficial members as prescribed in the Constitution of the U. B.

Third. All those classed as juniors in your Society in the United States and Canada shall be governed according to Section 3 of the proposition submitted February 16, 1903, and be admitted free of initiation fee.

In submitting the above, we desire that they be considered in conjunction with our former propositions as a proper basis of amalgamation of the above named organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

The above proposition was discussed at great length, and the committee of the A. S. requested time to deliberate on same. The Chairman, W. D. Huber, granted the

request of the A. S. Committee. The Joint Committee then adjourned to meet at 1:00 P. M.

At 1:30 P. M. the committee reconvened, W. D. Huber presiding.

The committee from the A. S. read the following to the Joint Committee:

New York, February 20, 1903.

To the Committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Greeting:

We, the committee of the A. S., after careful consideration of your reply under date of February 19th, regret to find no further proposition for amalgamation on the lines as laid down by the resolution adopted by the late convention of the A. F. of L. at New Orleans, and we deplore the unyielding position assumed by you, one which we believe is unfair and unforgotten. We believe our endeavor to so amalgamate our organizations as to give complete trade jurisdiction to the United Brotherhood and pay an equitable share of the expenses of organization of the trade, whilst at the same time safeguarding and protecting the financial interests of our members, will be commended, not only by our own members, but by the great body of trades unionists of our country. Therefore we would most respectfully inform your committee that it devolves upon you to make further and more liberal propositions whereby the A. S. of C. and J. and the U. B. of C. and J. may amalgamate on lines which will give to the U. B. complete trade jurisdiction, and at the same time not deprive our members of benefits and privileges peculiar to and guaranteed by our organization.

Respectfully submitted,

After the reading of the same by the A. S. Committee there was a lengthy discussion, and it was apparent that the committee of the A. S. did not desire to unite with the United Brotherhood, but rather to enter into an agreement along trade rule lines. The Chair asked if there were any further business to come before the committee.

The committee from the U. B. made reference relative to the resolution that was mutually agreed upon by the accredited representatives of the A. S. and the U. B., and acquiesced in by the delegates of the late convention of the A. F. of L., and we, the committee of the U. B., expressed our desire to carry out the resolutions in their entirety, and the committee from the A. S. stated that they had defined their position in the replies to the U. B. propositions.

There being no further business before the Joint Committee, it was moved by Mr. T. Barrows of the Amalgamated Committee, and seconded by Mr. T. Atkinson, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. W. D. Huber for the fair and impartial manner in which he had conducted the meetings.

The committee then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

To the Officers and Members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Brothers—In submitting the foregoing report of the committee of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. appointed by the G. P. to confer with the committee of the A. S. relative to the amalgamation of the A. S. with the U. B., we would say that we labored earnestly and assiduously to carry into effect the resolutions that were finally adopted and mutually agreed to at the late convention of the A. F. of L. held at New Orleans, December 13 to 22, 1902. Your committee was fair, open and aboveboard at all times during the sessions of the Joint Committee, and we feel that the more than fair propositions submitted by your committee will not only be commended by the rank and file of the U. B., but by the great majority of organized labor within the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L.

Trusting that the labors of your committee will meet with your approval, we are,

Yours,

W. D. HUBER,
W. B. MACFARLANE,
A. M. SCHWARTZ,
E. G. JOHNSON,
THOS. FORRESTALL,
Committee.

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1903

The Origin of the Present Eight-Hour Work-Day in America

BY GABRIEL EDMONSTON

First General President U. B. of C. & J. of A.

IF I had to choose a single act of mine to stand before the "Judgment Bar" as a plea for mercy instead of Divine justice, I would unhesitatingly point to the introduction of the eight-hour resolution in the Chicago convention of the Federation of organized Trades and Labor Unions of America October 7, 1884. I think I have good reasons to be specially proud of an act that led to so large a benefit to my fellow craftsmen as well as to those of other trades, also to jealously guard my sole claim to that high honor. This claim is also a heritage of the trade that cannot be bartered or stolen.

At the Atlanta convention of the U. B. C. & J. of A. in September last a delegate while speaking in behalf of our late General Secretary attributed to him the credit of being "also the father of the present eight-hour work-day." This I then denied on the floor of the convention, and, in obedience to a promise there made, now lay the facts before the Brotherhood and all others who have worked for the betterment of the working classes. This is done in order that an impartial judgment may be rendered, as well as to establish the historical truth of the inauguration of a movement that is so far-reaching in its results. Brother McGuire told me at Atlanta that he had never claimed that honor; also, that if an opportunity was offered, he would straighten the matter. This was not done, owing, however, to no default on the part of Brother McGuire.

I am well aware that the agitation of the eight-hour work-day is older than trades unionism in America, or even the discovery of this continent. The credit for it properly belongs to the Masonic fraternity. It was in the latter body that I received my first inspiration as to its justice and value, and governed myself accordingly. Probably the first instance of the inauguration of the eight-hour work-day in America was by the Granite Cutters of Columbia, South Carolina, prior to 1861. The Baltimore Carpenters established it in 1865. Both of these were local affairs, and the want of a national union was fatal to their longevity.

I was not a delegate to the Fourth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which met in Cincinnati, August 5-9, 1884; however, they saw fit to

reelect me for the third time to represent them in "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of America." The General Secretary at once notified me of my selection, and I promptly proposed the following through the columns of the official journal, THE CARPENTER, for September, 1884, page 6, third column (written in August):

A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

The next Congress of the Federation of Trades should take steps toward a national movement to adopt eight hours as a day's work simultaneously by all trades throughout the United States. Probably a date far ahead might be fixed, say May 1, 1886, as the time. This would give ample time for preparation. I do not look for shorter hours to be fixed in any other manner. To depend on the legislative power to adopt this reform is to delay, if not defeat it altogether. If one State were to enact such a movement in advance of others, it might handicap the industries of that State to such an extent as to allow an adjoining State to control a larger share of trade by reason of it, and furnish a strong argument against shorter hours. I am opposed on general principles to depending on the ruling class to establish reforms, when we can do it ourselves. To concede them a right to pass a law to shorten the hours is also to concede the right to lengthen them when the interests of wealth demand. If the hours of labor could be sufficiently shortened to absorb the surplus labor and furnish continuous employment, steady wages and a comparatively equal show in competing with cast-iron laborers run by a belt, I would be a protectionist. I would like to know the views of the Local Unions of the Brotherhood on my proposition to take decided action for eight hours.

G. EDMONSTON.

I was authorized by the Local Unions throughout the Brotherhood to proceed with my proposition. In the same issue of the CARPENTER (page 4) an editorial by our late General Secretary, Brother McGuire, under the caption, "The Federation of Trades and Its Annual Congress," says: "From the very inception of this congress our Brotherhood has been foremost in its advocacy and support. We have been represented in each Trade Congress and will be in the next. We believe a Federation of Trades and Labor Unions is the only practical way in which to identify the interests of one class of labor with the other, and yet preserve the distinctive organization of each without consolidation or centralization, or doing violence to each other's special trade desires. To influence legislation in Congress and the States, regardless of party, to extend the influence of trade and labor societies, to federate them in one chain of fraternal interests, to financially assist each other in trade troubles, and to boycott adverse employers and business men, are some of the objects for which the Federation was founded. And in this it has done a vast amount of good. Never was it the thought that the Federation should be the head center from which should emanate all power and authority, nor can any other organization ever fulfill that mission. The very moment the labor movement attempts to reach any such pitch of centralization, it will fail of success by that means. The general movement of all trades must be organically federative and voluntary, and not centralized and autocratic. The Federation can be simply representative and reflect the sentiments of its constituencies—nothing more. It can not go very far in advance of them, but it can at least offer suggestions. One of these suggestions, upon which it might very appropriately act, is proposed by Brother Edmonston and printed this month in our columns. It is worthy of profound consideration, and we favor its adoption.

The movement was also ably seconded by Frank K. Foster, Secretary of the Federation of Trades, in his annual report, dated October 2, 1884, which reads as follows:

It appears to be the generally expressed desire of the societies represented in this Federation that it assume the initiative in a national movement for the reduction of the hours of labor. Sporadic attempts of individual trades in certain localities have met with varying degrees of success, but there is little doubt that a universal, centrally directed advance will prove both practical and triumphant. To formulate the machinery for this attempt requires your deepest thought. This much has been determined by the history of the national eight-hour law—it is useless to wait for legislation in this matter. In the world of economic reform the working classes must depend upon themselves for the enforcement of measures, as well as for their conception. A united demand for a shorter working day, backed by thorough organization, will prove vastly more effective than the enactment of a thousand laws depending for enforcement upon the pleasure of aspiring politicians or sycophantic department officials.

I recommend that all possible means be used to arouse public opinion on this question, and that a vote be taken in all labor organizations, prior to the next Congress, as to the feasibility of a universal strike for a working day of eight (or nine) hours, to take effect not later than May 1, 1886. There can be no doubt but that the question of the reduction of the hours of labor is one of the most practical that will attract your attention, and it should receive the notice it merits.

I also had the enthusiastic support of my colleague, Brother Thomas P. Doran, of Chicago, and Brother J. P. McGinley, third President of the Brotherhood, who was representing the Illinois State Federation. I am also indebted to the following delegates for their encouragement and assistance: August Donath, International Typographical Union; Fred Blend, Cigar Makers' International Union; A. C. Cameron, Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly; Richard Powers, Lake Seamen Union, and E. W. Oyster, Federation of Labor of Washington, D. C.

At the first day's session I offered the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named.

This was adopted by the convention with but two dissenting votes. At that time the Knights of Labor were numerically the strongest labor organization, though not a trade union in the accepted meaning of that term. I was anxious to anticipate the probable position they might take toward so important a measure that had its initiative in a rival body. I had no doubt but that the individual Knights would be in hearty sympathy with the movement, and that any exhibition of jealousy or any effort to defeat the aims of the Trades Union for the sake of factional advantage, by ambitious leaders, on so vital a measure, would be resented by the rank and file and inure to the benefit of the Federation of Trades. It would have been poor strategy on the part of the Federation to have entered into a struggle of such magnitude by openly snubbing a possible ally in the Knights of Labor, apparently superior at that time in numbers and resources. I thereupon wrote the following:

Resolved, That the incoming legislative committee be instructed to extend an invitation to the Knights of Labor to cooperate in the general movement to establish the eight-hour reform.

I persuaded Richard Powers, who was an influential member of the Knights of Labor, to offer it, which he did, and it was adopted without opposition. At this session I was elected Secretary of the Federation of Trades by acclamation at the usual salary of my predecessors, namely, thanks and abuse (mostly abuse).

On June 8, following, I officially sent to Fred Turner, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, a copy of the eight-hour resolution and requested the co-

operation of that body in establishing the same on May 1, 1886, with the request that he present them to the next General Assembly for its action. This was sent by registered letter. I neither received any acknowledgment of its receipt, other than the Post Office Department card, or any information of the action of the General Assembly. I now look upon the failure of the Knights to endorse the action taken by the Federation of Trades as a lost opportunity for them and one of the important factors that presented the Federation of Trades and its successor, the American Federation of Labor, as the ultima Thule for the many thousands of organized workmen who were patiently waiting for something more practical and solid than the mere petitioning of legislatures to do for them what they should do for themselves. It is only just to say that in the final struggle the individual Knights of Labor were found standing by the side of the trades-unionist and did their duty.

In the interval between the adoption of the eight-hour resolution and the date of its proposed enforcement, May 1, 1886, the Trades Union made a new departure by taking the public into its confidence.

By means of public meetings they undertook to show the necessity for, and the good expected by, shortening the hours of labor. On July 7, 1885, I issued an official letter, that was given to the labor press, as follows:

FEDERATION OF ORGANIZED TRADES AND
LABOR UNIONS OF THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

Washington, July 7, 1885.

To all Trades and Labor Unions Throughout the United States and Canada, and to All Workingmen who Hope for Future Betterment:

We deem it important to call your attention to the resolution adopted by the Fourth Annual Session of the "International Federation of Trades," fixing May 1, 1886, for the general adoption of eight hours as a day's work. The multiplication and use of labor-saving machines make it our first duty to shorten the hours of labor, if we would share in the benefits of their introduction; otherwise they must result in driving out of existence free labor, the boast of an enlightened age and civilization. We hold that this is the only practical solution of a much-needed reform, on the importance of which we all agree. The objections of waiting for a law affecting all workmen alike are serious, involving an invaluable right, tedious delay, and a loss of faith in our own powers.

Your right to put into practical operation such a law is superior and undisputed, and it only remains for you to say if the eight-hour law passed by your representatives shall become a fixed rule of action from May 1, 1886.

The ratification of this measure by every local Trade and Labor Union or Assembly of Knights of Labor on this continent, publicly announced, would add to the impetus now gained, and give it a prestige of success.

No fair-minded, intelligent employer will oppose it, because it is an undisputed fact that every measure which improves the condition of employees carries with it equal advantages to employers and the community as well. In support of this statement, we refer to the fact that it was the high price and scarcity of labor in this country, due to the independence of American labor, that stimulated the inventive genius of America to supply an obedient substitute, and made us a nation of inventors and manufacturers.

It is not difficult to follow this first cause to its logical effect, the accumulated wealth of our country, and to it we confidently look for still further developments in this direction.

If this wealth is now unequally distributed, a large part of the blame must rest on our own shoulders, because of our failure to shorten the hours of labor.

In conclusion, we ask you to remember that this is our eight-hour law, and upon us depends its failure or success.

Fraternally yours,

[SEAL.] G. EDMONSTON,
Secretary.

The anarchists also took advantage of this opportunity for their propaganda. Snubbed by the trades unions of Chicago they persisted in their intermeddling with

the eight-hour agitation. The trades unions of that city insisted that this interference was unwarranted and uninvited and was doing incalculable harm to the movement. I was appealed to as Secretary in the fall of 1885 by the trades unions of Chicago to make some public announcement of our disapproval of the attempt by the anarchists to identify themselves with the Trades unions, while the former were openly declaring on the platform and in their paper that "the eight-hour work day was merely a palliative remedy and that the only permanent cure was through anarchy." I wrote a letter for publication as requested. I regret that I have no copy preserved. In substance I said that Trades Unionism and Anarchy were diametrically opposed. Skilled labor under the wage system was entirely dependent on an orderly state of society for employment. In a state of anarchy no prudent capitalist would want to build or manufacture when his title to his goods would rest alone in his ability to retain possession by force.

Socialism with its orderly state of society, though possibly impracticable, was far preferable to chaos. The anarchists, however, persisted and the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886, resulted. Public approval, largely in favor of the trades unions, shocked at the outrage and failing to distinguish at a glance the wide difference between the propagandas, became indifferent if not entirely reversed. The Bricklayers National Union seemed all at once to lose their nerve and compromised on a nine-hour work day, followed by the Carpenters and other trades.

In spite of the doings of the anarchists the movement was a success. The Granite Cutters of Washington City, Albany, Chicago, and Denver put the suggestion of the Federation of Trades permanently in effect May 1, 1886.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his pamphlet, entitled "The Eight-Hour Workday," says:

Before 1884, the members of the Cigar-makers' Union and non-unionists in the United States worked as many hours as their inclinations or forced circumstances compelled; in 1884 they were set at a maximum of ten hours per day; in 1886, within four months after the resolution to that effect was approved by the journeymen, the eight-hour day was the universal rule, and has been so to this day, to the advantage of all concerned.

As the result of the general movement of May 1, 1886, more than 250,000 workers secured the eight-hour day, and a million of others gained a shorter work-day, yet business easily adjusted itself to the new conditions; in fact, a period of general business prosperity ensued.

In 1889 a movement was started looking to the enforcement of the eight-hour work-day on May 1, 1890, among the carpenters of the country, the net result of which was among the carpenters, among whom ten hours was the rule and nine the exception. After the date named 46,197 had secured the eight-hour work-day and nearly the entire remainder of the craft gained the nine-hour day, and since then the eight-hour day is the general rule in all of the building trades of large cities, and nine hours elsewhere. Does any master builder decry the new rule now? Does that interest now claim that business has not adjusted itself to the shorter work-day? Certain it is that the "Master Builders' Association" is on record as testifying to the mutual benefit of the measure and urging its general adoption.

In a foot-note Mr. Gompers adds:

As a result of the movement of May 1, 1886, street and steam, railway employes, bakers, tailors, garment workers and other workers (generally unskilled), too numerous to mention, who before worked fourteen, sixteen, and, in many instances, eighteen hours a day, had their hours generally reduced to twelve, and are now ten or less.

The Federation of Trades prior to 1884 had no practical plan outlined that could command the enthusiastic support of the entire labor field. When they committed

themselves to the task of legislating the eight-hour workday into existence it was in effect a new declaration of independence. Laws in the interest of labor were already on the statute books, placed there by politicians from all professions and callings, but there never had been prior to that time a law for the working class that did not have a mouldy spot in it or soon after its passage developed one.

In concluding allow me to say that I was in hopes I would not be forced to write such an account and in the first person. The rapid growth of the American Federation of Labor and its practical value to the trades unions has been often told by abler writers, but the story of the inception of the Eight-Hour Movement by that body has, so far as I know, remained unwritten until the present moment.

Sam. Leffingwell Passed Away

[Omitted from February issue through an oversight as a result of the removal of the General Office.]

Scarcely a year has gone by since we recorded the death of one of nature's noblemen, John Swinton, when we are again called upon to announce to our readers the departure from this life of another friend of the working man, and for many years a contributor to THE CARPENTER, Sam. L. Leffingwell.

Mr. Leffingwell was a staunch advocate of the cause of labor. He passed away at his home in this city on January 16th, at the age of 74 years. Printer by trade, he was one of the pioneers of the trade movement in this country, having been one of the most farseeing and active members of the International Typographical Union for fifty-two years. He was also the organizer of several State and local central bodies in Indiana, and during the time of prosperity of the Knights of Labor he was one of their organizers, as well as Master Workman of Alpha Assembly 1712 of that order.

He served in the civil and the Mexican wars. He was the author of "Leffingwell's Rules of Order," by which many of our Local Unions are guided in their debates and transactions of business. He wrote the history of the International Typographical Union, at the occasion of its golden jubilee, held in Cincinnati last August.

Sam. L. Leffingwell was also a contributor to many labor papers and magazines; he was a clever and able writer, and the master efforts of his brain were highly appreciated by organized labor and its friends. His death is keenly felt by us and our entire Brotherhood.

Neither Shirk Nor Set a Pace

To his employer the workingman owes nothing. To his fellows he owes it that he shall not "set a pace" to curry favor with the boss. To his own self-respect and to society he owes it that he shall be an efficient workman—that he shall neither shirk nor scamp his job. Some day we will have a state of society in which no one will be driven to work beyond his strength, and in which no man's exceptional swiftness or endurance will take bread from his brother's mouth. Meanwhile, we have to bear in mind the double duty indicated above, and steer a middle course.

The person who understands the multiplication table should have little difficulty in understanding the power of trade unionism.

An infliction of boycott is very like a case of "la grippe;" it most always leaves traces of its ravages after its subsidence.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1903

JANUARY 12th.

Members present: Meyer, Post, Workman, Sullivan and Ogletree. Section 16 of the General Constitution, as amended by the Atlanta Convention, having been adopted by the general vote, and Bros. Ainey and Wellman, the additional two members, being on the premises, the G. E. B., now consisting of seven members, reorganizes and elects Bro. Henry Meyer chairman and Bro. D. A. Post secretary.

The General Secretary and General Treasurer are notified that the Board is ready for business.

The General Secretary presents his bond which, after being carefully examined, is accepted and allowed to continue.

Papers pertaining to painters' controversy are read. The Board having been notified of the presence of the executive officers of painters on January the 16th, discussion on this matter was deferred until that date.

The same course was taken relative to grievance of Metal Lathers' International Union, a committee representing that organization going to appear before the Board on January 19th.

JANUARY 13th.

Report of delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention received as well as a verbal statement from Bro. Frank Duffy. Report debated on and placed on file.

Communication from National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers recommending exchange of cards.

The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to ask that organization to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the U. B. with a view to devise ways and means of settlement.

That part of the report of delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention requesting appointment of a committee to meet a like committee from the Amalgamated Wood Workers, to consider question of jurisdiction, is thoroughly discussed and action deferred.

Application for bond of General Treasurer Thomas Neale is passed on, filled out and forwarded to insurance company for their acceptance.

The Board decides that L. U. 563, Scranton, Pa., be requested to pay to L. U. 484 of same locality, the sum of \$113.50, their proportionate share of the \$1,000 appropriated for the Scranton local unions by the Atlanta Convention.

An itemized account of expenses of share of \$1,000, donated by Atlanta Convention to Wilkesbarre and Pittston Local Unions, is submitted by Wilkesbarre D. C., received and approved.

JANUARY 14th.

The G. E. B. decides that, beginning with April, 1903, issue, one page of official journal, THE CARPENTER, shall be printed in the French language.

Application of L. U. 1256, Teconderoga, for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. The Board sanctions the movement; question of financial assistance is laid over for April meeting.

Application of L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., for sanction of movement for increased wages. Board decided not to sanction this movement at the present time, but to take further action at April meeting.

Application of L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for sanction of trade movement. The Board decides that Local Union 469, not having complied with Section 133 of General Constitution, movement can not be sanctioned at this time.

Application of L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., for shorter hours and higher pay. The G. E. B., believing the demand to be too far-reaching, withholds sanction of movement.

The committee of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union received, and after consideration of all details relative to the controversy, the following agreement is entered into with this organization:

"Pending the action of their next Convention, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America agree not to assert jurisdiction over any iron work, including iron or wire lathing, studding or any other exclusively iron work, claimed by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union."

"The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union agree that we will not assert jurisdiction over, or allow our members to perform any wood work, including shingling, wooden arches, door or window frames, wooden studding, furring, or any other carpenter or wood work, except wooden lath to receive plastic material."

Application of L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Sanction is granted; financial assistance to be considered at April meeting.

Application of L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., for sanction of trade movement and ap-

propriation. Sanction granted; the question of appropriation deferred.

A communication from Washington District Council is laid over pending report of committee on Amalgamated Carpenters.

Papers from Jacksonville, Fla., District Council, relative to long standing controversy with their employers, are received and the G. S. instructed to demand further information in the matter.

JANUARY 15th.

Communication from L. U. 309, New York City, in regard to committee on American Wood Workers, is received and filed.

Request of Shreveport, La., D. C. to send a representative to that locality to assist in adjusting of difficulty. Request granted and the G. P. notified of the Board's action.

A bill for services rendered by George L. Cain, of Lynn, Mass., submitted. The Board decides to request the G. P. to deputize Bro. T. Sullivan to Lynn for investigation of claim, and on receipt of a favorable report, bill shall be paid.

Request of L. U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass., for appropriation to replenish local treasury. The L. U. seemingly being in a healthy condition, not in special need, request is denied.

Application of L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., for financial support in their prolonged strike. Bros. Mason and Carey are present to plea in behalf of this L. U. The Board decides that G. P. be requested to visit Marion, and action is deferred pending his report.

Correspondence from L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., asking for appropriation to liquidate debts incurred during their last spring's strike. The G. S. is ordered to ask for further information, and action is deferred.

Communications from Local Unions 327, Cincinnati, Ohio, and 544, El Paso, Tex., are read and filed, awaiting further information.

Appeal of L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y., from decision of G. S. in disapproving death claim of E. C. Ketchum. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Mary Zolle. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 371, Denison, Tex., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Alfred Moore. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

JANUARY 16th.

Appeal of L. U. 654, Macon, Ga., from decision of G. S. in death claim of J. C. Hartness. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Complaint of Dayton, Ohio, D. C. regarding distribution of appropriation made by Atlanta Convention. The Board instructs the G. S. to notify Local Unions 346 and 104 that decision of G. E. B. is upheld, and should they not be desirous of accepting the money they should return it.

Itemized statement of L. U. 401, Pittston, Pa., of expenditure of money appropriated them by Atlanta Convention is received and approved.

The G. E. B. enters into conference with Executive Board of Painters and Decorators, and the following resolutions relative to the San Francisco controversy are adopted:

"That the General Executive Boards of the two organizations, in joint session assembled, recommend that all matters in controversy be dropped by both organizations and all grievances and fines arising from such controversy be declared off; and

"That while we recognize that the offending parties may have been guilty of certain acts, we request the Building Trades Council and the District Councils of Carpenters, as well as Painters of San Francisco, to use their influence to the end that harmony may prevail and the past be forgotten."

The following articles of agreement are adopted and recommended to Local Unions for their sanction:

"That no Union or District Council of either organization shall strike against any Local Union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America or the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, in support of any other body whatsoever."

"Any controversy arising between the two organizations shall be referred to their respective G. E. B. for adjustment, and their decision shall be final."

"These resolutions shall be enforced only when adopted by the referendum vote of both organizations."

JANUARY 17th.

Appeal of L. U. 62, Englewood, Ill., from decision of G. S. in death claim of J. A. Norfelt. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 369, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of H. W. Robinson. Claim denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 717, San Antonio, Tex., from decision of G. S. in death claim of B. Fasnidge. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

The Board decides that the actual account of the U. B. be kept with the American National Bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., and silent account be not subject to withdrawal, except on check issued by G. T., countersigned by G. S. and G. P. and with consent of G. E. B., declared by personal signature or telegram.

The Board further decides that \$50,000 remain on deposit with Penn National Bank, [CONTINUED ON PAGE 16.]

Wohin führen die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen?

Es wird als allgemein feststehend betrachtet, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen über Fragen der Gegenwart nicht hinausgehen und nur solche Forderungen in sich schließen, die die jeweilig vorherrschenden Arbeits-Verhältnisse und die momentane Lage ihrer Angehörigen nötig machen. Diese Auffassung ist im Allgemeinen zutreffend. — Die Gewerkschaften, als solche, haben sich kein zu erreichendes Endziel gesetzt; sie suchen ziellos ihre Zwecke zu erfüllen, und lassen alle Fragen, die nur erst in der Zukunft ihre Lösung finden können, außer Acht.

So sagt Sektion 3 der General-Constitution unserer Vereinigten Bruderschaft:

Die Zwecke der Vereinigten Bruderschaft sind: Der Stückarbeit entgegenzuwirken, das Bezahlungsweisen zu fördern, einen höheren Grad von Handfertigkeit in unserem Handwerk herbeizuführen, das Gefühl der Freundschaft unter unseren Fachgenossen zu nähren, zur Erlangung von Arbeit einander zu helfen, die tägliche Arbeitszeit zu reduzieren, hinreichende Bezahlung für unsere Arbeit zu sichern, bei Todesfällen oder dauernder Arbeitsunfähigkeit Unterstützung zu geben und durch gesetzliche und passende Mittel die moralische, intellektuelle und soziale Lage unserer Mitglieder zu heben und unser Handwerk zu verbessern.

Wir können nun ohne Ueberhebung behaupten, daß da, wo sich die Arbeiter unseres oder anderer Gewerke zu gemeinschaftlichem Handeln vereinigt, also eine Gewerkschaft-Organisation vorhanden war, welche sich die Erfüllung dieser Zwecke zur Aufgabe machte, Viel erreicht worden ist, selbst in Punkte Hebung der moralischen, sozialen und intellektuellen Lage der Mitglieder. Und doch müssen wir uns fragen: Wie kommt es, daß wir trotzdem und trotz der zahllosen Kämpfe, die wir in der Verfolgung unserer Zwecke zu bestehen hatten, alle Ursache haben, mit unserer Lage unzufrieden zu sein; und wie kommt es, daß wir immer von Neuem wieder den Kampf zur Verbesserung unserer Lage aufnehmen müssen?

Wenn wir einen Rückblick werfen auf die Ereignisse des letzten Vierteljahrhunderts, auf die Anstrengungen der organisierten Arbeiter, menschenwürdige Arbeits-Bedingungen zu erringen; alle Opfer in Anschlag bringen, die die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung während dieses Zeitraumes gefordert hat, und über unsere heutige ökonomische und politische Lage eine Betrachtung anstellen, so müssen wir zugeben, daß der gewerkschaftliche Kampf nicht nur ein solcher der Gegenwart, sondern ein unaufhörlicher, auch ein Kampf der Zukunft ist.

Den Gewerkschafts-Organisationen ist weder Ruhe noch Rast beschieden. Jede Lohn-erhöhung in irgendwelchem Berufszweige bedeutet heute nicht mehr und nicht weniger, als daß, wenn es gut ging, der gegebenen Lohnsumme die Kaufkraft wieder verleiht wurde, welche sie vor einer, schon vorher eingetretenen, Preiserhöhung aller Lebensbedürfnisse gehabt hat. Aber nicht allein das; wir haben auch täglich Gelegenheit zu beobachten, daß die Unternehmer auf Grund stattgehabter Lohnerhöhungen nicht nur den erhöhten Lohnbetrag auf den Waarenpreis schlagen, sondern auch noch die Lohnerhöhung benötigen, um einen Extra-Profit bei dem Waaren-Abatz herauszuschlagen. Ferner bieten alle Steuererhöhungen, seien diese inländische oder ausländische, wie bei Einfuhrzöllen, und die Erhebung neuer Steuern, wie bei Gelegenheit des spanisch-amerikanischen Krieges, den Unternehmern einen Vorwand zur Heraufschraubung der Waarenpreise. Daher kommt es, daß, nachdem wir der Meinung waren, durch eine Lohnerhöhung materielle Vorteile erlangt zu haben, die Kaufkraft unserer Löhne auf das frühere Niveau zurückgegangen ist, und wir letztere wiederum zur Befriedigung unserer so bescheidenen Lebensansprüche als ungenügend finden.

Sehen wir nun, wie es sich mit der Ver-

kürzung der Arbeitszeit verhält. — Deren Vorteile bestehen bekanntlich in erster Linie darin, daß sie uns mehr Zeit zur Ruhe und Erholung gewährt. In zweiter Linie, daß die Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden den Arbeitslosen und allen Arbeitern mehr Arbeitsgelegenheit verschafft, die Nachfrage nach Arbeit und somit die Gefahr der Herabdrückung der Arbeitslöhne verringert.

Der Unternehmer aber, dessen Lösung ist, so viel als möglich und so billig als möglich zu produzieren, um im Konkurrenzkampf das Feld, das heißt den Waarenmarkt, behaupten zu können, wendet alle Mittel an, um aus seinen Arbeitern ein größeres, womöglich das vor der Zeitverkürzung gelieferte Arbeits-Quantum herauszupressen. Weitere Verbesserungen der Maschinerie werden erfunden, eine größere und ergiebigere Arbeitsteilung wird eingeführt, und dadurch wird die Absicht der organisierten Arbeiter, durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit das Heer der Arbeitslosen zu vermindern, schmählich vereitelt. Wir sehen also, daß auch die durch verkürzte Arbeitszeit errungenen Vorteile nur vorübergehende sind.

Wenn wir nun diese Sachlage in's Auge fassen, so müssen wir als intelligente Arbeiter, als die wir doch gelten wollen, von unserem bisherigen engbegrenzten Standpunkte abweichen, und können logischer Weise nicht umhin, uns der Zukunft zuzuwenden.

Wir müssen uns fragen: Wohin führen unsere gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen? Soll der gegenwärtige Kriegszustand immer fort dauern, oder giebt es einen Ausweg, der uns zu dauerndem Frieden und zu Verhältnissen führt, die dem Arbeiter die Rechte garantieren, die ihm als Wertherzeuger und als nützlichstes Glied der menschlichen Gesellschaft zukommen? Wir sagen ja! — der Ausweg liegt, wie es bei allen Uebelständen ohne Unterschied der Fall ist, in der Beseitigung ihrer Ursachen.

Die Ursachen, die uns zu stetigem Kampfe zwingen, die den Interessenstreit zwischen der produzierenden und nichtproduzierenden, der Lohnarbeiter- und der Kapitalisten-Klasse, hervorgerufen, und denen alle Mißstände, unter welchen wir Arbeiter leiden müssen, zuzuschreiben sind, diese Ursachen liegen in der Unfreiheit der Arbeiter, in der heutigen, der kapitalistischen Produktions-Weise. Und folglich liegt der Ausweg, oder die Lösung, in der Beseitigung der letzteren und der Einführung einer Produktions-Weise, in welcher Jedem das Seinige gewährt wird, und nicht Interessenstreit, sondern Interessengleichheit, herrscht. Dies kann aber nur in einer Gesellschafts-Einrichtung möglich sein, in der alle Arbeitsmittel, sowohl wie alle Arbeitsprodukte, Gemeingut und Produktion wie Konsumation streng gemeinschaftliche sind.

In der heutigen, der kapitalistischen Einrichtung, ist der Arbeiter gezwungen, seine Arbeitskraft an den Kapitalisten zu verkaufen, weil letzterer der Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel ist. Der Preis, den der Kapitalist dem Arbeiter in Form von Lohn zukommen läßt, ist im günstigsten Falle gerade hinreichend, um die zur Erhaltung seiner Arbeitskraft notwendigen Bedürfnisse befriedigen zu können. Der Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel behält den größeren Antheil unseres Arbeitsertrages für sich, und vor seinem so erworbenen Reichtum beugen sich die Gesetgeber, die Richter, die Staats-, Stadt- und Gemeinde-Beamten und sind ihm unterthänig. Er ist nicht nur in ökonomischer Beziehung Herr der Situation; er gebietet auch, Dank dieser ökonomischen Machtstellung und, nicht zu vergessen, Dank der Interessenlosigkeit der sich ihrer Macht unbewußten Arbeiter, über die politische Macht, von der er in ausgiebigster Weise Gebrauch macht, um seine eigenen Interessen zu fördern und den Arbeiter auch in seiner politischen Abhängigkeit zu erhalten, ihn politisch zu entrechteten.

Die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung dieses Landes ist verhältnismäßig noch jung an Jahren und Erfahrung; sie hat sich, einzelne Gewerke ausgenommen, erst innerhalb der letzten 25 Jahre entwickelt. Die meisten Gewerkschafts-Organisationen, wie ja auch unsere Bruderschaft, sind entweder noch im Auf- oder doch im Aufbau begriffen; folglich kann man unter ge-

benen Umständen nicht erwarten, daß ihre Mitglieder, deren viele erst angefangen haben, die Nothwendigkeit der Organisation einzusehen, ihre Bestrebungen vollständig begreifen, deren Konsequenzen verfolgen oder voraussehen können. Doch, man mag sich auch dagegen sträuben, wie man will, es steht fest, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen, wenn sie auch jeden Ideals oder Zukunftszieles bar sind, die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter zu der Erkenntnis führen werden, daß weder Lohnerhöhung noch Arbeitszeit-Verkürzung, so unvermeidlich und nothwendig auch diese Maßregeln sind, ihre soziale Lage nicht dauernd verbessern können. Gerade ihre unaufhörlichen Kämpfe werden ihnen diese Erkenntnis beibringen und sie in die Bahnen der sozialistischen Bewegung drängen. Wir haben schon in einem früheren Artikel nachgewiesen, daß innerhalb der Gewerkschafts-Organisationen ein merklicher Gesinnungs-Umschwung stattgefunden und sozialistische Anschauungen immer mehr Boden gewinnen. Es ist nur eine Frage der Zeit, und vielleicht sehr kurzer Zeit, wann die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter gemeinschaftlich mit ihren sozialistisch gesinnten Brüdern für die vollständige Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse aus den Fesseln der Lohnsklaverei, die Beseitigung der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise in die Schranken treten werden.

Verhandlungen

der Ersten Vierteljährlichen Sitzung 1903 des General-Executiv-Boards.

12ten Januar.

Anwesende Mitglieder sind: Meyer, Post, Wortman, Sullivan und Ogletree.

In Uebereinstimmung mit der amendierten und von der Urabstimmung angenommenen Sektion 16 der General-Constitution, nach welcher der General-Executiv-Board aus sieben Mitgliedern bestehen soll, werden die zwei zu dieser Körperschaft gewählten und anwesenden Mitglieder, Ainey und Wellman, zu Sitz und Stimme zugelassen. Der Board reorganisirt sich hierauf und erwählt Henry Meyer zum Vorsitzenden und D. A. Post zum Sekretär, und die General-Beamten werden benachrichtigt, daß der Board zur Erledigung der vorliegenden Geschäfte bereit ist.

Der General-Sekretär überreicht seine Bürgerchafts-Papiere, welche geprüft und als annehmbar befunden werden.

Dokumente bezüglich der Streitfrage der Anstreicher und Dekorateur werden vorgelesen; da jedoch dem Board mitgeteilt wurde, daß die Executiv-Beamten dieser Organisation am 16ten Januar in der Sitzung des Board erscheinen würden, um die Angelegenheit zu erörtern, wird dieselbe bis zu diesem Datum vertagt.

Dasselbe geschieht bezüglich einer Beschwerde der Metal Pathers' International Union, indem Vertreter dieser Organisation am 14ten Januar vorsprechen wollen.

13ten Januar.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur Convention der American Federation of Labor, sowie ein mündlicher Bericht des General-Sekretärs, werden entgegengenommen und ersterer zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Schreiben der National Union of Shipwrights liegt vor, welches den Austausch der Mitgliedsarten zwischen beiden Organisationen vorschlägt. Der General-Sekretär wird beauftragt, obige Organisation zu ersuchen, ein Comité zu ernennen, um mit dem Board über die Ausführung des Vorschlages zu conferiren.

Derjenige Theil des Berichtes der Delegaten zur Convention der A. F. of L., welcher sich auf die Ernennung eines Comites bezieht, um mit einem Comité der Amalgamated Woodworkers bezüglich der Jurisdiktionsfrage zu conferiren, wird eingehend diskutiert und Beschlußfassung verschoben.

Das Applikations-Formular für Bürgerchaft des General-Schachmeisters wird unterbreitet, ausgefüllt und der Versicherungs-Gesellschaft zur Genehmigung zugefandt.

Der Board beschließt, Local Union 563 in Scranton, Pa., zu ersuchen, die Summe von \$113.50 als Theil der von der Atlanta Convention bewilligten \$1,000 an Local Union 484 in Scranton auszugeben.

Der Wilkesbarre District Council unterbreitet einen detaillierten Ausweis über die von der Atlanta Convention den Local Unions in Wilkesbarre und Pittston bewilligte Summe von \$1,000, welcher Ausweis geprüft und gebilligt wird.

14ten Januar.

Beschlossen: Daß, beginnend mit der April Ausgabe, eine Seite des offiziellen Journals, THE CARPENTER, in französischer Sprache erscheinen soll.

Applikation der Local Union 1256, Ticonderoga, um Genehmigung einer Forderung an die Arbeitgeber und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Der Board erteilt die Genehmigung und verlegt die Unterstützungs-Frage bis zur April-Sitzung.

Applikation der Local Union 125, Utica, N. Y., um Sanktionierung einer Lohnbewegung. Der Board verweigert die Sanktionierung momentan und beschließt, die Angelegenheit in seiner April-Sitzung wieder aufzunehmen.

Applikation der Local Union 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., für Genehmigung einer Forderung. Wird auf Grund Sektion 133 der General-Constitution verweigert.

Applikation der Local Union 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für kürzere Arbeitszeit und Lohnerhöhung. Der Board ist der Ansicht, daß die Forderung unter gegebenen Umständen zu weitgehend ist und verlegt Genehmigung.

Das Comité der Wood, Wire and Metal Pathers' International Union ist anwesend, und nachdem alle Einzelheiten ihrer Beschwerde erörtert waren, wird folgender Bericht eingegangen:

„Die Ver. Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauhandwerker von Amerika verpflichtet sich bis auf weitere Verfügung ihrer nächsten Convention keine Ansprüche auf Eisenarbeit, einschließlich Lattenarbeit in Draht oder Eisen, oder andere ausschließliche Eisenarbeit zu erheben, die von der Wood, Wire and Metal Pathers' International Union beansprucht wird.“

„Die Wood, Wire and Metal Pathers' International Union verpflichtet sich, keinen Anspruch zu machen auf irgend welche Holzarbeit, einschließlich Verdachung, hölzerne Bögen, Thür- oder Fenster-Rahmen, oder andere Zimmer-Arbeit, noch ihren Mitgliedern zu gestatten, solche Arbeit zu verrichten, ausgenommen Holz-Latten-Arbeit, die die Gips-Überzug erhält.“

Applikation der Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass., um Genehmigung einer Forderung und finanziellen Beistand. Die Forderung wird genehmigt, finanzielle Hilfe soll in der April-Sitzung besprochen werden.

Applikation der Local Union 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., um Genehmigung einer Forderung und Geldbewilligung. Ersteres wird gewährt, letztere Angelegenheit wird einstweilen zurückgelegt.

Ein Schreiben des Washington District Council wird bis zur Berichterstattung des Comites für Konferenz mit den Amalgamated Carpenters zurückgelegt.

Mehrere Schreiben des Jacksonville, Fla., District Council liegen vor, über die dortigen andauernden Streitigkeiten mit den Arbeitgebern Mittheilung machend. Der General-Sekretär wird instruiert, über verschiedene Punkte Angabe der Einzelheiten zu verlangen.

15ten Januar.

Ein Schreiben der Local Union 309, New York, die Amalgamated Woodworkers betreffend, wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch des Schreibeport, Pa., District Council, einen Delegierten nach dieser Stadt zu schicken, um eine Streitfrage zu schlichten. Besuch wird gewährt und der General-Präsident hiervon verständigt.

G. L. Cain in Lynn, Mass., sendet eine Rechnung ein für geleistete Organisations-Arbeit. Der Board beschließt, den General-Präsidenten zu ersuchen, Bruder Sullivan, Mitglied des Boards, zu ermächtigen, auf seinem Rückwege in Lynn anzuhalten, um die Forderung zu untersuchen; wenn er die Rechnung für in Ordnung hält, soll sie bezahlt werden.

Gesuch der Local Union 778, Fitzburg, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zur Beseitigung ungünstiger Rassen-Verhältnisse. Der Board findet, daß die Local Union in gesundem Zustande ist und weist daher das Gesuch ab.

Applikation der Local Union 365, Marion, Ind., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrem hartnäckigen Ausstände. Die Brüder Mason und Carey von dieser Local Union sind anwesend, um dem Gesuch Nachdruck zu verleihen. Der Board beschließt, den General-Präsidenten zu ersuchen, Marion einen Besuch abzustatten, und Beschlußfassung wird bis zu dessen Berichterstattung vertagt.

Schreiben liegen vor von Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis., welche um Geldbewilligung zur Abtragung der durch ihren Ausstand im letzten Frühjahr entstandenen Schulden nachsuchen. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Einzelheiten zu verlangen, und die Angelegenheit wird vertagt.

Schreiben von Local Unions 327, Cincinnati, O., und 544, El Paso, Tex., werden wegen mangelhafter Auskunft zurückgelegt, bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Aufklärung.

Appellation der Local Union 532, Elmira, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, in welcher derselbe die Forderung

für Sterbegeld im E. C. Ketchum Falle abgewiesen. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bestätigt.

Appellation der Local Union 196, Greenwich, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Mary Rolle Falle, Sterbegeld betreffend. Der Board hält die Entscheidung aufrecht und weist die Appellation ab.

Appellation der Local Union 371, Denison, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung für Sterbegeld im Alfred Moore Falle. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und Appellation abgewiesen.

16ten Januar.

Appellation der Local Union 654, Macon, Ga., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung J. C. Hartneß. Appellation wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung sanktioniert.

Beschwerde des Dayton, D., District Council bezüglich Verteilung der von der Atlanta Convention bewilligten Geldsumme. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, dem District Council mitzuteilen, daß sich der Board der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in dieser Angelegenheit anschließt und daß, wenn es ihm nicht beliebt, das bewilligte Geld anzunehmen, dasselbe zurücksenden möge.

Ein detaillierter Ausweis der Local Union 401, Pittston, Pa., über die Verwendung der ihr von der Atlanta Convention bewilligten Summe wird unterbreitet und gutgeheißen.

Der Board tritt mit dem Executiv-Comite der Antifreier und Dekorateur bezüglich der Wirren in San Francisco in Unterhandlung, und folgende Resolutionen finden gemeinschaftliche Annahme:

„Die Executiv-Comites beider Organisationen empfehlen die Einstellung der Zwistigkeiten beiderseits und alle dadurch entstandene Beschwerden und auferlegte Strafen niederzuschlagen; und daß, obschon wir zugeben, daß Vergehen vorgekommen sind, so ersuchen wir doch den Building Trades Council und die District Councils der Bauschreiner sowie der Antifreier und Dekorateur in San Francisco, ihren Einfluß dahin geltend zu machen, daß die Einigkeit wieder hergestellt und das Vergangene vergessen werde.“

Folgender Vertrag soll den Local Unions zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden:

„Keine Local Union oder District Council beider Organisationen soll gegen eine Local Union der Ver. Brüderschaft oder der Brüderschaft der Antifreier und Dekorateur zur Unterstützung irgend einer anderen Körperschaft einen Ausstand unternehmen. Vorkommende Streitfragen zwischen beiden Gewerkschaften sollen dem betreffenden Executiv-Comite zur Schlichtung unterbreitet werden, und soll dessen Entscheidung endgültig sein. Diese Resolutionen sollen nur dann Gesetzeskraft erhalten, wenn sie von der Urabstimmung beider Organisationen ratifiziert sind.“

17ten Januar.

Appellation der Local Union 62, Englewood, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung J. A. Nortfelt. Appellation wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung gutgeheißen.

Appellation der Local Union 369, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, einen Anspruch auf Unfall-Benefit seitens H. W. Robinson betreffend. Die Forderung wird abermals zurückgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 717, San Antonio, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich B. Fasnidge's Forderung. Wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung sanktioniert.

Beschlossen: Die Umsatzzelder der Ver. Brüderschaft sollen in der American Nationalbank in Indianapolis deponiert und das unbewegliche Conto der Organisationsgelder nicht angegriffen werden, außer laut Anweisung des General-Schatzmeisters, gegenzeichnet vom General-Sekretär und General-Präsidenten und mit der Zustimmung der Mitglieder des General-Executiv-Boards, deklarirt durch Unterschrift oder Telegramm.

Ferner beschlossen: Die Summe von \$50,000 soll in der Penn National Bank in Philadelphia deponiert bleiben, wo dieselbe zwei Prozent Zinsen trägt.

Ferner beschlossen: Die in der Penn National Bank deponierten, die Summe von \$50,000 übersteigenden Gelder sollen zurückgezogen und \$20,000 davon in der Capital National Bank in Indianapolis als unbewegliches, zwei Prozent zinstragendes Kapital deponiert werden. Der übrige Betrag dieser zurückgezogenen Gelder soll in derselben Bank deponiert und dem unbeweglichen Conto beigelegt werden.

Der General-Sekretär wird instruiert, eine-

bis zum 1. Januar 1905 gültigen Miethskontrakt für die Zimmer No. 505 bis 509 im Stevenson Gebäude abzuschließen, und für die Zimmer No. 506 bis 508 sobald als möglich.

Eine Rechnung Geo. Gibbons', Druckers in Philadelphia, für die Herstellung der wegen Unregelmäßigkeit unterdrückten September 1901 Ausgabe des CARPENTER wird unterbreitet. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, Zahlung zu verweigern.

Appellation der Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs in der Forderung W. J. Healey's. Dieselbe wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung bestätigt.

19ten Januar.

Der vierteljährliche Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der Local Union 112, Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle H. L. Hids u. A. Der Board entscheidet, daß, da der General-Präsident Beweismaterial berücksichtigt habe, welches der Local Union nicht unterbreitet wurde, die Entscheidung hinfällig sei, und der Board entscheidet zu Gunsten der Local Union 112.

Appellation des New Rochelle, N. Y., District Council um finanzielle Hilfe zur Abtragung der in ihrem lock-out kontrahierten Schuldenlast. Der General-Executiv-Board bewilligt die Summe von \$300, welche im Verhältnis zu der Mitgliederzahl an die New Rochelle Local Unions zu verteilen ist.

Appellation A. F. Davis' von Local Union 73, St. Louis, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in der Appellation gegen eine über Appellanten verhängte Geldstrafe. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung indosiert.

E. Heidt und Geo. Schweizer von Local Union 497, Manhattan, N. Y., appellieren gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, Krankengelder betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in deren Appellation gegen die Maßnahmen des Philadelphia District Council, floor-layers betreffend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla., um finanzielle Hilfe. Die Summe von \$118.85 wird der Local Union gemäß Verfügung der Atlanta Convention angewiesen.

Appellation F. Hollinger's von Local Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten contra Manhattan District Council, angebliche Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Der Board findet, daß die Entscheidung unberechtigt war, indem derselben nicht genügend Beweismaterial zu Grunde lag, und stößt dieselbe um.

Appellation des Jacksonville, Fla., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Appellanten Dispensation der Constitution verweigern. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird distutiert und angenommen.

Appellation der Local Union 726, Yonkers, N. Y., um Rückerstattung der Gerichtskosten im Louis Kenedy Sterbefall. Der Board beschließt, die Unkosten im Betrage von \$506.26 zu bezahlen.

20ten Januar.

Appellation Albert Butcher's, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, eine dem Appellanten vom Manhattan District Council auferlegte Geldstrafe betreffend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 77, Portchester, N. Y., um Erlaubnis, die Holzhändler dieser Stadt auf die „Unfair“-Liste zu setzen. Bruder Sullivan, Mitglied des Boards, wird instruiert, den Fall zu untersuchen und über seinen Befund an den General-Präsidenten zu berichten.

Appellation des Jacksonville, Fla., District Council um Erlaubnis, Auftrufe an die Local Unions für finanzielle Hilfe zum Bau eines Arbeiter-Heims richten zu dürfen. Die Erlaubnis wird verweigert.

Appellation der Local Union 44, Pittsfield, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zur Zahlung rückständiger lock-out Unterstützung an ihre Mitglieder. Die Bewilligung wird verweigert, und der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, der Local Union die Gründe zu erklären.

Appellation der Local Union 59, Saginaw, Mich., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in dem Streitfalle des Appellan-

ten und der Local Union 334, Saginaw. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 36, Oakland, Cal., und N. B. Krüger's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im J. F. Frickland Falle. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung sanktioniert.

Appellation der Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bezüglich einer Wm. Vapt auferlegten Geldstrafe. Der Fall wird an den General-Präsidenten zur Wiedererwägung und gebührenden Entscheidung zurückverwiesen.

Klage der Local Union 478, Bronx Borough, N. Y., gegen Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., wegen Verbreitung von Circularen Anfangs 1902, geeignet Unfrieden und Zersplitterung herporzurufen.

Der General-Executiv-Board nimmt folgende Resolution an:

„Nach Entdeckung des Defizits in McGuire's Finanzen, dessen Suspendierung und der Ernennung Frank Duffey's als General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister, herrschte große Confusion und Verwirrung in der General-Office. Die ganze Angelegenheit ist auf der Convention in Atlanta geregelt worden, und unseres Ermessens nach ist der Stand unserer Ver. Brüderschaft ein günstiger, und die Verwaltung der General-Office ist eine streng geschäftsmäßige. Der Board empfiehlt daher allen Local Unions, die Streitart zu begraben und harmonisch zusammen zu wirken, damit unsere Organisation die größte Arbeiter-Organisation der Welt werde.“

Appellation der Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y., um finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage. Der General-Präsident wird ersucht, einen Organisator nach Troy zu senden, und wird die Summe von \$200 zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt. Ein Schreiben läuft ein vom Präsidenten der A. F. of L. bezüglich des Charters für Bauschreiner in Porto Rico. Der General-Sekretär wird instruiert, das Schreiben zu beantworten und mehr Auskunft zu verlangen.

Der Manhattan District Council protestiert in einem Schreiben gegen die Unterhandlung mit einem Comite der Amalgamated Woodworkers. Der Board beschließt, unter gegebenen Umständen und zum Besten der Ver. Brüderschaft den Protest nicht zu berücksichtigen.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet Versicherungspapiere zur Versicherung des Office-Mobiliars, zum Betrage von \$2,000. Wird gutgeheißen.

Appellation der Local Union 112, Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs betreffs der Forderung für Sterbegeld B. M. McDonald's. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

21ten Januar.

Appellation der Local Union 508, Marion, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle C. D. Page's, Sterbegeld betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 168, Toledo, O., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Sterbefalle Henry Jaeger's. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der Local Union 103, Louisville, Ky., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, ein von Max Kersten beanspruchtes Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellationen von Local Unions 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 79, New Haven, Conn.; 396, Newport News, Va.; 77, Portchester, N. Y.; 183, Peoria, Ill.; 196, Greenwich, Conn.; und Wyoming Valley, Pa., District Council, um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung und finanzielle Hilfe. Genehmigung wird erteilt und die Finanzfrage bis zur April-Sitzung vertagt.

Appellation der Local Union 38, St. Catharine, Ont., Can., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung, welche vor dem 1. April durchgesetzt werden soll. Da der Zeitpunkt gegen Section 133 der General-Constitution verstößt, wird die Genehmigung verweigert.

Appellation der Local Union 624, Brocton, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der Appellanten contra Local Union 848, Weymouth, in einer Jurisdiktionsfrage. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung an und beauftragt Bruder Sullivan, nach Brocton zu gehen und die Angelegenheit zu regeln.

Gesuch der Local Union 543, Auburn, N. Y., um Erlaubnis, Subscriptionslisten im Interesse eines blinden Mitgliedes an die Local Unions zu senden. Wird verweigert.

22ten Januar.

Der General-Executiv-Board erlaubt seinem Mitgliede Wellman wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie abzureisen und entschuldigt ihn wegen fernerer Abwesenheit von den Sitzungen.

Ueber die für das offizielle Journal erforderlichen Druckerarbeiten wird eingehend distutiert, und der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, einen Contract für ein Journal von 20 Seiten einzugehen. Der Contract wird später vorgelegt und ratifiziert.

Der Board beginnt die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office, welche den Rest des Tages in Anspruch nimmt.

23ten Januar.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt und beansprucht die ganze Zeit der Sitzungen am 23ten, 24ten, 26ten und 27ten des Monats.

28ten Januar.

Ein von dem Board nach Washington, D. C., abgesandtes Comite, um mit dem Executiv-Comite der A. F. of L. zu conferiren, erstattet Bericht. Wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation des Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bezüglich der von Local Union 381, Brooklyn, von den Appellanten beanspruchten Strike-Gelder. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Der Board beauftragt den General-Sekretär, sich mit verchiedenen Expert-Compagnien betreffs Anstellung eines zuverlässigen Experten in Verbindung zu setzen.

Der General-Executiv-Board beschließt, nachfolgende Instruktion an die Penn National Bank in Philadelphia zu senden:

„Sie sind hiermit benachrichtigt, daß die im Namen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika auf Ihrer Bank deponierten Gelder nicht ohne Zustimmung einer Mehrheit der Mitglieder des General-Executiv-Boards gezogen werden können. Zugleich ist es notwendig, daß allen Geldanweisungen die Unterschriften des General-Präsidenten, General-Sekretärs und General-Schatzmeisters beigefügt sein müssen, um Gelder aus Ihrer Bank ziehen zu können.“

General-Executiv-Board:

Henry Meyer, Vorsitzender.
D. A. Post, Sekretär.
J. P. Ogletree.
Joseph A. Liney.
E. J. Sullivan.
Wesley Workman.
Chas. Wellman.“

Appellation des Manhattan Borough, N. Y., District Council gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Lambert Falle. Die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der Local Union 492, Reading, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle John Marks', Sterbegeld betreffend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

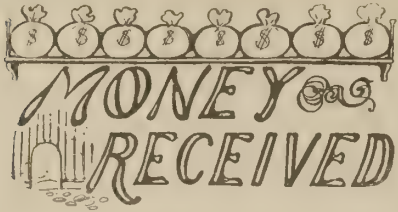
Finanzbericht, siehe Seite 16.

Hierauf folgt Vertagung.

D. A. Post, Sekretär des G. C. B.
Frank Duff, General-Sekretär.

Manhattan, N. Y.—Nachstehend folgt ein Auszug des halbjährlichen Finanzberichts und die angeführten Zahlen entrollen ein sprechendes Bild über den Organismus der Local Union 309, nicht zu schweigen über die Bereitwilligkeit unserer Mitglieder, so oft der nie ruhende und harte Kampf der Arbeiterklasse mit dem heutzutageigen Kapital an unsere Solidarität und materielle Hilfe appelliert.

Gesamt-Einnahmen vom 1. Juli 1902 bis 1. Januar 1903.....\$12,122 19
Gesamt-Ausgaben 10,838 52
Gesamt-Einnahmen der Nebenkasse 1,020 85
Gesamt-Ausgaben 1,121 19
Folgendes sind die Einnahme-Quellen:
Beiträge \$5,330 00
Aufnahme-Gebühren 1,145 00
Sammlung für die streikenden Kohlengräber (incl. Tage) 1,564 75
Tage (District Council) 1,124 00
Werkzeug-Tage 218 17
Sonstige Einnahmen 2,740 27
Ausgegeben wurde:
Kopistieren an die Executiv-... 1,437 40
Kopistieren an den Manhattan District Council 1,293 66
Strike-Tage 1,248 00
Kranken-Unterstützung 1,360 89
An die streikenden Kohlengräber... 1,639 75
(Hiervon \$200 aus der Nebenkasse.)
An die „N. Y. Volkzeitung“.... 140 05
Beamten-Gehälter 422 00
Ausgaben für Delegaten und Comite-Dienste, incl. Delegaten zur Atlanta Convention 754 08
Sonstige Ausgaben 2,542 69
Aus der Nebenkasse wurden für Propagandazwecke und Strike-Unterstützungen an andere kämpfende Brüder während des verfloffenen Halbjahres im Ganzen \$456 ausgegeben.



During the Month ending JAN. 31, 1903.
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1—\$268.40	137—\$36.40	270—\$14.20			
2—95.20	138—18.60	271—6.30			
3—67.60	139—35.40	272—40.80			
4—129.20	140—5.20	273—33.40			
5—71.20	141—29.20	274—34.60			
7—246.60	142—175.90	275—12.70			
8—215.80	143—16.60	276—21.60			
9—84.55	144—22.15	277—149.60			
10—195.40	145—17.40	278—29.15			
11—110.20	146—107.20	279—12.40			
12—75.40	147—31.80	280—5.50			
13—51.40	148—58.10	281—86.90			
14—24.00	149—8.40	282—37.00			
15—14.20	150—7.60	283—6.00			
16—99.40	151—50.90	284—15.20			
17—25.20	152—34.15	285—54.30			
18—12.50	153—13.10	286—50.05			
19—133.40	154—25.80	287—26.60			
20—25.80	155—41.95	288—41.60			
21—57.00	156—3.00	289—29.30			
22—246.00	157—5.60	290—12.50			
23—39.60	158—25.70	291—75.50			
24—36.00	159—14.70	292—33.20			
25—54.90	160—3.60	293—2.20			
26—59.90	161—16.60	294—8.50			
27—94.70	162—17.80	295—48.22			
28—33.80	163—18.40	296—28.60			
29—111.00	164—72.00	297—48.65			
30—5.25	165—23.50	300—18.40			
31—47.80	166—59.50	301—33.80			
32—49.15	167—32.60	302—28.80			
33—332.10	168—68.20	303—29.20			
34—48.70	169—10.00	304—25.60			
35—12.10	170—106.20	305—8.20			
37—29.60	171—14.60	306—120.60			
38—18.00	172—5.60	307—12.00			
39—39.60	173—31.90	308—44.20			
40—12.40	174—19.35	309—268.90			
41—9.60	175—69.90	310—8.20			
42—26.60	176—40.70	311—13.20			
43—109.45	177—28.20	312—5.00			
44—16.80	178—11.00	313—3.20			
45—32.40	179—167.30	314—12.85			
46—13.10	180—6.00	315—4.40			
47—69.20	181—72.60	316—54.80			
48—6.20	182—73.80	317—26.10			
49—12.00	183—42.00	318—15.40			
50—214.40	184—14.90	319—9.50			
51—75.50	185—15.00	320—35.75			
53—32.60	186—24.40	321—62.80			
54—51.72	187—96.80	322—3.80			
55—209.00	188—16.20	323—7.00			
57—10.00	189—3.80	324—86.80			
58—162.25	190—23.95	325—21.00			
59—25.60	191—17.20	326—48.30			
60—15.40	192—7.80	327—37.00			
61—57.40	193—41.00	328—14.45			
62—162.40	194—17.00	329—21.85			
63—51.35	195—132.00	330—104.30			
64—29.00	196—45.60	331—13.90			
65—28.60	197—69.00	332—19.90			
66—12.80	198—26.40	333—64.60			
67—24.20	199—69.20	334—11.00			
68—6.05	200—30.60	335—6.00			
69—11.40	201—3.00	336—3.40			
70—16.10	202—49.55	337—55.70			
71—2.80	203—48.35	338—131.40			
72—20.40	204—27.80	339—30.15			
73—162.00	205—10.40	340—33.20			
74—17.15	206—31.40	341—36.60			
75—118.40	207—49.90	342—6.10			
76—63.00	208—148.20	343—13.80			
77—45.20	209—1.75	344—9.60			
78—24.10	210—9.95	345—8.10			
79—84.70	211—23.80	346—13.20			
80—66.80	212—33.40	347—74.80			
81—13.80	213—20.80	348—39.20			
82—24.45	214—27.80	349—13.20			
83—27.80	215—26.60	350—17.30			
84—21.40	216—18.16	351—63.60			
85—40.00	217—4.00	352—12.40			
86—7.40	218—4.10	353—8.40			
87—157.50	219—25.60	354—5.80			
88—26.40	220—7.40	355—39.60			
89—8.40	221—33.00	356—12.80			
90—56.80	222—16.00	357—164.80			
91—25.40	223—13.60	358—101.90			
92—13.80	224—39.20	359—20.80			
93—34.20	225—21.40	360—14.00			
94—15.80	226—35.40	361—34.20			
95—45.00	227—23.80	362—18.40			
96—41.00	228—52.00	363—7.80			
97—76.30	229—17.90	364—21.70			
98—15.80	230—17.40	365—21.20			
99—21.50	231—21.90	366—22.60			
100—2.20	232—8.80	367—9.60			
101—17.35	233—19.40	368—88.95			
102—56.10	234—27.00	369—123.20			
103—38.20	235—29.76	370—7.90			
104—70.60	236—55.45	371—24.40			
105—7.40	237—26.40	372—6.80			
106—5.20	238—45.00	373—9.80			
107—57.05	239—5.65	374—12.00			
108—59.80	240—10.00	375—19.55			
109—20.60	241—30.40	376—21.00			
110—148.60	242—29.80	377—7.70			
111—28.70	243—43.55	378—20.30			
112—49.40	244—10.55	379—9.60			
113—76.70	245—14.00	380—44.40			
114—32.40	246—12.85	381—30.60			
115—7.05	247—12.30	382—20.50			
116—31.90	248—3.40	383—19.20			
117—46.00	249—20.80	384—36.60			
118—11.85	250—35.80	385—15.00			
119—58.35	251—125.20	386—22.60			
120—19.80	252—21.00	387—25.30			
121—20.20	253—7.40	388—15.60			
122—21.00	254—69.65	389—34.60			
123—29.70	255—15.60	390—11.20			
124—28.60	256—38.00	391—12.80			
125—4.20	257—15.80	392—18.80			
126—256.80	258—18.65	393—4.10			
127—29.60	259—31.20	394—16.80			
128—35.80	260—32.00	395—24.30			
129—113.70	261—69.60	396—12.00			
130—27.00	262—22.40	397—10.60			

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
405—	\$8.15	568—	\$6.20	735—	\$17.20	903—	\$13.20	1068—	\$3.00	1243—	\$12.60
406—	11.40	569—	5.80	736—	25.40	904—	11.20	1069—	17.00	1244—	12.50
407—	5.60	570—	15.35	738—	3.40	905—	2.80	1070—	12.25	1245—	12.00
408—	39.00	571—	27.80	739—	3.80	906—	14.35	1072—	20.60	1246—	.50
409—	16.20	572—	3.60	740—	24.50	907—	9.00	1073—	19.85	1247—	22.00
410—	6.80	573—	17.00	741—	4.30	908—	4.40	1074—	.50	1248—	9.60
412—	4.40	574—	32.40	742—	5.60	909—	18.00	1075—	17.00	1249—	5.00
413—	19.60	575—	26.00	744—	3.00	910—	46.00	1076—	7.00	1250—	6.10
414—	10.10	576—	17.90	745—	16.80	911—	12.75	1077—	12.40	1252—	14.80
416—	76.70	577—	3.60	746—	27.15	912—	13.00	1078—	7.00	1253—	7.60
417—	14.20	578—	66.40	747—	30.20	914—	24.55	1079—	49.00	1254—	10.60
418—	2.80	579—	15.80	748—	16.15	916—	35.40	1080—	10.20	1255—	10.60
419—	46.20	580—	13.50	749—	8.20	917—	8.80	1081—	3.00	1256—	6.40
420—	4.00	581—	7.80	750—	52.40	919—	11.40	1082—	65.05	1257—	10.00
421—	15.60	582—	3.60	751—	28.10	920—	12.80	1083—	7.80	1259—	9.00
423—	98.20	586—	43.40	753—	6.60	921—	32.60	1084—	10.95	1260—	19.80
424—	9.20	587—	12.80	754—	7.80	922—	10.10	1085—	4.60	1261—	11.40
425—	36.00	588—	5.80	755—	33.50	923—	4.10	1086—	4.00	1261—	11.40
426—	194.00	589—	13.40	756—	13.60	924—	20.75	1087—	8.45	1262—	6.00
427—	77.10	590—	36.95	757—	25.00	925—	10.85	1088—	10.60	1263—	8.00
429—	29.75	592—	33.20	758—	8.40	926—	23.95	1089—	9.60	1264—	8.60
430—	34.60	593—	16.80	759—	9.80	927—	14.40	1090—	32.65	1265—	8.80
431—	15.70	594—	9.30	760—	13.05	930—	17.25	1091—	8.60	1266—	6.00
432—	45.80	595—	9.00	762—	11.80	931—	18.20	1093—	29.20	1267—	13.10
433—	45.01	596—	6.80	764—	14.20	932—	19.65	1094—	15.80	1268—	10.00
434—	28.15	597—	7.20	765—	2.40	933—	4.80	1095—	8.00	1269—	6.00
435—	16.80	598—	8.60	766—	35.00	934—	3.20	1096—	24.05	1270—	4.20
436—	16.40	599—	24.10	767—	12.60	935—	6.40	1097—	9.20	1271—	3.60
438—	32.20	600—	14.60	768—	15.80	936—	25.80	1099—	4.20	1272—	13.80
439—	7.10	603—	22.80	769—	37.70	938—	13.70	1100—	60.20	1273—	6.00
440—	53.80	604—	10.60	770—	14.65	939—	3.40	1101—	5.00	1274—	12.04
441—	55.40	605—	12.80	771—	10.20	940—	26.50	1102—	13.40	1275—	18.25
442—	10.60	606—	13.20	772—	18.40	941—	13.40	1103—	21.20	1276—	3.25
444—	44.30	607—	6.80	773—	108.40	942—	10.60	1104—	15.15	1279—	6.40
445—	5.85	608—	4.00	774—	66.05	943—	24.10	1105—	12.80	1281—	8.60
446—	14.95	610—	18.80	776—	6.60	945—	12.00	1107—	17.40	1282—	3.25
447—	13.60	611—	2.20	777—	18.00	946—	3.80	1110—	19.80	1283—	6.20
448—	21.80	612—	17.70	778—	13.00	947—	22.35	1111—	15.40	1284—	5.00
449—	32.00	613—	16.20	779—	7.40	948—	39.30	1112—	13.60	1285—	3.80
450—	6.60	614—	5.40	780—	19.40	950—	9.00	1113—	4.20	1286—	3.55
451—	17.60	615—	10.20	781—	18.00	951—	9.20	1114—	5.20	1287—	2.80
452—	2.00	616—	12.00	782—	5.00	952—	14.60	1115—	5.40	1288—	7.20
453—	44.60	617—	19.20	783—	3.40	953—	27.00	1116—	6.60	1290—	5.60
454—	20.30	618—	4.40	784—	6.00	954—	32.75	1118—	5.00	1291—	4.40
455—	10.85	620—	9.40	785—	5.80	955—	13.40	1119—	6.00	1292—	7.00
457—	65.75	621—	40.00	786—	11.60	956—	3.20	1121—	5.50	1294—	22.20
458—	9.70	622—	30.80	787—	10.60	957—	12.95	1122—	5.10	1295—	6.40
459—	45.20	624—	97.60	788—	6.20	958—	34.75	1124—	27.40	1296—	5.20
460—	7.40	626—	45.00	789—	5.45	959—	10.00	1125—	28.45	1297—	.60
461—	5.60	627—	29.20	790—	14.20	960—	7.00	1126—	25.15	1298—	9.30
462—	3.80	628—	32.20	791—	15.60	961—	13.20	1127—	5.30	1300—	20.40
463—	12.00	629—	23.50	792—	18.40	962—	10.40	1128—	12.60	1303—	2.60
464—	42.40	630—	2.40	794—	11.60	963—	5.80	1129—	14.80	1304—	3.60
465—	34.80	631—	6.80	795—	4.40	964—	35.40	1130—	9.00	1305—	10.20
467—	14.60	632—	212.50	796—	10.40	965—	15.00	1131—	5.00	1306—	13.80
468—	35.00	633—	27.80	798—	3.40	966—	3.00	1132—	3.60	1307—	15.70
469—	7.00	634—	9.10	799—	7.60	967—	2.00	1133—	2.20	1308—	3.60
470—	83.35	635—	26.65	800—	10.60	968—	2.00	1134—	10.40	1309—	3.40
471—	43.70	636—	4.80	802—	13.45	969—	2.00	1135—	6.40	1310—	3.40
572—	17.30	637—	34.80	803—	3.00	970—	14.25	1136—	8.30	1311—	6.00
473—	34.20	638—	37.50	804—	11.80	971—	16.00	1138—	10.00	1312—	7.90
474—	7.60	639—	30.85	805—	4.75	972—	31.90	1139—	13.40	1313—	8.30
475—	4.80	640—	5.60	806—	2.00	974—	24.20	1140—	14.80	1315—	17.00
476—	88.40	641—	7.00	807—	10.40	975—	2.60	1141—	5.40	1316—	8.60
477—	10.00	642—	23.30	808—	13.80	976—	8.12	1142—	11.20	1317—	12.20
478—	65.80	643—	12.80	809—	7.00	977—	6.40	1143—	10.40	1318—	7.40
479—	5.00	644—	16.50	810—	26.30	978—	12.70	1144—	5.80	1319—	12.80
480—	6.00	645—	4.90	811—	7.00	979—	6.00	1145—	13.80	1320—	4.60
481—	22.00	647—	5.80	812—	8.20	980—	7.20	1146—	14.80	1321—	6.50
482—	15.50	648—	5.80	813—	8.40	981—	14.20	1147—	12.60	1322—	4.80
483—	141.40	649—	11.60	814—	15.80	982—	17.40	1148—	12.80	1323—	3.60
484—	4.20	650—	8.60	815—	4.00	983—	9.75	1149—	15.20	1324—	4.20
485—	8.80	651—	28.90	816—	6.00	984—	10.40	1150—	6.40	1327—	8.80
486—	54.80	653—	8.40	817—	3.00	985—	5.40	1151—	4.80	1328—	12.60
487—	13.40	654—	5.80	818—	17.00	986—	7.40	1152—	7.20	1329—	9.00
488—	2.40	655—	6.40	819—	34.85	987—	13.80	1153—	8.52	1330—	22.20
489—	16.60	656—	68.85	820—	9.80	988—	7.80	1154—	5.80	1331—	32.05
490—	32.20	657—	17.80	821—	11.00	989—	16.00	1155—	17.40	1332—	11.05
491—	9.40	659—	16.60	822—	20.20	990—	31.40	1156—	8.20	1333—	2.40
492—	71.80	660—	17.40	823—	6.31	991—	6.80	1157—	5.00	1335—	6.40
493—	38.00	661—	19.40	824—	2.60	992—	8.20	1159—	8.65	1336—	4.20
494—	40.40	662—	10.00	825—	11.80	993—	24.55	1160—	5.70	1337—	3.95
495—	18.40	663—	5.35	826—	2.00	994—	2.60	1162—	15.65	1338—	2.40
496—	20.40	664—	10.60	827—	35.65	996—	9.20	1163—	12.85	1339—	15.60
497—	39.60	665—	5.60	828—	7.60	997—	33.05	1164—	6.60	1340—	10.80
498—	14.20	666—	8.20	829—	4.50	998—	7.50	1166—	11.20	1341—	7.60
499—	21.80	667—	29.70	830—	18.20	999—	15.20	1167—	10.80	1342—	6.35
500—	22.00	668—	19.50	831—	10.60	1000—	15.40	1168—	8.00	1343—	12.90
501—	11.20	669—	11.00	832—	14.60	1001—	2.00	1169—	17.40	1345—	10.20
502—	13.50	670—	3.40	833—	16.40	1002—	7.80	1171—	3.20	1347—	71.80
503—	7.80	672—	15.20	834—	3.60	1005—	11.60	1172—	11.00	1348—	3.80
504—	26.95	673—	17.40	836—	12.80	1006—	3.40	1173—	23.40	1349—	2.60
505—	5.00	675—	3.90	837—	2.40	1007—	6.40	1175—	6.20	1350—	4.00
506—	2.80	676—	9.60	838—	9.70	1009—	3.40	1176—	11.20	1351—	1.25
507—	12.60	677—	21.00	840—	9.00	1010—	12.90	1177—	14.15	1352—	4.70
508—	18.20	678—	10.95	841—	8.00	1012—	3.00	1178—	9.70	1354—	6.35
509—	64.25	679—	12.80	842—	4.80	1013—	7.20	1179—	4.40	1355—	4.25
510—	13.70	680—	17.00	843—	32.60	1014—	18.00	1180—	9.00	1356—	3.65
511—	18.00	681—	17.00	844—	10.80	1015—	37.60	1181—	9.00	1358—	3.00
512—	11.40	682—	33.90	845—	18.75	1016—	28.60	1183—	10.20	1359—	5.60
515—	76.50	683—	74.80	846—	15.00	1017—	4.30	1184—	10.00	1361—	4.30
516—	4.80	684—	6.00	847—	16.50	1018—	10.05	1185—	9.60	1362—	5.35
517—	12.60	685—	13.85	849—	18.40	1019—	9.80	1186—	29.20	1364—	1.25
518—	11.60	686—	5.00	850—	9.30	1020—	9.00	1188—	5.60	1374—	3.60
519—	10.00	687—	11.40	851—	4.40	1021—	53.85</				

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
432	\$42.00	592	\$33.00	755	\$32.90	923	\$3.60	1089	\$9.00	1266	\$6.60
433	23.60	593	16.80	756	.50	924	19.20	1090	10.00	1267	5.60
434	24.80	594	9.40	757	13.20	926	20.00	1091	7.40	1268	13.00
436	16.45	595	8.60	758	12.40	927	17.65	1092	13.00	1269	5.00
437	5.20	596	6.20	759	10.70	928	4.40	1093	29.20	1270	3.80
438	2.00	597	7.80	760	11.60	930	7.60	1094	7.20	1272	15.80
439	7.60	598	7.20	761	21.40	931	19.60	1095	7.80	1273	6.00
440	65.70	599	24.20	762	12.20	932	17.80	1096	21.40	1275	11.00
441	2.00	600	14.90	763	32.97	933	3.80	1097	8.90	1276	3.40
442	15.60	601	30.30	764	13.20	934	5.00	1099	4.00	1278	15.40
443	27.00	603	23.60	765	2.40	935	6.00	1100	88.00	1279	7.00
444	45.00	604	8.60	767	13.10	936	27.60	1101	5.00	1280	8.40
446	10.90	605	13.20	768	10.30	938	13.30	1102	11.40	1281	9.20
447	14.00	606	14.80	769	35.80	939	3.40	1103	4.00	1282	7.40
448	23.70	607	14.90	770	10.30	940	22.70	1104	12.20	1283	6.40
449	39.20	608	2.40	771	8.80	941	15.10	1105	26.10	1284	5.20
450	6.80	609	12.40	772	17.80	942	10.00	1107	22.00	1285	3.40
451	18.50	610	14.40	773	60.15	943	23.80	1108	27.50	1286	3.60
453	44.80	611	2.60	774	62.20	944	16.80	1109	6.40	1288	1.00
454	18.80	612	17.00	776	4.80	945	11.80	1110	19.20	1289	7.00
455	9.80	613	17.52	777	9.70	946	5.55	1111	16.60	1290	5.75
456	10.00	614	5.40	778	36.50	947	19.60	1112	19.80	1291	6.35
457	63.50	615	10.80	779	6.00	948	34.60	1113	4.00	1292	6.60
458	8.80	616	12.00	780	19.15	949	10.20	1114	6.60	1294	23.00
459	47.40	617	21.40	781	20.90	950	8.80	1115	4.00	1295	6.80
460	8.00	618	4.60	783	3.40	951	9.20	1116	6.80	1296	5.00
461	5.60	620	9.00	784	6.00	952	14.80	1117	6.00	1297	40.80
462	6.00	621	42.10	785	5.80	954	31.20	1119	5.80	1298	6.80
463	14.60	622	27.80	788	4.60	955	12.60	1121	3.80	1300	22.40
464	57.00	623	10.00	789	5.80	957	11.40	1122	4.85	1302	11.20
465	39.00	624	44.20	790	7.20	958	16.40	1123	8.40	1303	2.60
466	21.60	625	76.60	791	13.00	959	3.60	1124	8.20	1304	3.40
467	14.40	626	46.60	792	33.00	960	7.40	1125	28.40	1305	23.60
468	36.50	627	27.80	793	6.00	961	14.80	1126	40.00	1306	13.00
469	7.00	628	15.20	794	10.65	962	11.40	1127	12.55	1307	15.40
470	89.10	629	21.60	795	4.40	963	5.40	1128	4.60	1308	4.80
471	43.00	630	2.90	796	6.60	964	35.20	1129	14.40	1310	3.40
472	16.40	631	7.40	797	7.20	965	15.00	1130	7.60	1311	3.20
473	34.00	632	215.90	798	3.80	966	34.40	1131	6.00	1312	8.00
474	7.80	633	27.00	799	7.60	968	2.00	1132	3.40	1313	8.40
475	4.20	634	8.00	800	12.80	969	2.20	1133	2.40	1314	10.91
476	90.80	635	27.70	801	17.30	970	15.75	1134	8.40	1315	14.00
477	10.30	636	5.20	802	11.80	971	15.60	1135	6.40	1317	2.25
478	63.80	637	44.20	803	3.00	972	17.80	1136	8.60	1318	7.40
479	5.00	638	35.00	804	7.60	974	24.20	1137	5.80	1319	15.86
480	3.20	639	25.80	805	3.60	975	2.80	1138	10.00	1320	7.87
481	21.50	640	5.40	806	2.20	976	11.40	1139	12.60	1321	7.20
482	16.90	641	6.80	807	1.00	977	6.40	1140	1.00	1322	4.80
483	132.40	642	17.60	808	12.80	978	9.20	1141	5.40	1323	3.80
484	4.60	644	21.00	809	7.70	979	6.20	1142	10.00	1324	5.00
486	31.70	645	4.40	810	23.80	980	6.80	1143	5.60	1325	19.40
487	15.40	647	5.80	811	7.20	981	15.00	1145	13.80	1327	9.20
488	2.80	648	6.80	812	8.50	983	8.00	1147	14.80	1329	11.00
489	19.00	649	11.60	813	8.40	984	10.40	1148	6.60	1330	24.40
490	38.20	650	9.20	814	15.80	985	6.40	1149	19.00	1331	33.60
491	8.60	651	30.50	815	4.00	986	7.00	1150	6.40	1332	9.00
492	75.00	652	20.80	817	4.20	987	11.80	1151	4.00	1333	3.80
493	38.40	653	8.60	818	16.70	988	8.20	1153	8.40	1334	13.60
494	30.00	656	28.00	819	39.60	989	15.00	1154	8.00	1335	4.80
495	22.00	657	17.80	820	4.00	990	14.00	1155	14.80	1336	11.40
496	19.40	658	17.80	821	11.40	991	7.00	1156	10.60	1337	3.60
497	35.20	659	24.40	822	37.80	992	9.40	1157	5.80	1338	2.80
499	21.40	660	16.70	824	10.61	993	23.20	1159	7.20	1339	24.95
500	27.80	661	19.60	825	11.80	995	10.00	1161	11.60	1340	11.80
501	17.95	662	7.10	827	27.00	996	10.50	1162	12.20	1341	4.00
502	15.40	663	5.20	828	6.60	997	15.40	1164	3.65	1342	6.20
503	9.50	664	11.00	829	15.35	999	19.35	1165	5.00	1343	17.40
504	12.80	665	11.80	830	17.40	1000	14.60	1166	25.05	1344	5.80
505	4.60	666	6.80	831	11.90	1001	2.00	1167	10.00	1345	10.20
507	12.00	667	32.40	833	16.60	1002	7.60	1168	4.00	1346	2.00
508	16.00	668	20.50	834	3.60	1003	10.00	1169	16.80	1347	57.65
509	54.40	669	20.50	835	11.60	1004	8.40	1171	3.20	1349	3.00
510	10.20	670	3.20	836	13.00	1005	11.40	1172	9.80	1350	3.60
511	17.60	671	4.00	837	2.60	1006	3.80	1173	21.80	1351	9.60
512	13.90	672	14.20	838	8.60	1007	6.80	1175	6.40	1352	2.75
513	42.40	673	1.75	840	8.20	1010	14.30	1176	7.00	1353	23.45
514	4.00	674	10.00	841	8.05	1011	11.25	1178	20.80	1354	31.40
515	66.20	675	3.60	842	3.60	1012	3.00	1179	4.20	1355	8.35
516	4.60	676	9.40	843	39.20	1014	21.15	1180	13.00	1356	30.00
517	4.90	677	13.80	846	10.00	1015	38.60	1181	8.60	1357	6.75
518	11.80	678	11.10	847	20.70	1016	27.60	1183	7.60	1359	10.85
519	14.15	679	12.00	848	8.40	1017	3.60	1185	10.40	1360	2.60
520	10.40	680	17.40	849	16.40	1018	6.20	1186	28.95	1361	5.00
521	22.30	681	16.10	850	7.60	1019	9.80	1188	7.55	1363	9.20
522	61.60	682	17.40	851	4.90	1020	10.00	1190	10.00	1364	21.60
523	3.80	683	121.30	852	7.40	1021	50.75	1191	4.00	1365	3.00
524	7.00	684	2.20	853	10.60	1022	15.80	1192	2.20	1366	6.25
525	8.90	685	10.60	854	5.80	1023	6.60	1193	6.00	1367	3.80
526	12.40	686	4.40	855	5.00	1024	16.55	1195	10.40	1368	3.40
528	10.00	687	11.20	856	17.80	1025	4.60	1196	5.03	1369	3.80
529	5.60	689	20.50	857	9.30	1026	11.40	1197	8.50	1370	4.20
530	4.00	691	28.00	858	21.00	1027	18.20	1198	16.40	1371	6.43
531	9.80	692	10.20	859	2.40	1028	7.40	1201	6.60	1372	5.85
532	53.30	694	3.75	860	10.60	1029	4.60	1202	4.40	1373	2.80
533	23.55	695	10.20	861	8.60	1030	17.80	1205	11.80	1374	3.80
534	27.10	696	121.00	862	7.40	1032	10.40	1206	5.60	1375	8.50
536	12.00	697	7.20	863	10.80	1033	15.00	1207	17.60	1376	8.00
537	11.60	698	23.80	864	12.20	1034	11.60	1209	15.60	1377	5.20
538	13.40	699	22.80	865	7.20	1035	36.20	1210	6.60	1378	8.20
539	15.60	700	20.60	866	7.40	1036	82.05	1211	3.60	1379	5.60
540	6.60	701	36.80	867	18.20	1037	22.15	1212	8.40	1380	11.20
541	51.80	702	8.50	868	4.60	1038	6.40	1213	2.60	1382	2.50
542	5.80	703	8.80	869	2.00	1039	2.00	1214	8.00	1384	2.50
543	11.80	705	15.10	870	2.00	1040	13.40	1215	11.60	1386	6.20
544	28.00	707	27.40	871	10.80	1041	41.20	1216	2.80	1401	3.50
545	9.00	708	18.40	872	7.60	1042	3.80	1217	2.40	1403	.75
546	7.40	709	2.80	873	12.90	1043	10.00	1218	3.60	1404	2.35
547	11.60	710	8.10	874	8.20	1044	27.30	1219	11.40	1405	3.00
548	26.80	711	7.00	876	2						

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 696, Tampa, Fla.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow workman, E. F. GAYLORD; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of Divine Providence, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and family of the deceased brother, and a copy be given to the local press with a request to publish them, and that a copy be spread on our minutes and a page be inscribed to his memory.

W. F. SCOTT,
FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, } Committee.
ROBERT C. KOCH,

LOCAL UNION 559, Paducah, Ky.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the devoted wife of our esteemed brother, W. T. Kirkpatrick, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Kirkpatrick and family; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," and one to the publishers of the Paducah Register for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

A. D. HEUS,
J. C. REAVIS, } Committee.
J. E. GREAM,

LOCAL UNION 900, Altoona, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, GEORGE W. SCHULTZ, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen—one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and that a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

J. H. IMLER,
G. D. CALDERWOOD, } Committee.
J. H. WALKER,

LOCAL UNION 134, Montreal, Can.

WHEREAS, By dispensation of Divine Providence we are called upon to mourn the loss of the beloved mother of our brother, Joseph Ainey, member of the G. E. B., death having removed her from among us. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said taking away of brother Ainey's mother is sincerely regretted by his fellow members, and we extend to the bereaved son and brother assurance of our profound respect and sympathy, and join with him in cherishing her memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother as a token of our esteem, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

M. ARCAND,
JOS. GIBCAULT, } Committee.
ED. BERTHAUME,

LOCAL UNION 510, Dugouin, Ill.

WHEREAS, For the first time our organization is, by the dispensation of Divine Providence, called upon to mourn the loss of a brother and fellow workman; and

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst one of our youngest and brightest members, brother ELBERT HENDERSON; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our

sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we set aside a page on our records for these resolutions of regard and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

HARRY C. THORNSBERRY,
E. M. WRIGHT, } Committee.
A. L. GOTHARD,

LOCAL UNION 1126, Annapolis, Md.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His Divine Wisdom seen fit to remove from our midst a faithful and conscientious brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother MARTIN J. WALLS, this Local Union has sustained the loss of a worthy member, one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected, a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 1126 hereby expresses deep sorrow over the loss of our esteemed brother, and extends to each member of his family its heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our late brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, that they be spread upon the minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

C. W. BRADY,
T. F. DONALDSON, } Committee.
WM. PAER,

LOCAL UNION 228, Pottsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy has called from us our beloved brother, HARRISON RARICK; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union tenders to the afflicted family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence in their hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect for our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

CHAS. M. KNOLL,
JAMES MCGURR, } Committee.
IRA S. HENNE,

LOCAL UNION 1037, Marneilles, Ill.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from us the beloved wife of our brother, Charles Clifford; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, that a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, "THE CARPENTER," for publication.

WM. H. MCINTYRE,
L. A. COUCHE, } Committee.
GEO. VANSLYHE,

LOCAL UNION 1108, Cleveland, O.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and brother, WM. HERBST, and the still heavier loss sustained by those who were near and dear to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed that we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family, and commend them to Him who orders all for the best.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, the same spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

E. A. MCELHINEY,
JNO. B. MELCHER, } Committee.
I. WILLIAMS,

LOCAL UNION 1032, Pontiac, Mich.

WHEREAS, The hand of Divine Providence has removed the wife of our worthy brother, James A. Leet;

Resolved, That we tenderly condole with our worthy brother and his family in their hour of trial and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our

minutes be set aside for these resolutions, a copy of the same be presented to our worthy brother as a heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy, and one be forwarded to our official journal for publication.

B. I. KLUMPH,
W. A. LIGHTNESS, } Committee.
ROBT. MCLUCKY,

LOCAL UNION 1145, Port Jervis, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother W. H. Wintermute; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Wintermute in his affliction. May God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for two weeks, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as record of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Wintermute.

JACOB NYER,
CHAS. E. DAILEY, } Committee.
FRANK RAYMOND,

LOCAL UNION 1147, Baton Rouge, La.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, after a long and lingering illness, our esteemed and beloved brother, BENJAMIN LYONS; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing of our Brotherhood, a good citizen, honest, upright, sober and industrious, deserving the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lyons we lose one of our most humble and upright members, a man with few faults and no enemies, but with many virtues and a host of friends; one who was ever ready to help a friend or brother. We shall miss him in our gatherings, and in his death we are again reminded of the fact that life is uncertain, and it behooves us all to be ready when the Grim Reaper shall come. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That as he tried to follow the Master we emulate his example, and recommend that the charter of our Union be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and a copy of the same forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FELIX GUIDRY,
JOHN BARNES, } Committee.
PHILLIP TRENT,

LOCAL UNION 907, Jacksonville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, PATRICK LEARY; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, losing in him a good member, one who was respected and praised by all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on the record of our union, and a copy be presented to the bereaved widow and also inserted in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

A. J. MCCARTHY,
J. W. ROBINSON, } Committee.
N. B. PLUMMER,

LOCAL UNION 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from earth the estimable wife of our beloved brother, Lucien Trahan, and

WHEREAS, The members of this Local Union deeply feel the sad affliction thus brought on our brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved husband and his family in this their hour of sad affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them and heal their broken hearts; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEORGE P. HUGHES,
JOHN F. MCCANN, } Committee.
SELDEN J. ROPER,

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, S. K. HAMILTON; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, losing in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

JOHN W. HALL,
EDWARD WECKMAN, } Committee.
C. K. THOMAS,

LOCAL UNION 843, Jenkintown, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise and almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our late friend and brother, THOMAS L. GETTINGS; and

WHEREAS, We feel and mourn the loss of a faithful and loyal member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby extend to the sorrowing family our deepest sympathy in this hour of bereavement, commending them to the one who is able to heal all wounds and wipe away all tears; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we pay a fitting tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of thirty days, and that these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and the same spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

ROY GRIFFITH,
EDWARD WALSH, } Committee.
FRED. WEISS,

LOCAL UNION 441, Cambridge, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, WM. M. DREW, and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful worker in the cause of labor, and

WHEREAS, We have left no near and dear relatives to mourn his demise; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Carpenters Union No. 441, in meeting assembled, dedicate these lines to his memory and cause them to be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be published in our official paper, THE CARPENTER.

A. W. MORRISON,
S. FRANKLIN MCARTHUR, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, MELVIN A. LUTE, with whom we have been so long associated, during which time his manner and actions have been such as to endear him to our hearts, and we mourn our loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost one of our best and most faithful members, and that we most sincerely regret his death and tender this testimonial as an expression of our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their sad and sudden affliction; therefore be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on our minutes, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be forwarded to the Connellsville Daily News, Courier and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. L. HANNAM,
E. W. STANTON, } Committee.
G. W. MACK,

LOCAL UNION 714, Flushing N. Y.

WHEREAS, Our Supreme Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend and brother, WILLIAM H. LEEK.

WHEREAS, Brother Leek was initiated as our first presiding officer on April 1, 1892, the date of our organization, and was one of its most faithful and energetic members, and those among us who have known him intimately for years can testify to his sterling worth and integrity, both as a union man and a citizen, in all the walks of life, and know that he was a worthy representative of the noblest work of God—an honest man; and

WHEREAS, It is with the deepest sorrow that we are called upon to record his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this their hour of trouble, and pray our Heavenly

Father that he may grant them the consolation of His divine love and give to them the oil of joy for mourning.

WHEREAS, We recognize the hopelessness of our endeavor to commiserate the brethren of our craft, save such as may be poorly expressed in words of condolence.

Resolved, That as a further token of respect and esteem our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent for publication in our official journal and spread upon our minutes, and also a copy suitably engrossed be presented to the family of our deceased brother.

FRED S. FIELD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 489, Canon City, Colo.

WHEREAS, An all-wise providence has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and brother, HENRY MANZER, forever; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union tender to the afflicted family of the deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the Labor News for publication.

B. E. EVANS,
C. M. POLLARD,
J. M. GRANGER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to himself our beloved brother, A. C. KENNER; and WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union and Brotherhood, one meriting the respect of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Union and a copy be sent to the family, and to the local and official papers for publication.

C. H. SANSOM,
HENRY HOFMANN,
MCC. H. PARKER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 502, Canandaigua, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our friend and brother, HENRY NEAFIE; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his co-workers of Local Union No. 502, do hereby extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved widow, and share in their hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, and that a copy thereof be spread upon the minutes.

GEORGE W. MERRITT,
GEORGE ROUSE,
WILLIAM ALLISON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the wife of our esteemed brother, J. V. WICKS; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 819 tender Brother Wicks our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Union and published in THE CARPENTER.

J. S. WHITNEY,
R. C. CREECH,
J. F. OLMSTEAD, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 483, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, A. H. BABCOCK, a member of this Local Union, has been called from among us forever, having lingered an invalid for two years, and died February 13, 1903.

We are grieved and sorrowful of the loss of so noble a brother—broad-minded and generous, ready and willing at all times to give aid to the needy, and grieved with those who suffered; always found battling to improve the conditions of the laboring classes. Such men as he are much in need. We are loth to part with one found so true, but he is gone never to return; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union drape its charter for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, A. H. Babcock, knowing well that any honors we may do his memory can only be a slight token of appreciation of the valuable aid he has given us in building the organization of our craft, and the improvement

of labor's condition generally; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Union, a copy inserted in THE CARPENTER, our journal, and a copy sent to his relatives.

W. J. KIDD,
T. E. ZANT,
GUY LATHROP, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 635, Boise City, Idaho.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our brother, JAMES GOODBURN, a devoted wife and from his children a loving mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Local Union 635, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, do tender to our sorrowing and afflicted brother and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this his sad affliction to the end that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the divine will of the Almighty; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Goodburn, that a copy be entered on the minutes of this Local Union, and that they be published in the Daily Statesman and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. W. BOUND, Pres.,
C. M. ABBOTT, F. S.,
J. F. LAYSON, R. S., } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 154, Kewanee, Ill.

WHEREAS, By the dispensation of divine Providence we are called upon to mourn the loss of our worthy brother, G. R. WHITE; be it

RESOLVED, That the sad and unfortunate taking away of Brother White is sincerely regretted, and we extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved family and share in their sorrow; and be it further

RESOLVED, As a token of esteem our charter shall be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the city press for publication.

CLYDE KEESLER,
JOSEPH BOLEJACK,
FRANK MERCER, } Committee.

Claims Paid in Jan'y and Feb'y, 1903

PAID IN JANUARY			
No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1356a	James D. Compton.....	281	\$125.00
PAID IN FEBRUARY			
1356b	Mrs. Joh. Schwilz.....	1	50.00
1357	F. E. Warner.....	7	200.00
1358	H. Cloutier.....	7	50.00
1359	P. W. Willard.....	8	50.00
1360	John Mitchell.....	8	200.00
1361	Mrs. Ellen Olsen.....	10	50.00
1362	L. Baunach.....	10	200.00
1363	Mrs. Mary S. Lloyd.....	19	50.00
1364	Mrs. Marg't Schwedt.....	19	50.00
1365	Mrs. Della St. Pierre.....	21	50.00
1366	George A. Spring.....	23	200.00
1367	Mrs. Marg't Donovan.....	29	50.00
1368	Anthony Rouser.....	31	50.00
1369	Mrs. Mary Kelley.....	33	50.00
1370	Mrs. Gertr'de H. Walz.....	43	50.00
1371	Mrs. Louisa Harms.....	45	50.00
1372	Mrs. Minnie Kaller.....	45	50.00
1373	Andreas Zimmerman.....	47	200.00
1374	Matthew Geldard.....	50	200.00
1375	John McFall.....	52	200.00
1376	A. C. Byser.....	55	200.00
1377	Thomas Smythe.....	55	200.00
1378	John Munson (dis.).....	58	400.00
1379	Peter Benzer.....	58	200.00
1380	Mrs. Selma Byquist.....	63	50.00
1381	B. C. Moore.....	69	200.00
1382	Richard Cass (dis.).....	73	100.00
1383	Joseph Bourjois.....	78	50.00
1384	Rudolph Retzlaff.....	78	200.00
1385	Daniel A. Keating.....	83	200.00
1386	Mrs. Emelia Neudahl.....	87	50.00
1387	Edward H. Crossley.....	97	200.00
1388	George Smith.....	98	200.00
1389	Mrs. Aurelie Rosseau.....	111	50.00
1390	Mrs. Ida M. Morrison.....	112	50.00
1391	Milton E. Stillman.....	112	200.00
1392	Lewis A. Cowell.....	119	200.00
1393	David H. Williams.....	125	50.00
1394	Edson L. Kinney.....	131	200.00
1395	J. O. Carlston.....	131	200.00
1396	Ferdinand Hoppe.....	137	200.00
1397	Mrs. Barb. R. Heffner.....	142	50.00
1398	Mrs. A. W. Ellermann.....	142	50.00
1399	G. W. Welch.....	165	50.00
1400	Jacob Meyers.....	165	50.00
1401	Thomas McQuade.....	177	50.00
1402	Erick B. Nordham.....	181	200.00
1403	Nels Jensen.....	181	50.00
1404	Mrs. Eliza. Marks.....	189	50.00

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1405	Samuel S. Taylor.....	198	\$50.00
1406	Christ. Nickel.....	202	100.00
1407	Mrs. Isabella K. Wills.....	211	50.00
1408	Noah Robbins.....	224	50.00
1409	Mrs. E. M. Bushnell.....	227	50.00
1410	Michael Bechtold.....	237	100.00
1411	Ernest Mecklein.....	237	200.00
1412	Emil Herdan.....	238	200.00
1413	Christian Clausen.....	242	200.00
1414	Ellen Buck.....	248	50.00
1415	Mrs. H. C. Blunck.....	257	50.00
1416	Niles A. Seeds.....	266	100.00
1417	H. H. Sackrider.....	268	50.00
1418	Mrs. Emma Hogg.....	273	50.00
1419	John H. Walker (dis.).....	276	200.00
1420	Lawrence Rafferty.....	277	200.00
1421	Brice M. Hicks.....	281	200.00
1422	Mrs. Lou. Havercott.....	281	50.00
1423	Mrs. Adelia Eldredge.....	284	50.00
1424	Mrs. Susan Piper.....	288	50.00
1425	William Wehrer.....	288	50.00
1426	Sigwardt Scharning.....	288	200.00
1427	Mrs. Eliza. McConnell.....	301	50.00
1428	Frank Wisniewski.....	309	200.00
1429	Mrs. Annie Morton.....	309	50.00
1430	Jacob L. Beasley.....	318	200.00
1431	James M. Merritt.....	340	200.00
1432	George A. Barkham.....	359	200.00
1433	Charles A. Rogers.....	362	50.00
1434	Andrew Schepp.....	375	200.00
1435	Owen E. Hughes.....	387	50.00
1436	John H. Love.....	392	50.00
1437	Mrs. N. Remillard.....	408	50.00
1438	Lucius Jones.....	410	200.00
1439	Henry Abelman.....	419	200.00
1440	Albert Fiege.....	423	200.00
1441	Mrs. Mary Burns.....	423	50.00
1442	Tunis H. Hall.....	455	50.00
1443	Mrs. Lily Paff.....	478	50.00
1444	Mrs. Ann Bakelaar.....	490	50.00
1445	Mrs. C. M. Perkins.....	491	25.00
1446	John A. Pulley.....	508	100.00
1447	J. P. Barnes.....	547	50.00
1448	J. J. Morris.....	563	200.00
1449	Matthew Kauffman.....	575	50.00
1450	Henry Butz.....	599	200.00
1451	James Tyler.....	604	200.00
1452	J. F. Israel.....	627	200.00
1453	Mrs. E. S. Miller.....	638	50.00
1454	Otto Russell.....	640	50.00
1455	Mrs. B. Duchene (bal.).....	674	25.00
1456	F. J. O'Donahue.....	679	200.00
1457	Lizzie Gilmond.....	683	25.00
1458	Robert L. Barr.....	701	100.00
1459	Mrs. J. Brown.....	841	50.00
1460	G. W. Schultz.....	900	200.00
1461	Mary O'Rourke.....	1011	50.00
1462	Barclay Gifford.....	1047	100.00
1463	Martin Foose.....	1052	100.00
1464	Frank H. Langley.....	1103	100.00
1465	Mrs. Ada M. Bailey.....	1115	25.00
1466	George Loudon.....	281	100.00
Total.....			\$12,700.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont st.; C. A. McDonald, 390 Tremont st.
Bramard, Minn.—M. J. Williams.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.
Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas Chisholm, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.
Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Simpson, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, Geo. Ratcliff and Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block and Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, J. McHenry, 3856 State st. (Room 1a); No. 58, Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 503 Garden City Block No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Otto Lade, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Floridast.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glendon Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.

Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeson, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—M. H. Rhodes.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st. Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Meyer, 1101 Ash st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Teichert, 6th and Chestnut sts.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 850 a Sanguinet.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Maull, 147 N. 11th st.; F. F. Kunz, 1247 Springfield av., Irvington.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowlers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York City (Manhattan)—T. C. Walsh, 2329 Bassford ave., Bronx, W. S.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Louis Hecht, 240 E. 80th st., East Side. (Shops)—Geo. J. Bohnen, 1636 2d ave. (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.
Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Cooper, 220-222 Broadway.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Raish, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Jos. A. Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills) N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 6637 Rousin ave., E. E.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.
Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Buford Building.
Salt Lake City—R. B. Curry, 233 S. 7th West.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. McFarland, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Superior, Minn.—G. A. Hunter, 1727 Logan ave., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Toledo, O.—H. O. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Bldg.
Waterbury, Conn.—Stephen A. Dudley, Box 680.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Worcester, Mass.—Jos. Marc-Aurille, 14 Fairmount ave.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ashburton avenue.

It may be that man is allowed the pursuit of happiness. But, in many instances, the "pursuit" is about all that is allowed him.

General Executive Board Proceedings

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.]

of Philadelphia, Pa., drawing an interest of two per cent. and subject to sight draft.

Decided further that all money in excess of \$50,000 deposited in Penn National Bank, of Philadelphia, be withdrawn and \$20,000 of this amount be deposited in the Capital National Bank, of Indianapolis, as a silent account drawing two per cent. interest. The remaining amount to be deposited in same bank with active account.

The G. E. B. decides to instruct G. S. to secure lease for rooms—Nos. 501 to 509—in Stevenson Building, expiring January 1, 1905, and to secure rooms Nos. 506 and 508 when possible.

In appeal of George Gibbins, printer, Philadelphia, G. E. B. decides to instruct G. S. to refuse payment of bill for printing suppressed September, 1901, issue of CARPENTER.

Appeal of L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., from decision of G. S. in death claim of W. J. Haley. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

JANUARY 19th.

Quarterly report of G. P. received and filed.

Appeal of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., from decision of G. P. in the case of H. L. Hicks and others. The Board reverses the decision of the G. P. on the ground that he had taken into consideration new evidence pertaining to the case which had not been presented to the L. U., and sustains the latter.

Application of New Rochelle, N. Y., D. C. for financial assistance in liquidating an indebtedness incurred during a lock-out. The G. E. B. appropriates the sum of \$300 to be divided among the Local Unions under the jurisdiction of the D. C. in proportion to their membership.

Appeal of A. F. Davis of L. U. 73, St. Louis, from decision of G. P. in appeal against an action of St. Louis D. C. in imposing a fine on appellant. The Board denies the appeal and sustains the G. P.

Appeal of E. Heidt and Geo. Schweitzer of L. U. 497, Manhattan, N. Y., from a decision of the G. P. in regard to sick benefit claims. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 227, Philadelphia, from decision of G. P. in their appeal against the action of the Philadelphia D. C. in reference to floor-layers. The Board denies appeal and sustains G. P.

Application of L. U. 224, Jacksonville, Fla., for financial assistance. The sum of \$118.85 is appropriated in accordance with the decision of the Atlanta Convention.

Appeal of F. Hollinger of L. U. 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of the G. P. in case of appellant versus Manhattan D. C. relative to an alleged violation of trade rules. The Board, finding that sufficient evidence had not been produced to warrant the action taken by Manhattan D. C., reverses the decision of the G. P. and sustains appellant.

Appeal of Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. from decision of G. P. in refusing to grant dispensation of Constitution. The Board denies the appeal and sustains G. P.

The report of the G. P. is taken up, discussed and concurred in.

Application of L. U. 726, Yonkers, N. Y., for reimbursement of legal expenses incurred in Louis Kennedy death claim case. The G. E. B. decides to pay the bill and appropriates \$506.26.

JANUARY 20th.

Appeal of Albert Butcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. relative to fine imposed on appellant by Manhattan D. C. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Application of L. U. 77, Portchester, N. Y., for permission to place lumber dealers of that locality on the unfair list. Bro. Sullivan of the Board is instructed to investigate this matter and report to the G. P.

Application of Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. for permission to issue a circular to Local Unions asking for financial assistance in building a Labor Temple in that city. Permission not granted.

Application of Local Union 44, Pittsfield, Mass., for financial assistance to reimburse members involved in their lock-out. Assistance not granted and G. S. instructed to send letter of explanation to Local Union.

Appeal of L. U. 59, Saginaw, Mich., from decision of the G. P. in controversy between L. U. 59 and L. U. 334, Saginaw. Appeal denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeals of L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal., and A. B. Krueger from decision of the G. P. in the cases of F. F. Frickstand. Appeals denied and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. S. Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of the G. P. relative to a fine imposed upon Wm. Yapt. The G. E. B. decides that the matter shall be referred back to the G. P., who shall reconsider the case and render a decision on its merits.

Charges of L. U. 478, Bronx Borough, N. Y., against L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., for

issuing a circular early in 1902 tending to cause dissatisfaction and disruption in the ranks of the U. B.

The G. E. B. passed the following resolution:

"After the discovery of the shortage in the accounts of General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire and the appointment of Frank Duffy as G. S. T. to succeed him, the affairs of the General Office were in the utmost confusion and embarrassment. The whole matter has been adjusted by the Atlanta Convention, and in our opinion the U. B. is in a prosperous condition, and the affairs of the General Office are conducted in an orderly and businesslike manner. The G. E. B. recommends that all Local Unions and members lay aside old grievances and work in harmony in the endeavor to make the U. B. the greatest labor organization on earth."

Application of L. U. 78, Troy, N. Y., for financial aid in a trade movement. The Board decides that the G. P. be requested to send an organizer to this locality and appropriates the sum of \$200 to be used at his discretion.

Communication from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. in reference to application for charter of carpenters in San Juan, Porto Rico. The G. S. is instructed to reply and ask for further information.

Protest of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. against appointing of committee to confer with the Am. Woodworkers. The Board decides that under present conditions and for the best interests of the U. B. the protest be not entertained.

The G. S. presents a statement regarding insurance of the General Office furniture to the amount of \$2,000, which is concurred in.

Application of L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., for financial aid to reimburse members involved in a lock-out. Aid is refused and G. S. instructed to send a letter of explanation to the L. U.

Appeal of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., from a decision of the G. S. relative to death claim of B. McDonald. The G. E. B. denies the appeal and sustains the G. S.

JANUARY 21st.

Appeal of L. U. 508, Marion, Ill., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Mrs. C. D. Page. Appeal denied and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 168, Toledo, O., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Henry Jaeger. Appeal dismissed and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 103, Louisville, Ky., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of Max Kersten. Appeal dismissed and G. S. sustained.

Applications of L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 79, New Haven, Conn.; 396, Newport News, Va.; 77, Portchester, N. Y.; 183, Peoria, Ill.; 196, Greenwich, Conn., and Wyoming Valley, Pa., District Council, for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Sanction is granted and question of rendering financial aid laid over for the April session.

Application of L. U. 38, St. Catharine, Ont., Can., for sanction of trade movement to take place prior to April 14th. Time of movement conflicting with Sec. 133 of General Constitution, sanction is refused.

Appeal of L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., from decision of G. P. in the case of appellants vs. L. U. 848, Weymouth, relative to a question of jurisdiction. The Board decides to sustain the G. P. and recommends that Bro. Sullivan be deputized to the scene of the trouble to adjust the matter.

Request of L. U. 543, Auburn, N. Y., for permission to send out an appeal for financial aid for a blind member. Request not complied with.

JANUARY 22d.

Dispensation from further attendance of the G. E. B. meetings is granted Bro. Wellman, he being compelled to return home on account of sickness in his family.

The question of the printing of the official journal is discussed at length, and the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract with the printer for a twenty-page journal. This contract is submitted later on and approved.

The auditing of the books and accounts of the General Office is entered into and continued for the balance of the session.

JANUARY 23d.

The auditing of accounts is continued and occupies the entire sessions of January 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th.

JANUARY 28th.

The committee sent to Washington by order of the G. E. B. to confer with the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. submits its report which is accepted and placed on file.

Appeal of D. C., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., from decision of G. P. relative to strike pay claimed from appellants by L. U. 381, Brooklyn. Appeal is dismissed and G. P. sustained.

The Board instructs the G. S. to communicate with several audit companies with a view of securing the services of a reliable expert accountant.

The G. E. B. decides to send the following order to the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia:

You are hereby notified that none of the funds deposited in your bank to the account of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can be withdrawn without the consent of the majority of the members of our General Executive Board.

In addition it is necessary that the signatures of the General President, the General Secretary and the General Treasurer be attached to any order withdrawing the funds, or any part of same, deposited in your bank.

General Executive Board,

HENRY MEYER, Chairman.

A. D. POST, Secretary.

J. P. OGLETREE.

JOSEPH AINBY.

T. J. SULLIVAN.

WESLEY WORKMAN.

CHARLES WELLMAN.

Appeal of D. C., Manhattan Borough, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in Lambert case. Appeal is dismissed and G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., from decision of G. S. in death claim of John Markes. The Board denies appeal and sustains G. S.

JANUARY 29th.

The auditing of the accounts of the General Office is continued and completed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1902.....	\$113,358 25
Receipts for July.....	26,461 65
" August.....	26,503 74
" September.....	25,421 32
" October.....	29,859 91
" November.....	29,279 95
Sept. Protested check replaced by L. U.	13 50
Oct. Protested check replaced by L. U. 355.....	35 00
Oct. Protested check replaced by L. U. 492.....	76 60
	\$251,004 92

Expenses July.....	\$22,431 78
" August.....	34,452 15
" September.....	23,696 32
" October.....	30,582 91
" November.....	17,872 50
	\$119,025 66

Balance on hand November 30, 1902.....	\$131,979 26
Third Nat. Bank.....	\$40,000 00
Penn Nat. Bank.....	91,939 71
In hands of G. Treas.	39 55
	\$131,979 26

Adjournment. A. D. POST, Sec. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, G. S.

Who Can Locate Him?

Edward Galt, a member of Local Union 473, Manhattan, N. Y., disappeared from home on February 17th, and his family can find no trace of him. He is about 27 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, smooth shaved, of dark complexion, and weighs about 140 pounds. Members or readers cognizant of the present whereabouts of Edward Galt will please be kind enough to communicate with the General Office.

Rejection of Candidate

Howard Esterly has been rejected as a candidate by Local Union 492, Reading, Pa., three times in succession.

The Difference

Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper, write a poem on it and make it worth \$65,000—that's genius.

Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000—that's capital.

The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "Eagle Bird" and make it worth \$20—that's money.

A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000—that's skill.

A merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business.

A lady can purchase a 75 cent hat, but she prefers one for \$27—that's foolishness. A ditch digger works ten hours a day and handles several tons of earth for \$3—that's labor.

The writer of this could put his name to a check for \$50,000,000, but it would not be worth a continental—that's rough.



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

376	Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
870	Adamsville—L. Smith.
454	Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
	Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
	Birmingham—H. S. True, Box 55.
	" —C. J. Knowlton, Box 597.
1010	" —(Mill) W. J. Button, 530 S. 20th.
452	Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372	Brighton—C. L. Farley.
1316	Demopolis—(Col.) James Allen.
296	Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
615	Pratt City—L. A. Wilson.
666	Wylam—E. Turman.
670	Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
271	Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
1375	" —J. B. Wampler.
839	Jasper—J. M. Murphy.
312	Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Ru-
	luen st., Highland Park.
353	" —(Col.) C. H. Thorn.
	Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W.
	" E. Morton.
89	" —C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamil-
	ton st.
1053	" —S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
92	" —(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
1118	" —W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E.
	Monday.
410	Seima—(Col.) H. L. Womock, 303 Duke st.
1007	Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

857	Tucson—R. J. Hassell, 115 Pennington st.
1416	Prescott—Frank Deary, 201 N. Alarcon st

ARKANSAS

1232	Fort Smith—A. E. Bloomberg, 722 N. 11th
1195	Hope—T. C. Crosnoe.
891	Hot Springs—F. Lang, 2d and Ward ave.
595	Jonesboro—M. D. Williams.
990	Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
1356	" —W. L. Terry, 1507 W. 3d st.
366	Mena—J. F. Wooddy, Box 225.
1117	Oceola—J. W. Brown.
576	Pine Bluff—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th ave.
675	" —(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
1217	White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

	Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.
194	Alameda—G. Kneppler, 1515 Sixth st.
815	Haywards—W. T. Allen.
36	Oakland—Chas. Jacobs, 1836 Grove st.
550	" —(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
743	Bakersfield—Geo. Hudson.
642	East Yard Richmond—Geo. Weckwerth.
1040	Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
701	Fresno—C. L. Davis, 428 O st.
1043	Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
710	Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 443.
	Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426	" —C. M. Stamm, 431 Ruth ave.
332	" —F. C. Wheeler, 1539 W. 1st st.
1347	" —A. J. Ingalls, 1017 Ingraham st.
844	Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
828	Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
668	Palo Alto—W. T. Hughes.
1376	Oroville—J. V. Braden, Oroville, Butte Co.
769	Pasadena—J. N. Lancoste, 582 Buckeye st.
1414	Pomona—E. B. Bromley.
981	Petaluma—James Butler, 1251 6th st.
1343	Redlands—Frank Heap, 310 W. State st.
235	Riverside—C. W. Brown, N. Orange st.
586	Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925	Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
1415	Santa Anna—R. F. Foss.
944	San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810	San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
	San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission st.
483	" Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
304	" —(Ger.) W. Juge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616	" —(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
1082	" —Frank Stradling, 915 1/2 Market.
22	" —N. E. Wandell, 927 Mission st.
95	" —Peter Means, Apollo Hall, 810 Pacific ave.
423	" —J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan st.
766	" —(Mill) C. A. Kinnear, 3317 Army.
316	San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262	" —(Mill) G. W. Coneable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162	San Mateo—L. Huyck.
1400	San Monica—V. H. Rowland, Ocean Park.
1140	San Pedro—Robert Albright.
35	San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
1062	Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
829	Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, 375 Ocean st.
751	Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, Box 83.
266	Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
1295	Toulumne—W. Cole.
180	Vallejo—Harry Chance, 1302 Colusa st.
771	Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

1204	Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
498	Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799	Brackville Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
1065	Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—H. Corcoran, Bx. 89.
1006	Chatham, Ont.—James Leak.
1325	Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell.
796	Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012	Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1216	Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
529	Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.

663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie, 105 London road.
 83 Halifax, N.S.—Robert Hemming, Chebucto road, Leahyville.
 18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
 249 Kingston, Ont.—W. J. Veale, Frontinac st.
 1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
 817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
 71 Moncton, N.B.—Fred Brown, High st.
 134 Montreal, Quebec (Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 " —Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
 1127 " —(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
 1244 " —Jesse Lodge, 186 Ryde st.
 524 Nelson, B.C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
 674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas st.
 672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
 618 Phoenix, B.C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
 1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbertstone.
 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester.
 1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Henry J. Simmerman, Box 665.
 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
 1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
 761 Sorel, Quebec—Adelard Levigny, Box 527.
 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
 919 St. John, N.B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
 560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
 943 Sydney, N.S.—G. C. McGlashan.
 27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
 1320 Truro, N.S.—J. D. McKay, Brunswick st.
 617 Vancouver, B.C.—Jno. McLeod, 658 Howe st., Berlin, Ont.
 553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
 689 Windsor, Ont.—C. Hall, 71 1st st., Walkerville.
 343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
 489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
 417 Colorado City—E. Martin, Box 761.
 515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
 Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547 " —W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
 55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
 1340 Fort Collins—W. Golden, 301 S. Sherwood
 1396 Golden—P. O. Unger.
 244 Grand Junction—M. Deihl, 317 S. 6th st.
 850 Leadville—E. E. Kirchoff, 213 E. 3d st.
 1394 Longmont—C. O. Forter.
 681 Loveland—Geo. W. Wagner, Box 182.
 362 Pueblo—M. L. Todd, 2514 3d ave.
 832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
 1257 Silverton—J. W. Bunker, Box 104.
 267 Telluride—R. M. Dutton.
 1173 Trinidad—J. H. Roberts, 536 Park st.
 584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, 323 Summer st.
 927 Danbury—M. L. Barber, 11 Lake ave.
 127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
 647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
 196 Greenwich—F. K. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
 43 Hartford—G. B. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
 920 Meriden—H. B. Tracy, 58 Charles st.
 1229 Mystic—C. F. Kemble, Box 274.
 804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
 97 New Britain—E. V. Morse.
 79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, 19 Arch st.
 133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
 1172 " —Den. E. Gallagher, 61 Crystal av.
 1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsview ave.
 137 Norwalk—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
 746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
 818 Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
 1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
 757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, 74 Olcott.
 210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
 234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
 216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
 1341 Unionville—Arthur Graham.
 260 Waterbury—N. J. Engelke, 31 Meadow st.
 825 Williamantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
 583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

422 Dover—Oliver C. Hayes.
 626 Wilmington—H. S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfern, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
 190 " —P. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
 884 " —R. M. Clift, 612 1st st., N.W.
 1103 " —(Mill) L. C. Golladay, 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 " —(Col.) C. P. Davis, Box 90.
 605 " —A. C. MacNeill, 509 W. Adams st.
 627 " —J. H. Baister, 1516 Florida av.
 655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 " —A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
 993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—John D. Rendall, 4 W. Chase.
 107 " —(Col.) W. H. Walls, 102 S. Tarragona st.
 864 St. Augustine—Jens. Jensen, 63 Hypolita.
 1421 " —M. Nelson, 48 Charlotte.
 531 St. Petersburg—M. Morse.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 23 Coustads street.
 696 " —F. Pimbley, Box 111.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.

GEORGIA

1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, 72 Washington st.
 1360 Americus—H. C. Bell, 317 Hampton st.

Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 " —(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
 329 " —John Chambers, 47 Plum st.
 439 " —T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 542 " —J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 " —(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
 1391 " —(Cabinet Makers) J. T. Newborn, 138 Rockwell st.
 283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
 1228 " —(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
 1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865 " —Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
 535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
 793 Gainesville—W. J. Wane.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. Lewis.
 144 " —G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
 654 " —O. C. Morgan, 617 Adams st.
 1390 Newman—J. C. Taylor.
 411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 256 " —W. W. Smith, Box 251.
 318 " —(Col.) G. G. Green, 1311 Montgomery st.
 261 Valdosta—J. B. Lyons, 519 Jackson st.
 1389 " —(Col.) J. W. Dowdy, 302 Wiesenbaker Lane.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

745 Honolulu—S. K. Nawaa, Box 611.

IDAHO

398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham, Box 193.
 635 Boise City—G. E. Dye, 214 N. 13th st.
 220 Wallace—H. K. Helbostad.
 1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st
 788 Anna—S. F. Bayes.
 1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton.
 916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, 151 Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Geo. Hegener.
 433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
 975 Benton—J. H. Mundell.
 63 Bloomington—J. H. Roder, 602 N. Center.
 894 Cairo—T. A. Mansfield, 3605 Washington ave.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—H. Huffman.
 293 Canton—J. H. Ellis, 564 E. Ash st.
 841 Carbondale—S. M. McGuire, 318 E. Oak st.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
 1081 Carlyle—W. Crause.
 588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
 367 Centralia—J. P. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 310 Wheaton av.
 518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 4 State st.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 " —W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
 10 " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13 " —Frank Pieters, 425 W. Park ave.
 21 " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
 54 " —(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 " —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62 " —(Englewood) J. A. Julien, 5750 Carpenter st.
 70 " —(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 " —(Moreland) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 " —(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 181 " —Jens Jensen, 713 W. North ave.
 199 " —(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 " —(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
 416 " —C. H. Wagner, 3624 Washburn av.
 419 " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
 434 " —(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
 504 " —(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 59 Edgmont avenue.
 521 " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W Division st.
 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chilliote—W. B. Steiner.
 1418 Clinton—R. M. Arnold, West White st.
 204 Coffeen—W. H. Snyder.
 939 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
 1191 Coulterville—Elmer Garvin.
 1106 Creel Springs—J. T. Gully.
 269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
 742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 784 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—John Haisne, 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
 928 Divernon—J. C. Wall, Box 141.
 790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
 169 " —E. Wendling, 512 Illinois ave.
 697 " —(Stairs and Mill) H. J. Shircliff, 614 Josephine ave.
 908 " —D. Grines, Ronshow place.
 73 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
 480 Freeburg—Otto Rickert.
 719 Freeport—H. H. Hinceline, Douglas ave.
 1087 Galena—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Ed. Cheststrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
 1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
 178 Goreville—L. J. Albright.
 669 Harrisburg—Isaac M. Allen, Box 282.
 805 Havana—John Dwyer.
 581 Herrin—A. E. Spencer.
 461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
 904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—S. A. Hyre, Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
 154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kinmundy—John W. Allen.
 250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
 336 La Salle—W. E. Timmons, 736 Wright st.
 568 Lincoln—F. Dalzell, Chicago and Tremont.
 505 Litchfield—G. C. Fellner, 820 Chestnut.
 633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.

508 Marion—Frank Woodside.
 789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
 1037 Marseilles—E. E. Covell.
 765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerd, Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—J. B. Phelps, 210 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder, Box 229.
 241 Moline—J. C. Fuller, Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—A. A. Lawry.
 1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers, Box 612.
 280 Mt. Olive—K. Beyer.
 999 Mt. Vernon—A. E. Frost, 404 E. Harrison.
 604 Murphysboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. B. Vandercook.
 1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
 661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—John Hunt, Box 49.
 648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.
 1334 Paris—W. A. Thompson, 309 Kimble st.
 644 Pekin—P. P. Heffenstein, 1014 Henrietta.
 183 Peoria—W. E. Miller, 1030 N. Monroe st.
 783 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
 1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
 728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
 189 Quincy—F. W. Buscher, 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—I. W. Tutill, 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—S. M. Pratt, Box 302.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, Ladd, Ill.
 1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
 479 Sparta—H. C. Filars, Box 326.
 16 Springfield—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand ave.
 631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
 156 Staunton—C. F. Kruse.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
 495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1004 S. Blooming-ton st.
 1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
 807 Toluca—S. L. Wells, Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—G. S. Heffley.
 1338 Utica—Sam. B. Schmieding.
 1163 Virden—Fred G. Becker.
 448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
 1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger, Box 45.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
 352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—J. W. Boyce.
 1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, 530 E. Cherry.
 694 Boonville—W. T. Kelly.
 431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
 1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordsville—A. B. West, 307 W. Main.
 946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
 998 Dugger—Richard Shepler, Box 25.
 1110 East Chicago—P. K. Kinsfield.
 565 Elkhart—Geo. Pimbley, 410 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A. st.
 90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
 1402 Franklin—Wm. Jenkins, 981 W. Jefferson.
 859 French Lick—J. B. Hawk.
 1350 Garrett—E. C. Brown.
 160 Gas City—I. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—M. C. Uley, 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—James Douglas.
 599 Hammond—W. W. Dicks, 632 Hoffman st.
 213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 1429 Huntington—Martin Ertle, 162 Poplar.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
 60 " —(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281 " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 " —(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—E. C. Brown.
 909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
 533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
 1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 511 Wall st.
 487 Linton—W. S. Pates.
 808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
 365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
 1238 Michigan City—E. T. Hill, 218 Pine st.
 592 Muncie—D. M. Winters, 535 Sharkey st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 445 New Castle—L. Pennell, 221 S. 24th st.
 1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
 932 Peru—John W. Taylor, 565 W. 3d st.
 1367 " —(Mill) J. Dreher, 158 E. 8th st.
 619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
 935 Princeton—J. T. Davison, 328 Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
 413 Rushville—W. Wollung, 340 Jackson st.
 806 South Bend—W. H. Stahly, 159 Penn'a av.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
 205 Terre Haute—A. E. Saltzman, 1709 Poplar.
 358 Tipton—F. M. Roode.
 1357 Valparaiso—D. L. Mathews, 93 Franklin.
 658 Vincennes—E. Yenowine, 6th & Browlette.
 812 " —F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
 598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
 1337 Warsaw—W. L. Stewart, Box 747.
 1076 Washington—James Ramsey, Jr.
 1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
 1359 Bokchito—T. J. Baker.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
 1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
 1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, Box 731.
 1092 Haileyville—H. S. Harding, Box 94.
 1417 Hugo—J. E. Stonford.
 1072 Muskogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 314.
 986 South McAlester—C. W. Barton, S. McAlester.
 1276 Wilberton—A. McMurtly, Box 212.

IOWA

315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Theo. Lehmann, 1311 N. Oak.
 308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
 597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
 772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
 611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
 364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
 Davenport—Sec. District Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 " —W. H. Peterson, 528 W. 2d st.
 1272 " —W. H. Hitchcock, 1034 E. 14th.
 106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
 425 " —(Mill) E. Johnson, 606 S. E. 4th st.

678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1006 W. Boone st.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
 1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, Monroe st.
 1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
 1116 Newton—W. Sparks.
 1034 Oskaloosa—J. A. Harriman, 415 Bav. W.
 767 Ottumwa—C. W. Cutler, 1215 West st.
 879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
 552 Waterloo—W. C. Bickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas, 121 Kansas av.
 1404 Cherryvale—Robert Woodridge, E. 6th.
 1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
 1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
 942 Fort Scott—Clarence Bell, 615 S. Wilson.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.
 1198 Independence—J. J. Konz.
 123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
 1342 Junction City—C. E. Turner.
 138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
 458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—G. McCauley, 217 1/2 N. 5th.
 1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
 561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
 1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
 158 Topeka—R. M. Vanzant, Box 30.
 1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 409 N. Blaine st.
 201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
 1183 Winfield—Mr. Phillips.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—W. B. Pelphry.
 684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
 725 Bowling Green—H. C. Cox.
 641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 712 Covington—C. Glattling, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
 785 " —J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
 937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
 851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 442 Hopkinsville—Jas. Western, 1006 E. 7th.
 1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.
 Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Mike Gueda, 1503 Hull st.
 103 " —H. H. Martin, 638 E. Breckenridge st.
 214 " —(Ger.) Jacob Schnieder, 915 East Chestnut st.
 1369 " —Edward Stone.
 1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
 698 Newport—J. Sexton, 9th and Patterson.
 809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
 559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
 1352 Princeton—J. J. Jennings.
 1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
 1225 " —W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
 874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth.
 1057 Lake Charles—E. L. Prewett.
 868 Monroe—E. W. Anderson, 710 Washington st.
 758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
 1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.
 76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
 397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
 Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
 764 " —P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
 1279 " —D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
 621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
 1259 Gardner—G. A. Jaquith, 76 Spring st.
 407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—A. H. Parker, 254 Brackett.
 1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
 1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
 787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
 348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—H. S. Crawford, West st. ext'd.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
 29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
 44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.
 1315 " —Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Patterson Park av.
 1358 " —H. Ripple, 541 N. Washington.
 1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30 1/2 N. Centre.
 1378 Hagerstown—Elias H. Stouffer.
 1351 Havre de Grace—John C. Baker.
 1363 Salisbury—G. J. Meyers, 304 Wicomico.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
 1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
 1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
 1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 390 Tremont street.
 33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
 954 " —M. Umass, 113 Brighton st.
 1096 " —(Floor Layers) A. H. Bowers, 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1410 " —R. Krivier, 2097 Washington st., Roxbury.
 889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
 438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowly, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.
 1424 Charlestown—S. V. McNeil, 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
 443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
 386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
 218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
 780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
 625 Malden—P. A. Leslie.
 959 Mattapan—J. J. Orman, E. Mattapan.
 1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.

624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 55 Boynton st.
1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
892 Dedham—R. Carleton, 22 Church st.
1372 Easthampton—R. Parsons, East st.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.

223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
1805 "—(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Ames.
778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.

1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
570 Gardner—Thos. J. Foley, 65 Chestnut st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—T. H. Woodward, Wenham Dp.
82 Haverhill—E. A. Hunt.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.

Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
390 "—D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
666 "—Harry Hawkins, 646 East st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 "—M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
988 Marlboro—Wilfred Bonin, Church st.

Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—C. R. Colluppy, 1196 Broadway, Somerville.

831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.

762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—Lawrence Brown, 53 Payson st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 off John st., Reading.

938 West Roxbury—M. B. Bryant, 4368 Washington st.
821 Winthrop—G. Livestone, 31½ Hermon.

867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—G. W. Henderson, 3 Winter.

Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtownville.
275 "—Henry Jonah, 173 Linwood ave., Newtownville.

680 Newton Centre—James Vachor, 16 Albion.
708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.

193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 44 Cherry st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.

North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
888 Salem—J. H. Reed, Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.

866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Toman.
1197 Saugus—Brainard Perkins, 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.

861 Southbridge—Henry Page.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, A. G. Hurd, 11 Wilbraham av.
96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 48 Keith st.
177 "—W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.

685 Chicopee—Frank Blanchette, 238 School.

1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—O. E. Cornell, 41 Kilton st.
540 Waltham—O. C. Dodge, 4 Grove st.
1227 "—P. J. Flynn, 33 Calvary st.
1102 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.

823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.

23 "—J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 "—(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
720 "—(Swedish) Nels Erickson, 151 Vernon st.
877 "—(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—W. F. Mooney, 8 Tabor st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Walter Keedle, 540 Detroit st.
871 Battle Creek—Geo. A. Brittin, 115 S. ave.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansford.

1020 DeLair—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303 "—O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
1371 Dowagiac—Hy. W. East, 204 Main st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.

1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzene, 1022 4th.
642 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
1330 "—S. W. Smith, 433 Terrace ave.
1336 "—Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.

130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
1122 Houghton—Joseph Kieker, Hancock, Mich.
1310 Hudson—B. E. Westfall.

251 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
697 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.
1226 Manistee—Aug. Peterson, 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—John Bloom, 122 Hampton.

341 Marine City—Louis F. Rivard, Box 285.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson, Box 25.
100 Muskegon—O. B. Taylor, 15 Bourdon st.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.

1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petosky—J. R. Hernley, 303 Sheridan av.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centrest.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.

59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 "—Anthony Kontle, 518 N. 15, E. S.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.

1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—R. N. Phillips, 11 Oak st.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 1012 Kingwood.
1328 Hibbing—H. L. Hodquin.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 "—J. Franzen, 36 S. 6th st.
548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—J. Koening.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—John Zengerle, 607 S. 4th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

1348 Brook Haven—W. M. Welch.
1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
1397 Hattiesburg—A. S. Waller.
466 Meridian—W. R. Bunyard, Box 28.
1366 "—(Col.) J. C. Payne, 1322 35th av.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) T. B. King, Box 198.
1047 "—Frank Curtis, Box 71.

MISSISSIPPI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
1303 California—P. M. Hall.
568 Charleston—F. G. Withers.
1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Calhoun st.

922 Farmington—L. A. Short, Box 209.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—L. A. Korn, 102 Centre st.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.

48 Kirksville—B. E. Sees, 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkwood—Peter C. Bopp, Box 153.
1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.

1434 Moberly—L. L. Watkins, 115 S. Williams.
1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Novinger—Albert Bartlett, Box 226.
1049 Poplar Bluff—J. D. De Lapp.
978 Springfield—H. Tingler, cor. Grant and Mt. Vernon.

110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, 2717 Patee st.

St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 703 A. N. 15th st.
5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
47 "—(Ger.) Paul Wilms, 3617 South Broadway.

73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 "—G. W. Webb, 1820 N. Grand ave.
578 "—D. T. Curl, 3947 Cook ave.
1100 "—Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, 301 Shaucklin av.

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1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, 301 Shaucklin av.

594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—A. Durrie, 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgensen, Madison st., Carlstadt.

1253 Gladstone—Geo. Philhower, Peapack.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 1087 Springfield av.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Struven, 75 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.

299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 589 23d st., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.

118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 "—J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Chas. Neers, 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.

157 "—(Stairs) W. Mildnerge, 159 Hancock ave.

383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
486 "—C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
1374 Keyport—Samuel Stryker.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.

1058 Madison—J. F. Keating, 16 Myrtle ave.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
1373 "—Geo. Herschman, Jr., 39 Sussex av.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John A. Keller, 54 Valley st., South Orange, N. J.

119 "—S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Westcott st.
148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 "—(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

1297 New Brunswick—M. Doyle, 168 Throop av.
1124 Newton—G. M. Matlock, 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Blew-ert, 334 11th ave.
325 "—S. Sixx, 159 Hamilton ave.
1036 "—Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.
345 "—(Mill) J. Barbour, 19 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.

1157 "—Paul Markewitz, 22 4th st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.

1156 Point Pleasant—A. S. Farr.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
1405 Red Bank—Geo. W. Sewing, 56 Wallace.
1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock, Box 395.

455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1392 South Amboy—Howard Bright.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—W. A. Burnett, 23 Grant ave., Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—F. C. Hulbert, 102 Main st.
1236 Washington—M. H. Depue, 89 W. Johnston st.

320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—J. E. Burgess, 608 Montrose st.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—W. M. Courtney, Box 43.
1319 Albuquerque—James J. Votaw, 114 N. 2d.
645 East Las Vegas—R. Bedford, 1110 11th st.
1362 Portales—W. L. Neil.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 755.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.
1446 "—D. E. Joy, 928 Broadway.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.

6 Amsterdam—A. L. Broeffie, 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—Joseph McCartney.
1321 Ballston Spa—J. N. Hutchins, Box 734.

24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—E. S. Nicholson, 168 Bethoven st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted
24 Arnold st.
9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 "—(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.
355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 "—E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson av.
440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
1345 "—A. F. Koepnick, 70 Olmsted.
1377 "—Andrew Falk, 567 Tonawanda.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
368 Clayton—J. A. Perry.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.

1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Eridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 15 Elm st.
503 Depew—A. Kupprecht, Lancaster.

649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—A. Evans, 346 Irvine pl.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.

754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.
187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut.

1107 Gloversville—W. C. Cottrell, 10 Hamilton.
1030 Gouverneur—J. R. Wilson.
1309 Gowanda—Frank S. Parker, Box 40.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 445 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville—L. I. D. Kessler, Westbury.

1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.
1261 Ilion—E. A. Mixer, Box 800, Frankfort, Herkimer Co.

149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—Jacob S. Petty, Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—H. Davenport, 13 E. Madison ave.

251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 16 High st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hammill.

543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
1438 Massena—L. D. Watson.
574 Middletown—Simoon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—Miram S. Tripp.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.

646 Newark—Chas. E. Seider, Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 "—J. Gagan, 50 Walnut st.
718 "—Fred Simpson, 94 Church st.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.

"—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51 "—K. McLean, 236 E. 123d st.
56 "—(Floor Layers) A. B. Schilling, 517 E. 83d st.

64 "—W. T. Ryan, 306 E. 33d st.
200 "—(Jewish) Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington av.
285 "—Gus Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.

340 "—D. Vanderbeek, 2170 7th av.
375 "—(Ger.) Hy Ortland, 354 E. 85th.
382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.

476 "—James T. Kelly, 2 Marshall st., Metropolitan, L. I.
497 "—(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.
509 "—T. McQueen, 1526 1st ave.<

Rochester—Secretary of District Council,
Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
72 " —B. F. Lawn, 81 Glasgow st.
179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.

1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Railroad ave.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard, 33
York ave.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—Menzo. Davis, 1009 Albany.
963 " —(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av.,
Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Charles Diefenback.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey,
517 E. Genesee st.
15 " —(Ger.) H. Werner, 201 Rowland.
26 " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

1162 Suffern—J. J. Everson.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
636 " —(Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Co-
hocs, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " —Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
1331 Durham—J. M. Martin, Box 567.
1379 Goldsboro—M. D. Henson.
1432 Greensboro—S. B. Williams, 709 Burton.
530 Hendersonville—T. S. Williams.
1422 Morgantown—W. A. Setzer.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones, Box 311.
1210 Southport—C. N. Phillips.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.
1361 Wilson—J. B. Sharp, Jr., Tabora st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

84 Akron—C. J. Peterson, 243 Woster av.
1139 Alliance—D. F. Scofield, S. Arch.
539 Ashtabula—C. D. Troop, Rural D. No 1.
569 Barborton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—L. H. Henderson, 79 Tom-
ber av.
1291 Canal Dover—A. Miller, 129 8th st.
1405 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
1255 " —C. H. Schremser, 476 Church st.

Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —C. A. Quick, Glenway av., Price Hl
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beres-
ford av.
628 " —Ed. Holle, 4245 Madanthony st.
664 " —(Stair) J. Bicher, 913 Central av.,
Newport, Ky.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta-
tion D.
676 " —O. E. Stienle, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —Chas. Cousins, 2274 St. Clair st.
39 " —(Bob.) J. Soukup, 70 Hillman av.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Wm. Lipscomb, 2025 Loraine st.
1231 " —Wm. Roediger, 13 Elm Dale st.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Dayers) M. Er-
ickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 " —W. Vandree 143 Prim st.
1346 " —(Mill) John Lawless, 34 Myrtle.

739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.
1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tippin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.

Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
C. S. Wenger, 14 Webb st.
104 " —J. M. Boner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, 151 Fillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So.
Wayne ave.

1442 Defiance—John Lauer, 218 Union st.
1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—J. T. Mishel, 109 Basil av.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
1426 Elyria—Geo. E. Mizer, 419 Tremont st.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alsapach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—B. M. Wolfe, Box 51.
1237 Galion—J. A. Nungesser.
637 Hamilton—A. W. Sims, 807 Buckeye st.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
1423 " —Hamilton Metzger, 353 E. Mar-
ket st.

1288 Lisbon—John Morrow.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine, Elm st.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—Ray Smith, 676 N. Main st.
356 Marietta—C. A. Braham, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Satterlin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—F. Parrison, 211 E. Chest-
nut st.
136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf, 132 East
St. Clair st.
837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, Box 26.

437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 808 Harvard pl
1282 Salem—J. H. Briggs, 1 R st.
940 Sandusky—Fred Close, 123 Madison st.
1267 " —(Mill) Osear Wargowsky, 524
Tiffin ave.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—J. B. Hosfeld, 339 S. Monroe st.

Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W.
Bossert, 1117 Delance, E. Tol.
25 " —Chas. Andrews, 1314 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) John Claus, 1029 Page st
557 " —H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
1311 Ulricksville—V. Maurer, Box 591.
1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler 412½ High st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box
520.
1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal, Box 503.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—F. W. Shoap, 94 Nold ave.
171 Youngstown—H. C. Mile, 820 W. Wood-
land ave.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
1431 El. Runo—G. W. Peters, Box 567.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—H. E. Johnston, Box 273.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.
Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 " —Ed. Strouber.
292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—J. K. Davis.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, 2815 Baker st.
1349 Eugene—M. O. Fuller.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—T. J. Hughey.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
1313 Pendleton—Geo. Hamblen, 421 Madison.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—J. S. Hadley.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Mills, 314 Dawson.
237 " —(Ger.) Edward Knoebel, 1225
Sandusky st.
135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 513 N.
8th st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltzhoover—C. Kaufman, Mt. Oliver.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, 316 W. 3d st.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkinsburg.
124 Bradford—N. A. Walker, Maplewood av.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. Love, 15 Richmond st.
Charlerei—Chas. Davis.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Box 1123.
207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper, Mendelssohn.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatsville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—Wm. Dussinger, 840 Blunston.
321 Connelville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1273 Coraopolis—L. B. Moose, Box 288.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Derrancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—P. Smedley, E. Down'gt'n.
580 DuBois—T. C. Graham, 213 Highland st.
1441 Duquesne—Martin R. Holder, Box 1478.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
1387 Girardville—S. Ira Herb.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—A. Bales, 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—O. M. Gates.
287 Harrisburg—G. F. Daugherty, 1211 North
Front st.
129 Hazleton—Conrad Schott, 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazelwood—Jas. A. Watkins, 5504 Sunny-
side st., Pittsburg.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—J. H. Stewart, 7425½ Fi-
nance st., Pittsburg, E. E.

1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Mengee, Vilas, Pa.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
1419 Johnstown—Jas. Williamson, 119 Peter.
545 Kane—J. O. Delp, 430 Bayard st.
1381 Kennett Square—W. H. Steiner.
1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shafer, Box 191.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Bhlly, 646 Lake st.
1364 " —W. Auxer, 540 E. Chestnut.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-
town road.
1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
456 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
556 Media—J. W. Manilow.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, 14 S. Market.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—D. L. Tye, 151 Main st.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad
and Race sts.
8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " —(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126
E. Duvel st.
227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Mem-
phis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101
Monmouth st.
463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350
Paul st.
736 " —J. Hayter, 928 Miffin st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas,
1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 " —Chas. Crowders, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446
S. 47th st.

1013 Philadelphia—(Parq. Fl. Layers) J. Clem-
ents, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " —(Ger. Cabinetm'kers) C. Gehring,
4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
1090 " —H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st.,
Allegheny City.
164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Rey-
nolds sts., E. E.
202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoev-
eler st.
230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —G. B. Wagner, 4428 Calvin st.
385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 " —(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.,
S. S.

401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—H. C. Guilb, 550 Chestnut st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
947 Ridgway—R. R. Crandall, Box 69.
1114 Rockledge—H. A. Heisler, 2010 Columbia
avenue.
145 Sayre—A. J. Green, 102 Stedman st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Gustave Roesch, 725
Palm st.
699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, Fry st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
1382 Sharpsburg—W. C. Pfusch, 1731 S. Canal.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. K. Ronewoetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa
avenue.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—Daniel Holtz, 90 First st.
966 Uniontown—C. C. Wright.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Heckman, 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick, Box 299.
1014 Warren—F. E. Miller, 32 Glade ave.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E.
Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 " —D. M. Kline, 115 Oak st.
665 " —(Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E.
Northampton st.
430 Wilkesburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—H. C. Gettig, E. McKeesport.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. S. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 4 Congdon ave.
1245 " —Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—Seldon Roper, 752 Weiden st.
94 Providence—J. F. McCarthy, 188 Lipette.
632 " —Silas Archibald, 30 Corinth st.
1233 " —Gennaro Rissilo, 13 Falls place.
1264 Valley Falls—J. P. Letourneau, cor. Perry
and Philip sts., C. F.
1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Dia-
mond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1440 Lead—R. B. Stuart.
662 Mitchell—Charles Anderson.
1323 Beaufort—James Washington.
1318 Camden—R. N. McKain.
52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " —W. E. Mosimam, 86 Nassau st.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523
Aylor st.
949 " —J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
1345 Greenwood—L. W. Nance.
1368 Laurens—J. L. Williams.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, 220 Spring
ave., South.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—E. J. Henderson, 909 Mont-
gomery ave.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 249 Hatton st.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chen-
oweth, 3082 Crescent boulevard.
225 " —P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent
boulevard.
1178 " —M. F. Driskill, 428 Jackshure st.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kend-
rick, 2119 Harbert av.
152 " —(Col.) R. L. Craddock, 66 Goslee.
219 " —A. Becker, 910 Arkansas ave.
394 " —J. E. Wight, 159 Marr st.
1294 " —J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.
1326 " —(Millwrights) E. B. Reynolds,
Bullington st., Memphis, Mill
Co.
350 Nashville—R. Sutherland, 313 N. Second.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—Z. T. Peak.
770 Amarillo—T. W. Barnes.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
392 Beaumont—J. T. Williams, Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson.
1202 Commerce—W. E. Turpin, Box 91.
731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.
198 Dallas—D. J. Tydings, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 831 W. Main st.
1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

526 Galveston—C. Schumacher, 2821 Ave. N½.
572 Georgetown—J. W. Martin, Box 280.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—J. B. French.
1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.

Houston—Secretary of District Council,
A. R. Jay, 1610 Prairie ave.
114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.
30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—J. E. Head.
1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
1203 Mart—E. F. King, Box 85.
1128 Nederland—R. C. Gentry.
1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
873 Palestine—A. M. Brashers, 209 Esplanade
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—C. E. Reel.
704 Quanah—D. C. Riley.
1179 Roston—W. V. Warner, Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—J. W. White, Box 391.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Bevers-
dorff, 723 Camden st.
460 " —(Ger.) T. Jeaurig, 1111 E. Com-
merce st.
717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
596 Taylor—H. D. Dear, Box 711.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—J. L. Grant, 1512 Hazle st.
1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney, Box 37.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.

UTAH

450 Ogden—John H. Draper, 590 Washing-
ton avenue.
184 Salt Lake City—J. J. Hunt, Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
1284 Middlebury—C. H. La Mader.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
1409 Chase City—John L. Devine.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
887 Hampton—A. A. Patrick, 108 Wine st.
994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " —A. B. Gary, 1224 23d st.
331 Norfolk—H. N. Farrish, 215 E. High-
land ave.
1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
1413 Petersburg—Harvey L. Lee, 181 Old st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
1180 " —E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—G. G. Kirkwood, Campbell Av-
enue East.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—C. P. Bean, 164 Broadway.
1004 Ellensburg—John A. Weeks, Box 77.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maroe, 2411 G st.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
1061 Ritzville—Wm. Krider, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 " —(Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.

Spokane—Secretary of District Council,
W. G. Carlsh, 417 S. Lincoln.
98 " —J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardi-
ner av.
1060 " —(Mill) R. C. Alloway, 219 S. Jef-
ferson st.
470 Tacoma—G. L. M. Murphy, 1112 S. N st.
1214 Walla Walla—C. L. Chapman, 516 Alder.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—S. J. Gibson.
1207 Charleston—W. L. Smith.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourn, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fair-
mount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—A. N. Huff, Box 252.
1339 Morgantown—Otto Petry, 658 Spruce st.
1353 Moundsville—F. Caruthers, 1207 Lafayette
avenue.
800 Parkersburg—J. F. Ward, 658 Mark st.
1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swancy, Box 597.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Aug. Maurer, 1010 Harrison av.
1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-lac—J. E. Johnson, 63 6th st.
1146 Green Bay—F. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—M. Roherty, 64 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—F. A. Sherry, 488 Bond st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 58.
314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowish—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marinette—A. J. Sicker, 1200 Marinmar.
68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.

Milwaukee—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, Chas. F. Felsch, 1086 26th st.
188 " —Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 " —(Ger.) John Bruening, 1216 22d st.
1447 " —James Henrickson, 671 9th ave.
1249 Neenah—P. Hansen, 119 Commercial st.
1314 Oconomowoc—Elmer D. Paul.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
1403 Watertown—Theo. Sponger, 200 6th st.
344 Wausau—E. J. Afloter, 283 Main st.
753 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.
1384 Sheridan—J. Milligan.

Eight-hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Geneva, N. Y.
Albany, N. Y.	Gillette, Colo.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
Alton, Ill.	Grand Crossing, Ill.
Anderson, Ind.	Grand Junction, Col.
Annapolis, Md.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ardmore, Pa.	Great Falls, Mont.
Ashland, Wis.	Greenwich, Conn.
Argentine, Kan.	Hartford, Conn.
Atlanta, Ga.	Haughville, Ind.
Auburn, N. Y.	Hanford, Cal.
Austin, Tex.	Haverhill, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Highland Park, Ill.
Bay City, Mich.	Hingham, Mass.
Bayonne, N. J.	Highwood, Ill.
Beachmont, Mass.	Hoboken, N. J.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Holyoke, Mass.
Belleville, Ill.	Homestead, Pa.
Beaumont, Tex.	Houston, Texas.
Berkeley, Tex.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Birmingham, Ala.	Hubbard City, Tex.
Berwyn, Pa.	Hyde Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Colo.	Independence, Colo.
Bloomington, Ill.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Boston, Mass.	Irvington, N. J.
Boulder, Colo.	Irvington, N. Y.
Braddock, Pa.	Jersey City, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Joplin, Mo.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Kansas City, Mo.
Brookline, Mass.	Kansas City, Kan.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Kensington, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Kingston, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.	Kingsbridge, N. Y.
Cambridge, Mass.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Camden, N. J.	La Junta, Colo.
Canon City, Colo.	Lake Charles, La.
Carnegie, Pa.	Lake Forest, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	Lawrence, Kan.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Lawrence, Mass.
Centralia, Ill.	Leavenworth, Kan.
Chester, Pa.	Lebanon, Ill.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Lenox, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.	Leominster, Mass.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Lockland, Ohio.
Chicopee, Mass.	Long Beach, Cal.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Long Branch, N. J.
Cleveland, Ohio.	L'g Island City, N. Y.
Coffeen, Ill.	Los Angeles, Cal.
College Point, N. Y.	Los Gatos, Cal.
Collinsville, Ill.	Lowell, Mass.
Colorado City, Colo.	Lynn, Mass.
Colorado Sp'gs, Col.	Madison, Ill.
Columbus, Ohio.	Malden, Mass.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.	Marion, Ind.
Corona, N. Y.	Maywood, Ill.
Cripple Creek, Colo.	McKeesport, Pa.
Dallas, Tex.	Medford, Mass.
Danvers, Mass.	Memphis, Tenn.
Davenport, Ia.	Menlo Park, Cal.
Denver, Colo.	Meriden, Conn.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Milford, Mass.
Detroit, Mich.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dorchester, Mass.	Moline, Ill.
Duluth, Minn.	Mooreland, Ill.
East Boston, Mass.	Montclair, N. J.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Mount Olive, Ill.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Muncie, Ind.
Elwood, Ind.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Nelson, B. C.
El Paso, Texas.	Newark, N. J.
Englewood, Ill.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Eureka, Cal.	New Britain, Conn.
Evansville, Ind.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Everett, Mass.	Newberryport, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.	New Castle, Pa.
Fitchburg, Mass.	New Haven, Conn.
Florence, Colo.	New London, Conn.
Flushing, N. Y.	New Orleans, La.
Fort Worth, Tex.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Framingham, Mass.	Newport, R. I.
Fremont, Colo.	Newport, Ky.
Fresno, Cal.	Newton, Mass.
Galveston, Texas.	Newtown, N. Y.

Newton Cent., Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwich, Conn.
Oakland, Cal.
Oak Park, Ill.
Odin, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, O. T.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Ouray, Colo.
Paducah, Ky.
Palo Alto, Cal.
Pasadena, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Percy, Ill.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Kan.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Plainfield, N. J.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Portchester, N. Y.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Portland, Ohio.
Portland, Ore.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Randsburg, Cal.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rogers Park, Ill.
Roswell, N. M.
Rutherford, N. J.
Sacramento, Cal.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salem, Ill.
Salida, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal.
San Luis Obispo, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.
San Mateo, Cal.
San Rafael, Cal.
Santa Barbara, Cal.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sewickley, Pa.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Shreveport, La.

Total—300 cities and towns.

Leffingwellisms

The workingman who lets his boss know that he fears him is just the man whom the boss will bully and tyrannize over.

The man in the dark follows the cry of "Progress" without really knowing whether it comes from ahead or from behind.

It is easy enough to arouse enthusiasm with a new idea, but not so easy to compel thought by the expression of an old truth.

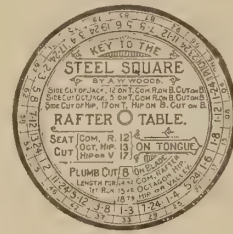
Don't let your wives forget the label broom. It makes the house of some other fellow brighter when you give it the preference.

Some men are so mean that, if they should accidentally slip into the livery of

heaven, they would be miserable because they could find no mud to throw at the angels.

When a body of men agree to divide work, they are right on general principles. It shows a willingness to live and let live—the very essence of trade-union principles.

A Wonderful Instructor!



It is of metal, 3 in. in diameter, with revolving disks. One side giving the lengths and cuts of rafters—common, octagon, hips and valleys, from 1 to 24-in. rise; on the other side is given the same as above, from 1° to 90°.

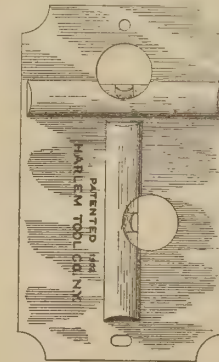
Much other information is contained in the Key. Hopper cuts, polygon miters, etc. Illustrated book of instructions and morocco case, suitable for carrying in the pocket. Liberal terms to agents. Price, \$1.50.

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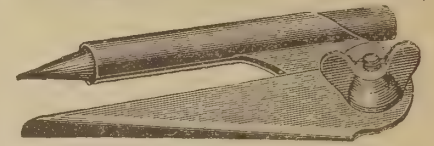
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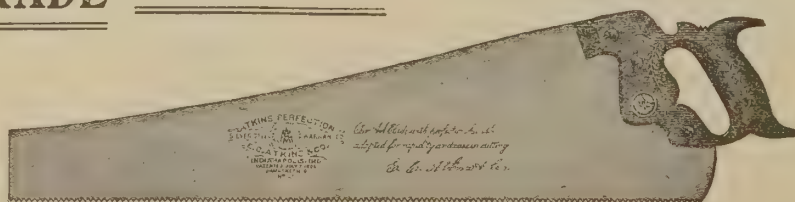
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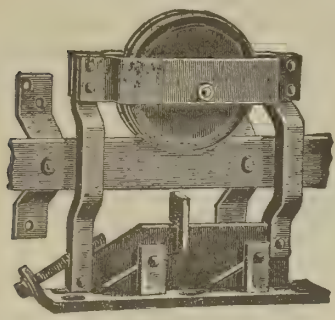
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<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilating Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Lighting Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric-Railway Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name _____

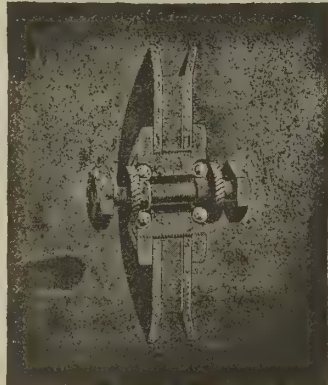
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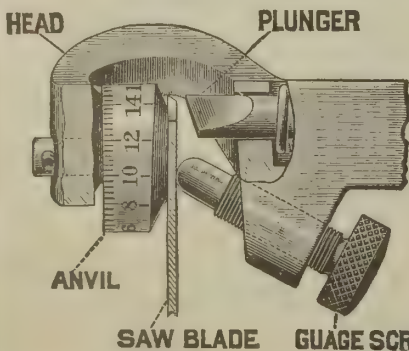
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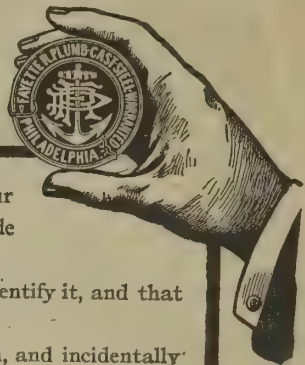
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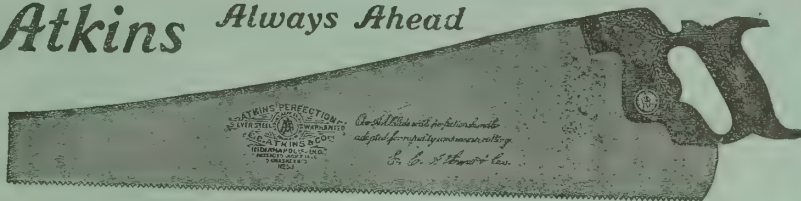
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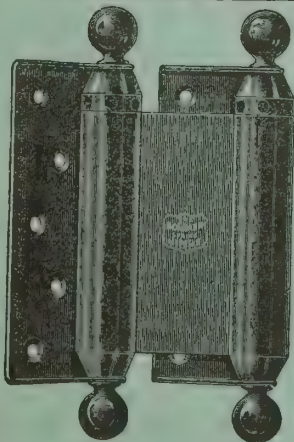
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This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

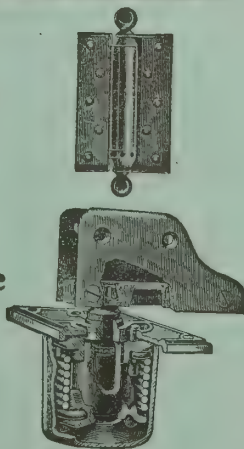
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Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
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Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

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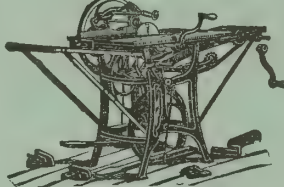
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COMPLETE OUTFITS**

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

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“YANKEE” RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



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Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



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Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



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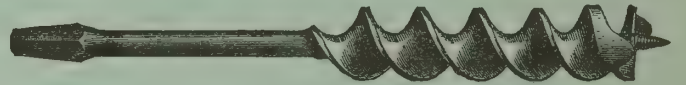
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Mr. Hodgson's books are good, as you know. So is the National Builder, of which he is editor. The National Builder is a large sized paper of fifty-two pages which is equivalent to a one hundred and four page book the size of THE STEEL SQUARE. It is published on the 15th of every month.

Matters of every day interest to the carpenter are taken up in each issue, and discussed in the same clear easily understood manner that is so characteristic of Mr. Hodgson. Each number contains a supplement with the complete plans of a low priced residence at scale with full details and complete bill of materials.

Among the articles that are running now are the following:

“SOME BUILDERS' TOOLS, THEIR USES AND ABUSES.” In this series Mr. Hodgson takes up the various different tools, the ways that they can be used most effectively and even the most expert carpenter can learn something that will be useful to him.

“USES OF THE STEEL SQUARE,” in a series by A. W. Woods, fully illustrated, is a subject that is exceedingly interesting to the readers of the National Builder.

“HOLLOW CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS” are touched on by Fred W. Haglock, the well known authority on this subject. These blocks are coming into use more and more, and all engaged in the building industries should become familiar with their use and limitations.

THE CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN is open to all readers of The National Builder, and in this column all sorts of practical experiences are discussed by readers of the paper.

“EASY LESSONS ON ARCHITECTURE AND STYLES” is a series that is valuable to every carpenter.

“DETAILS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION,” by J. A. F. Cardiff, is a series of articles accompanied by a full page plate each month, taking up various details.

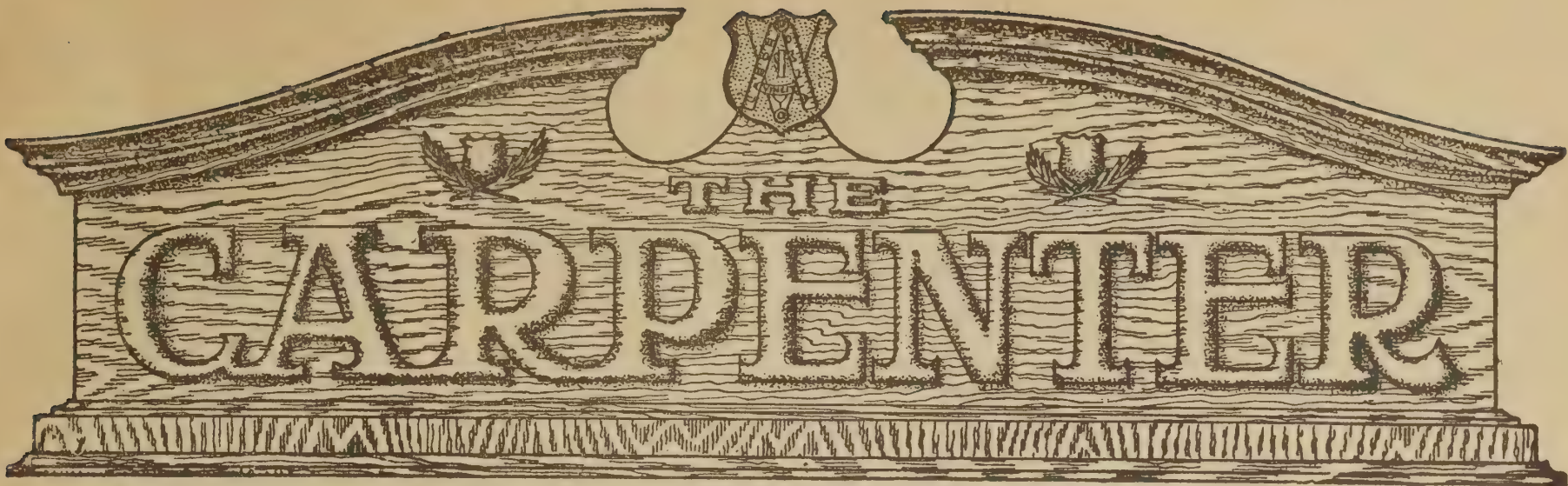
There are many other features, but a copy of the paper itself is the best description.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



Pensacola, Fla.—A joint meeting held by Local Unions 74 and 107 on November 1st decided that our contractors be notified that on and after May 1st, 1905, we would work but eight hours per day at the same rate of wages as now prevailing.

* * *

Owosso, Mich. Trade in this locality is in a deplorable condition; business is at a standstill and most of our members are walking the streets. All traveling carpenters are advised to give Owosso and vicinity a wide berth for some months to come.

* * *

Astoria, Ore.—Learning of the Eastern papers being full of advertisements stating that men, especially carpenters, are wanted on this coast, we deem it our duty to warn all brothers to remain away and not allow themselves to become the victims of unscrupulous employers or railroad agents. There is no scarcity of men here whatever, but numbers of them idle and vainly searching for employment.

* * *

Brookhaven, Miss.—We would like to inform the brothers of the U. B. that Local Union 1348 is still in the land of the living. Our boys turn out in good order when duty calls. Trade has been satisfactory this year and prospects are fair for this winter. Still, we have plenty of men here to do all the work and, having a host of unfair men to contend with, we would advise traveling brothers to keep shy of this place.

* * *

Montclair, N. J.—The Master Builders' Association of Montclair and vicinity has imposed a fine of \$200 upon the firm of Carlson Bros., one of our contractors, for violating the open shop policy of the association in discharging their non-union hands, numbering fifteen, and substituting union men. The firm, it is said, will refuse to pay the fine, and in the event of the association refusing to recognize them

as members, will make a test case in the courts to determine the validity of the association's action.

* * *

Norfolk, Va.—Feeling the necessity of doing something for the promotion of their interests, our District Council, composed of Local Unions 1774 and 331, recently held a public mass-meeting and smoker. We thoroughly advertised the meeting through the press and through hand-bills, and we are happy to state that we almost had a full house and fifteen applicants for membership, with a promise from many more to join at an early date. Brother Wm. Biggins, our General Organizer, was the speaker at the occasion, and created a great deal of enthusiasm among those present. The remarks of other local speakers were also enthusiastically received.

* * *

Los Angeles, Cal.—We are informed that advertisements appear in Eastern papers to the effect that mill men are in demand in this city. We would earnestly advise all planing-mill men to remain away from Los Angeles unless they are provided with the necessary funds to live all winter without work. There is no opening for mill men here, but a good number of them are idle, failing to secure employment. Mill men should pay no heed to these decoy advertisements. too many poor brothers have been lured here already by them, and now are stranded. These advertisements emanate from the employers' associations; their design is to swell the number of unemployed and destroy labor organization. Keep away!

* * *

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Work in this city has been very good all through the season, and yet all the boys are kept busy. All our contractors, we are glad to say, are fair to the union. We have some very interesting meetings, although the attendance sometimes doesn't seem very large. We owe an apology to Bro. Cunningham, our General Organizer, for not reporting his presence in our midst at our regular meeting held on September 12. He being the first organizer that has ever been with us, we were very glad to meet him. We found him an able speaker, thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to our trade and all questions of rules. We hope that

the next two years will bring continued prosperity and success to all our sister local unions.

* * *

Portland, Ore.—Owing to the great influx of mechanics for the past six months and owing to a depression of business, deplorable conditions exist in this city at the present time. Many U. B. brothers are coming here, depositing their cards and failing to secure employment, drop out of the union, causing our treasury a loss of 60 cents in each case. Work is so scarce that we would advise all carpenters to give Portland, Ore., a wide berth. It is a sheer impossibility for mechanics to support themselves. One poor fellow just died in the hospital, leaving his family to starve or depend on what neighbors bring in for their relief.

* * *

Beaumont, Texas.—Local Union 392 of this city is up against a hard proposition at this time. There is a determined effort on the part of the Citizens' Alliance and their sympathizers to disrupt the unions of this locality. They are backing up the unfair contractors, the principle one of them being W. C. Whitney. These non-union contractors take contracts on such figures that union contractors cannot compete with them, and they are securing nearly all the work. We would warn all carpenters to pay no attention to W. C. Whitney's and his pal's advertisements for men appearing in the press all over the country. The contractors who have been and are still standing by the union, under existing circumstances, not having work enough to employ all union men in town, about one-half of our members are idle. It is only a matter of time when organized labor of this city will have to take up the fight for the maintenance of the closed shop, and we would earnestly request all union men to keep away from Beaumont, Tex., until conditions have taken a more favorable turn.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal.—We cannot in terms strong enough denounce the efforts of the employers' associations to flood the Pacific coast with unemployed mechanics. We must likewise warn the working people, and especially building trades men, not to pay attention to advertisements appearing in the daily press for 25-

000 men for California and the Pacific coast cities. Both are part of a conspiracy of the employers' associations, promotion committees and transportation companies to disrupt the labor movement of this coast, to compel American mechanics and laborers to compete for employment on a level with the Chinamen and Japanese, and to bunco working people out of their money. Stay away from the Pacific coast States; thousands of men here are out of employment. The advertisements are misleading and untrue.

Keep Away From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—It appears that reports relative to building projects to be pursued in the near future, as published in the daily press from time to time, have had a tendency of tempting a great many carpenters to flock to this city, expecting to obtain employment. As a result hundreds of idle brothers are daily gathering at our headquarters, though it is an utter impossibility to procure work for them.

For the benefit of migrating or unemployed craftsmen we would state that, while proposed plans and great building projects are in view, there is as yet no time set for their execution, and it is impossible to say at this time when work will start. We have no desire to keep men away from this city, but disappointment awaits all who come here this season. Moreover, it is certainly a bad move to flood this locality at this stage of the game, as it may interfere with our proposed demands next spring. Carpenters are advised to keep aloof from Baltimore until further notice.

Missing and Wanted.

W. T. Murphy, at the time of his departure, the Business Agent and Financial Secretary of Local Union 268, Sharon, Pa., is missing since September 8th and wanted by the local union, he having misappropriated part of their funds. He is thirty years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 160 pounds and has dark hair and mustache. Any member or reader knowing of his present whereabouts will kindly send information to the undersigned of the investigation committee.

JOHN A. KAHL,
Box 762, Sharon, Pa.

The New York Situation.

There is as yet no material change in the building trades lock-out in New York City and no settlement in sight. The employers remain stubborn and refuse to enter into any negotiations with any of the locked-out trades. They have organized so-called independent unions out of non-union men gathered up from all parts of the United States, who submitted to the terms of an agreement that has proved to be all in favor of the bosses and obnoxious to the locked-out trades. The unions still repudiating this agreement, the fight is now a test of endurance and present indications point to a protracted struggle all through the coming winter. The men composing the independent unions not being competent workmen, are not able to do the work required properly, and as a result building industries remain badly crippled up in New York City. However, one of the leading cabinetmaking firms, Ferdinand Schaettler, who for years held the position of secretary with the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association, has deserted the Building Trades Employers' Association, entered into an agreement with our U. B. and put all his men 70 in number, back to work. Theodore Starrett, a builder and member of the Employers' Association, in a statement recently published in the "Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide," openly charges the employers of conspiracy and denounces them as the real instigators of the trouble now existing in the building industry of New York. There are a number of other firms who are on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of the lock-out, and it is only a matter of time when they will have to follow Schaettler's example—abandon the bosses' combine or go out of business.

The Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers, under date of November 7th, having sent a circular to Mr. Schaettler ordering him to discharge our members in his employ and not to re-employ them under pain of being disciplined or censured, this order has been made the basis of charges of coercion brought against the Executive Board of the Association by the New York District Council in the Yorkville Police Court. The case will come up for trial on December 14th, 1904.

Of the 3,000 Brotherhood members locked out on August 8th, some have secured employment with independent employers, some have left the city on clearance cards, leaving about 1,500 at the present time to continue the struggle. From all appearances it is the design of the employers to exterminate the Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York City, and it now depends on the local unions whether or not they shall be successful in their dastardly scheme. This fight will undoubtedly be brought to a successful termination for the U. B. if the local unions will liberally respond to the appeal for financial assistance sent out by the New York D. C., which appeal has received the sanction and approval of our General Executive Board.

Our New York members, as far as they are in employment, have been assessed since the incipency of the lock-out, by which means they have raised

the sum of \$76,000 in support of the men involved. In addition to the district assessments some of the local unions are assessing their members in the interest of the unemployed, those not directly affected by the lock-out. However, the winter season having set in and the lock-out nearing its fifth month of duration, it is absolutely necessary that more than the usual strike allowance be granted the brothers still out, and the time has arrived when the local unions of our entire U. B. should come to the assistance of our members so heroically fighting for the integrity of our Brotherhood in the city of New York. Let each and every member do his duty and do it without delay.

Spot Them.

A man representing himself as T. W. Farber some time ago came to the city of Frostburg, Md., and started to build and contract for houses. He has now disappeared from our midst, leaving the wages due four of the members of L. U. 1661 to the amount of \$200, besides other bills, unpaid. When last heard of he and his wife, who left a day before him, were heading for St. Louis. We would ask all union brothers to beware of and spot said J. W. Farber. CLIFTON GEIS, R. S. L. U. 1661, Frostburg, Md.

J. McCoy V. Smith, a carpenter by trade, who professes to be a union man, but holds no card, left Danville, Ill., on August 20, with a kit of stolen tools and money obtained by forging three checks. He weighs about 185 pounds, is 5 feet 10 inches in height, is bald-headed, has dark brown eyes, and walks with a free swing and shoulders drawn back. He has a habit of gesticulating when talking and standing with his hands locked or in his pockets. When last seen he wore a white felt hat, lace shoes, dark pants and coat cutaway style. A reward will be given for information leading to his arrest. Communicate with Sheriff of Danville, Ill., or notify

L. A. KRANEL,

B. Agt. L. U. 269, 22 Virginia Ave., Danville, Ill.

Where Is Harry Weller?

Harry Weller, a member of Local Union 633, Madison, Ill., left here on March 10, 1904, on clearance card. Members knowing of his whereabouts, will kindly communicate with the undersigned. We cannot find his clearance card stub and are anxious to ascertain where he deposited his card.

V. E. COMPTON,

F. S. L. U. 633, Madison, Ill.

Information Wanted.

Webb, or Webster, Morgan, a carpenter, whose home is in Philadelphia, Pa., but whose last place of residence was Chester, Pa., is being inquired for by anxious relatives. Any one aware of his present whereabouts will confer a very great favor by communicating with the General Office. He was last heard from in St. Louis, Mo., but is believed to have left that city.

Wanted.

The address of Reinhold Fiedler, a carpenter or joiner 43 years of age, employed from 1887 to 1892 in New York City. Any information as to his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother,

GUSTAV FIEDLER,

1906 Bridge St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't Patronize Stores Handling Unfair Clothing.

The attention of our local unions and members has repeatedly been called to the drastic struggle between the clothing manufacturers and the United Garment Workers of America. The Manufacturers' Association is putting forth strenuous efforts to disrupt the unions of garment workers in all the large clothing centers, particularly in Rochester, N. Y., where the struggle has been on for over a year. The men and women who so gallantly are fighting this battle are entitled to our fullest sympathy, and we trust that every local union and member will render them all possible assistance in their endeavor to whip the Rochester Clothing Exchange, which is absolutely necessary in order to maintain the eight-hour day. We would advise all local unions to appoint a committee to wait on the clothing dealers in their locality and notify them that if they handle unfair clothing, organized labor will withdraw its patronage. The unfair Rochester manufacturers have refused to confer with the national organization and the A. F. of L. on the points in dispute, stating that they would deal with the garment workers individually. Their reasons for taking this stand is obvious and clearly demonstrated in the following:

Reinhold Marquardt, who lives in Orange street, Rochester, was brought up before Police Justice Chadsey on September 13 on a charge of neglecting to support his wife. Lawyer P. C. Oviatt, of the firm of Wile & Oviatt, attorneys for the combine, appeared as his counsel.

Marquardt stated that the clothing company by whom he was employed paid him only \$6 a week!

A representative of the company, in corroborating the statement, said he was on Marquardt's bond for \$500. Lawyer Oviatt told the judge that Marquardt was a valuable employee and has a permanent position.

The judge was surprised that a "valuable" employee holding a "permanent" position was rewarded so meagerly. The court wanted Marquardt to pay his wife \$3 a week, but Oviatt said it was impossible.

It was then agreed for husband and wife to make up. Mr. Barrett, of Webster, Mrs. Marquardt's lawyer, questioned the husband's relatives as to what kind of home would be provided, and learned that it was one room. Objection was made to this place, but it was withdrawn.

"In six years," the Rochester Post Express says in its report of the case, "Marquardt has paid his wife \$6, or one week's wages. They have two children, one of whom earns \$1.50 a week."

Another Rochester evening paper, in describing the trial, said that Law-

yer Oviatt "intimated that his client did not earn more than \$6 a week at his trade."

Winning Numbers in Bridgeport, Conn., Labor Temple Raffle.

By request of the Bridgeport, Conn., Labor Temple Committee we herewith publish the list of winning members in raffle held by Electrical Workers' Union 146 for the benefit of Labor Temple fund, on October 24th, 1904:

First prize—\$100; No. 77302, Plumbers' Union 173, Bridgeport, Conn.

Second prize—\$50; No. 930, Adam Smidth, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Third prize—\$20; No. 5451, Wm. J. Robinson, San Francisco, Cal.

Fourth prize—\$10; No. 14914, Carpenters' Union 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fifth prize—\$10; No. 2127, Philip Doody, St. Johns, N. B., Can.

Sixth prize—\$10; No. 46437, J. C. Osborn, Stratford, Conn.

Don't Buy Books Bound by Non-Union Men.

The following book-binding and publishing firms of Philadelphia, Pa., are not in good standing with organized labor:

National Publishing Company,

Henry Altemus Company.

Pawson & Nicholson (job binding).

Curtis Publishing Company.

George F. Lasher (printing and book-binding).

George Barrie & Son (art publishers).

Books with the names of J. R. Jones and D. Z. Howell copyrights are National Publishing Company products.

Some of these firms are supplying the local newspaper publishers in different cities with Bibles and other books to be sold at so much per week, provided you subscribe for the paper for a year.

B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Clothiers of Chicago, Ill., Unfair.

B. Kuppenheimer & Co., manufacturers of ready-made clothing, of Chicago, Ill., have locked out all members of L. U. 61 of Garment Workers in their employ and even refused the representatives of the union an interview in the matter. Local unions and members are earnestly called upon to refrain from making any purchase from retail clothing dealers of their respective localities handling goods of the above named firm until such time as they have adjusted their difficulty with the United Garment Workers of America.

Bommer Spring Hinges Awarded Gold Medal.

We are pleased to inform our members and readers that Bommer Spring Hinges, an article highly appreciated by any carpenter who ever had occasion to make use of it, have been awarded the gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition, for excellence of quality. The Bommer Spring Hinges are advertised in this journal.

The labor movement appeals neither to sympathy nor to prejudice, but solely to sound sense.

CORRESPONDENCE



Read and Ponder.

Editor The Carpenter:

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from Lima, Ohio, the voice of our local union so very seldom, if ever, being raised in the columns of The Carpenter. However, as these columns are open to all brothers, I desire to express my views on a few subjects pertaining to certain provisions of our general laws and the way they are carried out. In the first place, I claim that the obligation we take upon ourselves on entering our U. B. is entirely too tame; all we seem to require is that a man stands up and answers yes to any and all questions asked him. It appears to me that our obligation is too easily taken and too easily broken.

I further assert that too much time is allowed the members by both local union and headquarters for the payment of local dues and per capita tax. I belong to a benevolent order, where, if I am not square on the books on the last day of each month I am not only compelled to pay my dues for the delinquent month and for the month following, but I also have to present a certificate of health in order to retain my benefits. It is compulsion that makes the members of the society I am speaking of to be prompt in their payments. Knowing that unless they square up their dues at the end of each month, they will forfeit their benefits, they do pay up, and there are very few suspensions.

Experience has taught benevolent or fraternal societies that the more time you allow a member for the payment of his dues, the more liable he is to fall in arrears and that the less time is allowed the easier it will be for a member to square up.

Another feature which, in my judgment, is in its effect detrimental to the welfare of our U. B. is the law providing that members over fifty years of age pay the same amount of per capita to headquarters that younger members do, while the former, the so-called superannuated members, are not entitled to the same benefits. This feature alone keeps numbers of good old carpenters, whose experience and advice in many ways would be of great benefit to us, from joining the organization. I claim that the 20 cents monthly per capita paid by a superannuated member goes just as far as the 25-year-old member's 20 cents per capita, toward our benefit fund, and if not, why not?

The non-attendance of meetings of the greater part of the membership is another subject which undoubtedly most of the local unions have been pondering over extensively without finding any solution to this most perplexing problem and I would be grateful to any general officer or member who would devise a scheme whereby we would succeed in inducing our members to attend meetings more regularly. You are well aware that there

always are and always were, a faithful few who, through storm and sunshine, will be faithful to their obligation in this respect, and theirs is generally a hard lot—if they do not remonstrate with an iron-clad determination they will be loaded down with office or committee work. Will we ever be able to remedy this evil? Has any brother any suggestion to offer on these lines?

Furthermore, I disapprove of the practice in vogue of grading our members after once they are admitted. We should grade any candidate previous to his initiation, and I would suggest that we adopt a mark or standard that all should come up to, in order that when an employer asks for a man we could accommodate him with our eyes closed and without making a miss.

You may hear more from us later on, and we hope it won't be in this strain, but that we shall have more cheerful news to impart to the brothers and readers.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. REID,

Pres. L. U. 182, Lima, O.

From Redbank, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

Deeming it of great importance that any local union affiliated with our U. B. should from time to time be heard from through the columns of our official journal and our local union as yet not having contributed anything to The Carpenter, I will write these few lines, hoping that they will interest the brothers.

As an introduction I will give a little information as to the town of Red Bank itself. The town is quite a pretty one, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, having a population of between 5,000 and 6,000. We have four schools, including a High School, a private academy, two national banks and about fifteen different lodges. Red Bank always has been a business center to some extent, as people from about ten miles around come here to trade, and the town is considered the wealthiest town of its size in the State. The resident carpenters number about 150, the majority of them being kept busy most all the year round. At present there is quite a little stir in carpenter trade, and as a result all hands are at work. But most all the big jobs being out of town, some of our men have to ride on their wheels three or four miles every day going to and from the place of work. We very seldom see a house going up within the city limits at a cost over-reaching \$10,000.

Carpenter wages are \$2.50 minimum per day, while it should be at least \$3.00 per day to be more in keeping with the high cost of living obtaining in this vicinity. In a few instances carpenters receive the much-coveted amount. Masons are paid \$3.50 per day.

The outlook for the winter is not of the brightest, there is only one large job started, but several others being talked of. I hope that we will be kept busy during the approaching season.

As to our local union, I will say that we started two years ago this coming December, with a charter list of twelve members at the first meet-

ing. Afterward we gradually grew stronger in numbers, and a little over a year ago we asked for and obtained the eight-hour work day without any trouble to speak of. While we have gained new members, several of the old ones have dropped, but we have learned that they regret their action, as we are now working under the Monmouth County D. C.'s working card, and when these men are asked to show their working card they have none to produce and can't go to work. This will show the brothers that we are determined to keep up unionism. Last month we initiated seven new members, and I think it will not be long until we have the greater majority of the carpenters in this locality under our colors.

A MEMBER OF L. U. 1405,

Red Bank, N. J.

High Tariff No Benefit to Workingmen.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is claimed by a certain political party that the High Tariff is a great benefit to the workingmen. I, being a workingman, or carpenter, fail to see it in that light and would be pleased if some of the brothers would come forth and express their opinion on this subject through the columns of our journal.

In my judgment the high tariff might be of benefit to the laboring people if their interests were equally as well protected as are the interests of the employing or capitalistic class. Under obtaining conditions the government representing the latter interests has for many years and is at the present time running Castle Garden or the Barge Office, in a manner to suit capitalistic interests only. The government is practically importing labor, offering free land, which by birthright ought to belong to our children, as an inducement for labor to come to our country. This is importing labor free of duty, nothing more or less. Why is the High Tariff not applied to immigration? The old "chestnut" that labor so imported scatters all over the land, improving it for the benefit of the entire population, is worn out. We know better.

As the "High Tariff" is to shut out foreign products from the home market, it affords protection to the home manufacturer and enables him to exact a higher price for his products. The working people thus have, on one hand, to pay an increased price for all necessities of life or anything they may purchase, while, on the other they have to compete with cheap labor from foreign countries. And as, according to government reports, the number of emigrants landed at our shores last year has been unusually high, there is a good prospect for a lower price for labor to be paid in the United States than ever paid before.

To sum up, as the lawyer says, the workingman pays the high tariff price for his goods and competes with free labor from all parts of the world. On the other hand, the manufacturing class has the benefit of high tariff prices in selling their goods and are supplied with free or cheap labor to produce these goods. And this is the

way the working people are protected. "Worked" is the correct word for it.

S. E. LEE, L. U. 233,

Binghamton, N. Y.

From Shamokin, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Ah, you may say, where is Shamokin? I've never heard of that place—in fact, I don't know that I have ever seen it in print. To that we plead guilty, but we are alive and kicking. We are situated in the heart of the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and no baby local, either, as our number 37 will attest. We are in good financial, physical and social condition, and at the regular meetings on Thursday nights we attract a goodly number of the brothers, who take an active interest and all contribute their share to make things go as under the good of the Order. Many good and bright things are said and done, so that with singing and recitations and other features the coming winter promises to be something out of the ordinary. At one of our recent meetings, among other things the following was delivered by Bro. James S. Kane, and we think it will interest you all:

"Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness, he has a life purpose. From the heart of the worker rises the celestial force breathed into him by Almighty God, awakening him to all nobleness, to all knowledge."

"It will be my purpose this evening to say a few words, taking the above as a background, not, however, with a view to criticising or fault finding, but with a higher and broader purpose—the elevation and moral advancement of my fellow-man.

"That there is a tendency among us as craftsmen to be clanish is self-evident, but our clanishness should not get the upper hand of our better judgment along the lines of this so-called nationality. A man born in this country, no matter from what country his predecessors came, a foreigner declaring his allegiance to our institutions, and further than that, a foreigner locating here with the aforesaid intentions, becomes an American. Live up to the spirit of the Constitution of these United States. Forget that you are a Polish or Hungarian, Dutch or Irish, English or Welsh. A broader spirit should predominate and local nationalism relegated to the shades of oblivion. Get away from the petty things that seem to keep us divided and be God-fearing men, with a high and noble purpose ever in view; let every man be occupied and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.

"What we want as workers is to study our social conditions, discuss them here in our meetings. While we may differ in some respects as to ways to better our conditions, let us always endeavor to do the greatest good for the greatest number. Lay aside bickerings and personalities and always remember that we are men, and let it be said of us as Anthony said of Brutus. 'His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world: "This was a man." As working men engaged in the same calling,

we naturally should have a common interest. The cause of labor has made progressive strides in recent years, but there is a large field for improvement still undeveloped. Each one of us should then be willing and eager to do his part, so as to leave to posterity a lasting heritage. Not only in our meetings should a feeling of good fellowship prevail, but at our work. When our employers discover this spirit of loyalty among men, they readily recognize that there is a bond of unity existing among his employees that must not be trifled with. On the other hand, if we are saying unkind things of our fellow-workmen, criticising, back-biting, mud-slinging, etc., we soon pave the way for a feeling of distrust. Our employer soon measures our failings, and we become the unwilling tool in his hands to disrupt organization and unionism.

"The world wants men, light-hearted, manly men—men who shall join its chorus and prolong the Psalm of Labor and the song of Love. Then be men, and true men, in the great, big, broad field of life, and under the noble banner of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God all will be well. JAMES S. KANE,

L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.

Plan of Amalgamation of British Carpenters Agreed to by Associated Society.

The resolution adopted by the joint conference held in Leicester on July 28th between representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the General Union of Operative Carpenters, declaring it an absolute necessity to the interests of the trade that an amalgamation of the three existing societies should take place, has been agreed to by the Associated Carpenters' and Joiners' Society by a vote of 1,950 for and 513 against. These figures are given in a circular attached to the report for the month of October, 1904, issued by the general officers of the last named organization and containing the proposed basis of agreement and an address voicing the sentiments of the bulk of its membership on the subject of amalgamation. The address reads in part:

It has been made unmistakably clear that our society is in "favor of amalgamation, and we trust the minority will now, seeing that the conference has been held and a scheme adopted, consider seriously whether they should continue to approve this bona fide attempt to consolidate the trade and provide an organization suited to the times in which we live and powerful enough to cope with the forces now arrayed against combinations of workmen. Sentiment regarding our Association is natural and must be respected, but we would expect members to recognize that such should not be carried so far as to endanger the formation of a comprehensive union considered necessary by the great majority of our members. We would suppose that most men who are conversant with the present situation, as it affects the larger centers, the inevitable friction, the needless expense, the multiplicity of committees involved in joint action, will not only be in favor of merging the existing societies, but will have as their

ultimate aim a combination which would embrace all woodworkers and thus make an end to demarcation disputes and other forms of internecine strife which at present distract those allied trades."

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Depue, Ill.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Lynn, Mass.	Barnesboro, Pa.
Paola, Kan.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Grenada, Miss.	Nashville, Tenn.
Providence, R. I.	Cleveland, O. T.
Glassboro, N. J.	Athens, Ga.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Indiana, Pa.
Total: 14 Local Unions.	

Printers Decide for Eight Hours.

The referendum vote of the International Typographical Union on the eight-hour proposition submitted by their convention recently held in St. Louis resulted in 19,483 in favor and 5,398 against. The proposition provides that on and after January 1, 1906, all book and job members of the union shall work only eight hours a day, and that at that time the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments under the jurisdiction of the International, where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease. In order to carry out this plan, it is provided that beginning January 1 next, an assessment of one-half of one per cent. of all moneys earned be levied upon the membership of the union, for the purpose of a defense fund, such fund to be held and expended by the subordinate union, except in those cases where no trouble is experienced in putting in operation the eight-hour day, and in such unions one-half of the assessment is to be subject to call of the International officers for use in furtherance of the eight-hour day, as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

The American Trade Union.

The American trade union was born with a sympathetic soul. Her ear is tuned to catch the whispering walls of oppression. Her tongue has always denounced the wrong and upheld the right. Her hands have always been lifting men to a higher and better life by shortening their hours of toil, increasing their rate of pay and improving their environments in general. If she has erred it has been on the side of mercy and humanity, for, as an organization, she has always marched forward, only demanding the God-given and constitutional rights of the American workman, seeking to arouse them to a sense of their rights as citizens of a great republic, and through organization establish their liberty. She has never thrown down the gauntlet to any one, and only stood by demanding the rights of free men under a free flag. If this is un-American I pause for some one to show me where and why.—W. D. Mahon.

Were the power of capitalism a hundred times greater than it is it would be beaten in the attempt to destroy unionism. In unionism lays the only salvation of down-trodden labor and it is here to stay.

THE EARLY HISTORY

Of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

BY W. J. SHIELDS.



SURVIVING Warriors delight to fight their conflicts over again, with more merciful weapons than those by which destruction was wrought and victories gained, and so it will be with the members of the labor army as the years lead them up to that age when work is no longer possible. With what pleasure will they unroll the tales of the struggles of the past to their younger fellows. The coming generation, who, let us hope, will be sufficiently broad in disposition to appreciate the service rendered by the old veterans who brought our movement not only through its pioneer stages, but through the age of prejudice, from that to the age of tolerance and finally leading on to the condition of general recognition, handing the work down to incoming generations as a work well done, a progress that has forced a departure from the conditions and customs of the past and established a recognition of the rights of the trade unionists on the basis of a larger degree of justice. The early history of the U. B. is replete with the sacrifices made necessary to its onward march of progress; to the work of changing from the starting point of twelve small unions with its two thousand forty-one members up to the present condition of over seventeen hundred local unions with an approximate membership of two hundred thousand. The first few years of the life of our organization were trying ones, as the following outlines of our early trials and troubles will illustrate. In considering this early history of our craft organization, especially those that have lasted up to the present age and have been prominent in the latter day reforms, it is well to first treat with that society from which we derived our first inspiration and with which we are at the present time negotiating terms of amalgamation. This organization is the parent organization although not considered an American Society. Its title, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; its jurisdiction, the wide world. This organization was founded in England in June, 1860, with branches at the present time in England, Ireland, Scotland, United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. While organized about twenty-one years previous to the Brotherhood, it apparently did not appeal to the American carpenters. Still its principles and accomplishments inspired them, when the time came, to action and finally to organize what was known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This society was organized at a convention of carpenters' unions held in Chicago, Ill., August 8, 1881. Prior to this organization many local unions had existed, and efforts had been continually made for the formation of a national organization. The first attempt was made in 1854 and the second in 1867. Our members are conversant with the objects and principles as they are today and what they were at the beginning. The organiza-

tion favored the establishment of central bodies, was opposed to piece work and convict labor, and desired uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada. The first convention of the Brotherhood after organization was held in Philadelphia in 1882. The second convention was to be held in New York in 1883. This convention was postponed in order to place the unions on a better foundation, giving them more time to accumulate funds and a better opportunity to ascertain the actual requirements of the organization, and become more familiar with the constitution. The struggle of the first two or three years of the organization, as of all other workingmen's societies, was a difficult one; but at the Cincinnati convention the G. S. was able to report that the association was out of debt and that a surplus of finances was on hand.



W. J. SHIELDS.

In this age we receive our inspiration from the fact of being stronger this year than we were last year and looking to be stronger still in the year to come. Back in the beginning the membership fluctuated, and too often in the wrong direction. Our hopes at times were buoyed up by an enlivened interest only to be driven back into the depth of despair by a decreased membership. Our experience seemed to confirm to the Christian movement that has for two thousand years past been defending and explaining its principles with the best scholars that the world has produced, and still finds the defense necessary; and so while we were discouraged at times, still we never lost heart, persisting in the defense of our principles and combatting with method and tact the prejudice of the age, and this was no weak antagonist. In my judgment the greatest difficulty we had to overcome was the disabusing of old customs which were responsible for the early days of Trade Unionism, and we were most fortunate in having able defenders to champion our cause. In their position of defending the rights of the labor classes such men as Gompers, McGuire, McNeil and Foster and other leaders of this class were defamed and coerced and stigmatized as demagogues and cranks, and looked on, in fact, as dangerous characters, and in many cases their utterances were squelched by the press and policemen's clubs. It can be understood the effect that this

deep-seated prejudice had on retarding the growth of our movement. The average mechanic, believing himself a dependant on the good will of his employer and not enjoying the independence that at least some of the leaders enjoyed, was extremely careful not to implicate himself in exposing his identity as a union man; and so they held their speech and their cards were kept deep in their pockets lest discrimination overtake them. This prejudice not only filled the mind of employer, but was generally entertained by society as a whole, even those in whose defense the movement was conceived. The mates of the union man, the fellow whom you worked side by side with on the job would and has occupied the position of traitor by exposures made, with the understanding that discrimination would follow to his advantage. The first few years before referred to was given to this work. I can look back to the Cincinnati convention in 1884 and appreciate that this question was our greatest difficulty. Between this time and the holding of the Buffalo convention in 1886 came to us the assurance of permanent life. In this era was the great boom in the Knights of Labor, which was responsible for removing to a great extent the prejudice of the past and forcing us on to the next stage, the Age of Tolerance. Under this condition we found things easier and from that time on we progressed in the right direction. The union man of at least the principal cities was no longer victimized, and by being placed on the basis of equality with his fellows he, with his faith and argument, was able to make converts to the extent of a permanent growth. The great trade movements of our organization at this time for the establishment of the eight-hour day attracted wide attention and did much in focusing the mind's eye of the carpenters on the importance of organizing. Strange to relate, nevertheless true, the strike movements have in the past furnished an attraction beyond all other forms of agitation. Where formerly every particle of gain had to be contested for and some of these contests assuming proportions sufficiently serious to attract public attention. On these lines they have proved an education to both labor and capital, and through the experience of these strikes both sides have become convinced that it is far more profitable to confer one with the other on issues involved than to antagonize and precipitate open strife. The most hopeful indications of industrial society is the great increase of mutual respect and good-will between employer and employed, as well as a greater regard on the part of each for the rights of others. To this result strikes have contributed in no small degree. They have also asserted the rights of the organized worker to deliberate on all questions affecting the sale of his commodity—labor. These truths forced themselves on the carpenters back in the age referred to, and it was this knowledge that led men from their prejudice to consider trade unionism and from this to become a part of its working force.

In looking over G. S. reports for the year 1885 we find twenty-one new unions had been formed, with an in-

crease of 1866 members in good standing. It was also reported in the official journal that strikes had occurred in Chicago and New Orleans, and had succeeded in fixing the standard rate of wages at three dollars per day. The strike lasted three weeks and resulted in partial success. A strike occurred in Toronto, Canada, for nine hours per day, lasting two and a half months, but owing to the influx of immigration a compromise was made upon eight hours being a day's work on Saturday. The successful movements for nine hours in the spring of 1885 on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco, San Rafael, Oakland and Alameda, has had a salutary effect in those locations, and it is due to the example of our Brotherhood that other trades are falling into the same lines all over the country. A reduction of the hours of labor on Saturday in St. Catharins, Hartford, Philadelphia and Boston has been accomplished, an agitation has been carried on, out of which has grown a strong central organization or various trades in Philadelphia known as the Short-Hour League.

The usual custom of reducing wages in winter has ceased to be the rule where the union has any power. The rates of wages have become firmer, and all men less exposed to the reduction of wages; and through organization our members have been able to save themselves from many impositions. At the convention held this year a declaration of principles was adopted containing these salient points: That as the average laboring man expends his entire earnings immediately, every dollar added to his wages adds to every market he patronizes, and therefore that every reduction of wages immediately cripples all markets. That a reduction of hours of the day's work increases the opportunity and intelligence of the laborer, as well as increasing the demand for labor in price for a day's work. They also objected to prison contract labor because it put the criminal in competition with honorable labor. They held that voting was better than striking, but that both are right and necessary, and that no wage-earner should vote for any man or any party that does not directly support the labor cause by thought or argument and action. This practically represented the year's work. How nearly it would satisfy in this age; but it was this slow beginning back in the early days of the Brotherhood, with its handful of unions assuming the responsibilities of changing conditions for the craft as a whole. That should be a matter sufficient to attract the attention of those who in this age are enjoying what the pioneers made possible. I think it safe to say that to no single individual does greater credit belong than to that best-fitted and able general, P. J. McGuire. Faults may have developed to weaken and depreciate his latter years, but to the old veterans of our society who worked with and through him in the early days a memory of gratitude for his early sacrifices will tend to lessen the sorrow for his fall at the time when his predictions became realized and the baby he nurtured became what he predicted it would be. Using his own words in his report to the Buffalo conven-

tion in 1886, we are privileged to quote the following: "As the humble founder of this Brotherhood it affords me immense pleasure to predict that from present indications our society, before many years, will be one of the most powerful trades organizations in America, and second to none in point of members and financial standing. For this object I have labored and struggled for many a long and weary day, and I take this occasion to thank the delegates here assembled for their presence, and the officers and members of the local unions for their faithful aid and co-operation in this noble and exalted work."

In referring to the conditions of trade the G. S. reports said that the great railroad strike in the Northwest had a very depressing effect on speculative capital, and it shrank from contemplated investment in real estate, causing quite a depression in the building trades. As a consequence, the movement this spring (1886) for shorter hours among the workmen in the building trades was thereby much embarrassed. Trade improved considerably later. Wages and prices, however, were by no means commensurate with the work, while in the majority of cities the labor market was constantly overcrowded with carpenters. In the two years that have intervened between the Cincinnati and Buffalo conventions the Brotherhood has increased its membership 18,481, making a total membership of 42,521. (This showing represented the slow but steady growth of the organization in the first six years, having increased from its beginning about 40,000 members.) The financial affairs were in a prosperous condition. The report showed eight unions working eight hours per day, seventeen working nine hours and twenty-one working shorter hours on Saturday. Back in that age we were afflicted with dual organization, as our history shows that a Carpenters' Assembly Knight of Labor, of Troy, N. Y., refused to work with members of the Brotherhood, and struck against them.

Referring to the strikes for eight hours on May 1, 1886, the records read: In twenty-one cities our local unions have twenty-five cents per day advance in wages, making, in all, fifty-three cities where our local unions have made gains the past year, either in more wages or in reducing hours, while only in nine cities have our local unions failed to secure their demands, and in these cities they demanded the eight-hour system last May. A resume shows that up to the time of holding the Buffalo convention the total gain through organization was 72,434 hours per week. The attractive agitation for the short-hour work day at this time was, in the opinion of the writer, responsible for the progress made in extending our membership.

About this time, or between 1886 and 1888, the need of united organization of carpenters appealed strongly to the Brotherhood members, as at this time there was what was known as the United Order, controlling New York City completely, with branches outside in the State; also in Jersey and Connecticut. The existence of the two societies of the one craft precipitated more or less conflict natural

with dual organization. Appreciating the need of supplying a remedy, Gen. Sec. McGuire was instructed to negotiate with the officials of the United Order looking to a conference of representatives of the two societies to consider the amalgamation of the two forces. This work took considerable tact and judgment, as a very set feeling was entertained by many of the United Order members on the matter of independent organization. We had others of this same society that were strong in their faith of the need of one craft organization and, be it recorded to their credit, their persistent work brought about the meeting of representatives from the two wings of the craft societies with the result that it was agreed to amalgamate the Brotherhood and United Order, thereby giving to the country one National organization of carpenters to be known as the U. B. of C. and J. of A. The word "united" was taken from the title of the old United Order and added to the title of the Brotherhood, which then read "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." At our Detroit convention in 1888 this work was ratified and about 7,000 of the United Order members became a part of the U. B. They were also represented at the said convention by delegates. The writer was honored by presiding at the conferences, also the convention which resulted in accomplishing this most important amalgamation. The result of which has played no small part in the progress of the carpenters of this country. I was privileged during the time to meet and make lifelong friends of many of the New York craftsmen, and prominent among them at that time, and one who didn't spare his energy to unite the carpenters under one National head, was our present G. S., Frank Duffy. He, back in that age, was the same strong, energetic, hustling character that we find him today, and much credit is due him for the aid he personally furnished in bringing the two sides together. The consummating of this important part in our history soon demonstrated its profitableness to our entire membership, as our progress from that time on was onward and upward. It also placed us in the enviable position of being classed as the strongest numerically of any of the trade organizations on this continent. Through this fact we were looked upon as the division of the labor army to step to the front, enter the firing line and strike the blow that was destined to mark an era of advanced civilization in the interest of the toiling masses.

The delegates at the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, held Dec. 10, to 14, inclusive, 1889, through the recommendations of Bro. Gompers, who, appreciating that the time was ripe to start a progressive campaign looking to the putting in operation of the eight-hour work day, this recommendation was intrusted to a special committee. I was honored by representing the U. B.; also served as secretary of the said committee. In considering this progressive step it was agreed that existing conditions would not justify the hope that at this time all the crafts were properly prepared to successfully enforce the eight-hour sys-

tem on the first of May, 1890, although many of the trades were then ready, and many more would be by the time specified for the inauguration of this, the greatest of industrial reforms. It was therefore recommended that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. should have power to select such trade or trades from those affiliated with the A. F. of L. as should in their judgment be best prepared to achieve success. It was also recommended that all trades affiliated with the A. F. of L. not now working the eight-hour day, or between whom and their employers existing contracts may prevent, shall appoint committees to confer with their employers and, if possible, secure a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day. This movement had been prepared for by enlisting the sympathy of business men and there were many of these who, as investors, felt the need of doing away with the fluctuating industrial conditions. The sympathy of ministers of the Gospel and economic thinkers was also sought, and many of them, in considering the philosophy of the trades union movement, willingly gave their aid and influence in aiding on this humane work. In the conclusion of this report the workers received a strong inspiration. This conclusion read: "In this movement towards the emancipation of labor there is no such word as 'fail.'" The longing hearts of the underpaid and unemployed beat responsive to our demand. Women weary of life and children robbed of the sweet delights of childhood groan and cry under the heavy burdens of remorseless poverty. Age unduly hastened by ill-requited toil, trembling in want, pray for our success. The monarchical and industrial serfs of Europe look toward these shores with aspiring hopes that here, where men are sovereign in political power, they may be freemen in their economic and social relations. This movement for less hours of toil, more hours of leisure and more wealth for wealth producers, is co-extensive with civilization. To the trades unionists of Great Britain and Europe marching shoulder to shoulder with us, we need the exultant shout of greeting and all hail. To all who love liberty and are loyal to the principles of free government; to all who look forward to an increased wealth more widely distributed; to all lovers of the human race everywhere; to union men and to those not now under the banner of organized labor, we appeal, in the name of justice and humanity, of increased wealth and diminished poverty, to concentrate their energy upon the single issue of the reduction of the hours of labor. In this same year, although the labor movement of the two continents was in no way connected other than through natural sympathy, there was manifested a world-wide movement on the question of an eight-hour work day. In Germany the demand for eight hours had been voiced by a strike of nearly a hundred thousand laborers which showed sufficient clearness of purpose and directness of action that the Emperor, leading capitalists and statesmen formally recognized it as a legitimate question demanding immediate consideration. In England they had reached the nine hour and a half and were asking for a reduction to eight

per day. The same movement took definite form in France and Belgium. It was conceded as a truism by some of the ablest minds back in this age that the country whose laborers are compelled to work the greatest number of hours to earn a living, and hence have the least time for social, moral, intellectual and political development, cannot permanently keep at the head of civilization. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in conference, with instructions handed down by the Boston convention on the question of selecting the trade or trades best fitted, made a choice of the U. B. to take the position in the advanced column of the labor army, with the assurance of supplying the ammunition needed to defend the struggle for the eight-hour day. We accepted the commission, and on May 1, 1890, after months spent in training and disciplining our forces to a realizing sense of the immensity and importance of the trust imposed on us, we entered the firing columns. How well we did our duty was defined in the report of the special committee on eight hours at the tenth annual convention of the A. F. of L. held at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8-13, 1890. In looking over this report we find the following, and it being applicable even to this age other parts than that referring to the U. B. will be used. Standing on this vantage ground of success achieved upon our own chosen field of battle, and looking backward, we see the marshalled forces of our brave volunteers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, ready for battle. A grand division of the Grand Army of Labor, moving to the music of the union, from town to town, from city to city, from State to State, bearing aloft the banner of Eight Hours and Higher Wages. The scene of that glorious day of May 1, 1890, witnessed not the blood-stained fields that have ever marked the armed and marshalled forces that have contended for conquest and dominion, not desolated homes or ruined cities, but in its path were blooming flowers, prosperous cities and happy homes. Before our ever marching host stands hope with welcome cheer and love with outstretched arms; and in our wake not desolate homes and ruined cities, but homes made happy and cities crowned with increasing power, our spoils not captive slaves or men made subjects to the tyrant's will, but captured hours. Our conquest, self-control; more hours reduced from wage enslaving toil; more hours for home; more hours for brother man; more wages and more wealth. To all who have added in the triumph of organized labor the American Federation of Labor tenders its most hearty thanks, and summons them anew to grander fields of action. Eight hours is no mere party cry; no shibboleth of faction. It is the voiced instinct of the human race. Eight hours means more than two hours released from toil—more than the advance of wages by an enlarged market for our labor. It means the scientific, economic, peaceful solution of the labor problems along the lines of industrial development. It means more wealth today and more tomorrow, the added wealth keeping pace with the increased value of each hour of toil. The hours of

labor being reduced to the minimum, and the wealth of the labor being increased to the maximum, the eight-hour movement of today will make the six-hour movement easier in the future. It means more wealth for toilers and less wealth for spoilers. Grand as have been the achievements of the past, glorious as were the successes of the eight-hour movement of 1890, we summons the wage-workers of America to bear aloft the banner upon whose folds is inscribed our battle cry: "Eight Hours and Higher Wages." Forward and onward, members of every division of the Grand Army of Labor. Forward and onward to victory!

This report concluded by indorsing the recommendations of the Executive Council in naming the Miners as the second division to do battle in defense of the short-hour day, and the history of the Miners' organization is replete with the glory and successes of this struggle. If we can look back to those days and reasonably consider the importance of the contests waged and the results achieved—first the Carpenters, then the Miners—and that from the reputations made and the victories won. There, two branches of the labor movement became at this time the two strongest numerically of the trades unions on this continent. The contests waged by the U. B. membership for the short-hour day in 1889 and 1890 acted as a wonderful stimulus in the work of organization, for at the end of this period we had 704 local unions under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, with 77,596 enrolled members, and what was considered at the time a magnificent roster of 53,769 beneficial members, a net gain in the two years of 259 new unions, and 25,353 new members, a gain of 39 per cent. in new unions and 36 per cent. in membership. This placed the United Brotherhood in the front ranks of labor organizations. It was conceded at this time that the U. B. represented the largest and most powerful organization, numerically, of any special trade in the whole civilized world. In 1890, 132 strikes were won, involving 57,420 carpenters, union and non-union men, and we lost eight strikes, involving about 2,300 carpenters. In 1889 we won 78 strikes out of 82 we engaged in. The following shows the number of cities involved in trade disputes in 1889 and 1890 and the results:

	1889	1890
Strikes for higher wages..	10	14
Strikes for eight hours a day	1	42
Strikes for nine hours a day ..	63	81
Strikes for shorter hours/ Saturday	6	7
Against reduction of wages	2	...
Total	82	144
The result:		
	1889	1890
Number of strikes won	78	132
Number of strikes lost	2	8
Number of strikes compromised ..	2	4
Total	82	144

In four years, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, the wages of carpenters advanced, in 413 cities, 25 to 75 cents per day, which amounted to five and a half millions of dollars per year more wages to the carpenters in those

places. This splendid showing of our organized efforts on the lines of increased wages could largely be traced to the decrease in the hours of toil; nor did it benefit us alone, but it created an enlarged market for our labor and the labor of others. It furnished the investing class with a better and more profitable business. The hours of labor had been reduced up to the latter part of 1890 to eight hours per day in 36 cities, and to nine hours per day in 234 cities, not to count 260 cities which recognized the rule of eight or nine hours a day on Saturday. This reduction in the hours of labor alone gave employment to 7,300 more carpenters than would otherwise have been employed had it not been for the existence of the United Brotherhood. The contests necessary to these grand achievements established the undoubted rights to organization. Every gain in this age had to be contested for, and why, simply because the Carpenter Builders, who held, and reasonably so, their right to stand together for mutual strength and protection, denied to the workers this same right, to unite for the same ends, and positively refused to hold any conference with them in their organized capacity, or with their representatives. The union men had this truth forced upon them, that their liberty could only be preserved by using the force of their organization to get more liberty.

This closes a brief sketch of the early history of the United Brotherhood covering its first ten years of existence, and Brothers, I feel safe in saying that you agree with me in the fact that to the old veterans that steered the old ship Brotherhood through the troubled waters of the time, encountering the dangerous reefs and obstacles on the line of prejudice, malice and numerous lands of opposition will be justified in relapsing into a reminiscent mood in their declining years and tell the stories of the period covered in this sketch to those who take up the work where they are compelled to drop it. To this happy work of widening the horizon of existence for millions of human beings who are occupying places on Mother Earth, and to the millions who are to come, this elevation in the standing, of living, the making of happier and better homes is a work that should enthrall all men and bring out their hearty co-operation. The good we have done and the good we may do should prompt us to be alert and watchful and, like a careful and zealous pilot, each would steer his own ship, safely through the channel studded with rocks, shoals and eddies, even though contrary winds made the waters rough and angry; and thus each, alive to the general interest, doing his own work faithfully and well. In this way our principles would be cared for and brought safely through into quiet and peaceful waters. My "slogan" would be, "Awake, ye sleepers, and arouse to action. Let not the good old ship of Labor Organization flounder and go down through your inactivity, selfishness or drowsiness."

Trade union is the agency that makes every man or woman attached to it a sharer in the strength of a great power.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
First Vice-president
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.
Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street,
Denison, Tex.
General Executive Board.
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden
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FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box
111, Tampa, Fla.
WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
P. H. MCCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.
JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minne-
apolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Ex-
ecutive Board must be sent to the General
Secretary.



A. S. and U. B. Trade Agreement Ex-
tended.

The "Trade Agreement" provided in
the Strasser decision for the observ-
ance of the Amalgamated Society and
the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners, expiring on December 31,
1904, and the decision now being be-
fore the entire membership of the
Amalgamated Society for a referen-
dum vote, by suggestion of the conven-
tions of both organization, the "Trade
Agreement" has been extended until
January 1, 1906, or until such time as
an agreement on the terms of amalga-
mation may be reached.

Attention, Please.

Local Unions and members will
please take notice that the General
Office having supplied each local un-
ion and each delegate to the Mil-
waukee Convention with a copy of the
Convention Proceedings, extra copies
will be sent to local unions or mem-
bers applying for same on the re-
ceipt of the sum of 18 cents per copy,
10 cents being the price of book and
8 cents for postage.

Reports on discussion on acceptance
of G. E. B. report will be furnished
local unions and delegates later.

The entire human society is inter-
ested in and benefited by the work of
unionism, which will accomplish re-
sults of immense social advantage.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Meeting of the Board of Govern- ors of the S. B. T. A.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1904.

The Board of Governors of the Struc-
tural Building Trades Alliance held a meet-
ing in the Briggs House at 10 a. m., as
per the decision of the last convention, and
owing to the inability of the hotel to fur-
nish suitable quarters, the secretary was
instructed to procure accommodations in
some other hotel or suitable place.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet
at the call of the secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting opened at 3:30 in Hotel Kaiser-
hof on the call of the secretary, all mem-
bers of the Board answering roll call.

On motion it was agreed that the hours
of meeting would be from 10 a. m. to 12
m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., these ar-
rangements being made in order to accom-
modate the resident members of the Board,
who stated the nature of affairs of their
organization were such as to debar them
meeting at hours other than above. Bro.
Wm. Huber, president of the United Brother-
hood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Bro.
H. A. Stemburgh, secretary-treasurer of
the International Hod Carriers and Build-
ing Laborers, called and were introduced
to the members of the Board, and on mo-
tion, the courtesies of the meeting were ex-
tended to the brothers.

President Buchanan read a statement
concerning the Alliance that appeared in
the Chicago Inter Ocean, and suggested the
advisability of the Board interviewing the
management of the paper to the end that
a refutation of the alleged charges and
false impression created would be made.
The Board of Governors concluded, how-
ever, to defer action until a later session
of the Board.

Adjournment was taken until 10 a. m.
Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, October 11, 1904.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting opened at 10:30 a. m. with all
members present.

The question of inviting eligible trades
to join the Alliance was discussed at con-
siderable length, but the trend of opinion
was that the question of sending invita-
tions should be deferred until the jurisdic-
tion claims of the affiliated trades had been
disposed of, in accordance with the deci-
sion of the Indianapolis convention.

Secretary reported that neither the con-
vention nor the Board of Governors had
fixed a charter fee for local alliances, and
suggested the advisability of the Board
making a decision upon the same. An
opinion was expressed that it would be in-
advisable to change the policy of the Al-
liance insofar as levying any tax upon lo-
cal alliances, but that since some charge
was necessary in order to cover the cost
of establishing local bodies, the charter fee
should be fixed at ten dollars (\$10.00),
and a motion to establish a charter fee of
ten dollars (\$10.00) was thereupon agreed
to.

On motion it was further agreed that
not more than twenty-five constitutions be
furnished local alliances chartered by the
Structural Building Trade Alliance.

Bro. Wm. Huber, president of the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
again called and presented his respect to
the Board of Governors, accompanied by
Bro. Wm. Schard and Bro. Chas. Dold.

The hour of adjournment having ar-
rived, the chairman declared an adjourn-
ment until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting opened at 2 p. m., all mem-
bers responding to roll-call. The minutes
of the previous meeting were read and con-
curred in.

The question of jurisdiction and the
claims made by affiliated unions were con-
sidered at length, and the Chair stated as
his opinion that consideration of the juris-
diction claims could not legally be taken
up, since the secretary had not consulted
the affiliated trades in reference to their
disputes, as in line with a resolution passed
by the Indianapolis convention, requiring
all affiliated unions to endeavor to adjust
any disputes through the agency of a prop-
erly appointed committee.

The consensus of opinion, however,
seemed to be that the Board of Governors
had been convened largely to determine the
question of jurisdiction of affiliated unions,
and a motion to consider and adjust, if
possible, jurisdiction claims as submitted
was finally agreed to.

The secretary read a telegram received
from W. J. Brown, president of the Inter-
national Union of Bricklayers and Masons,
as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11, 1904.

Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Hotel Kaiserhof, Chi-
cago, Ill.

Sincerely wish deliberations will be con-
ducive of much good. Believe good offices
should be tendered disputants in New York.

(Signed) W. J. BOWEN.

On motion the telegram was received and
ordered filed, and the suggestion to tender
the friendly offices of the Alliance in or-
der to adjust the pending trouble in the
city of New York in the building trades
was concurred in, and the secretary in-
structed to communicate with the interested
parties as early as possible.

On motion, the secretary was instructed
to notify the Bricklayers' International
Union of the action of the Alliance.

Claims of jurisdiction of unions affiliated
with the Alliance were then taken up as
follows:

The International Union of Steam En-
gineers submitted the claim for all hoisting
and portable engines on building and con-
struction work where operated by steam,
electricity, gasoline, hydraulic or com-
pressed air, including pumps, syphons, pul-
someters, concrete mixers, air compressors
and elevators where used for hoisting
building material, street rollers, steam
shovels, dinky locomotives, cableway, clam
shells, pile drivers.

On motion, the same was agreed to, and
concession of the claim accorded Interna-
tional Steam Engineers.

The claims of jurisdiction submitted by
the Bricklayers' and Masons' International
Union were referred for future considera-
tion.

The claims of jurisdiction submitted by
the Operative Plasterers' International As-
sociation were likewise referred for future
consideration.

The claim of jurisdiction submitted by
the United Association of Journeymen
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and
Steam Fitters' Helpers as follows:

—Plumbing.—

All piping for waste water leaders, soil
and vent lines.

All piping for water filters or meters, all
piping for hot and cold water used for do-
mestic and culinary purposes.

All pipe work for pumps on ice machines,
where same is used for domestic and culi-
nary purposes.

All thermostatic work in connection with
plumbing.

—Steam Fitting.—

All steam pipe work for power and heat-
ing of every description; all hot water for
heating and ventilating, and all work con-
nected with steam heating and power
plants except where lead is used.

Ice machine pipe works, whether brine
or ammonia, or any other system pertain-
ing to refrigerating purposes except the
water lines which the plumber controls,
and all air piping pertaining to power.

—Gas Fitting.—

All gas piping inside of building for
both fuel and illuminating purposes.

All fitting or hanging of fixtures for il-
luminating purposes.

All connections for stoves, fire grates,
furnaces, driers, heaters and boilers where
gas is used.

All iron pipe for electrical conduits with-
in buildings.

All iron pipe for speaking tubes.

All air pipe except sprinkler, thermostat
and power piping.

—Sprinkler Fitting.—

All fitting and hanging of pipes in build-
ings connected with the sprinklers.

All fire pump, tank or water main con-
nections used for fire protection purposes.

On motion, jurisdiction over these sub-
divisions of trade was rewarded to the
United Association, with the proviso that
the claim entered by the United Associa-
tion shall not be considered as sufficient
cause to deny the admittance of the Elec-
trical Workers to the Structural Building
Trades Alliance.

The jurisdiction claims of the Bridge
and Structural Iron Workers were submit-
ted as follows:

The erection and construction of all steel
and cast iron structures, ornamental or
otherwise, namely bridges and viaducts,
steel stacks, coal bunkers, steel grain ele-
vators and tanks, steel stand pipes, steel
water tanks, steel towers, blast furnaces,
all structural work pertaining to stoves,
and all steel or cast-iron work pertaining
to buildings, including foundation beams,
columns, beams or girders, and structural
work for safe deposit vaults, mullions steel
or cast-iron, also the wrecking of bridges,
viaducts and steel buildings; also any work
required to change or alter in field material
shipped from the shops, such as framing,
cutting, bending and drilling; elevator en-
closures, fire escapes, metal furniture, side-
walk vault light frames, stairway, metallic
lathing, rolling steel curtains, ornamental
front work (solid or shell), corrugated
sheet work when attached to steel frames;
plates, anchors, caps, corbels, light lintels,
etc. The erection and removal of all neces-
sary false work, derricks, travelers and
scaffolding, also moving and placing of
heavy machinery in bridges and buildings.

On motion, the claim of the Bridge and
Structural Iron Workers, with the excep-
tion of that covering "false work, scaffold-
ing and derricks," be concurred in, and
claim over that portion here specified was
referred to a joint conference of Carpen-
ters, Iron Workers and Laborers for ad-
justment, if possible.

The claim submitted by the Brotherhood
of Painters and Decorators, as follows:

All house, signs, pictorial, car, carriages,
machinery, ship and railroad equipment
painting, decorating, paper hanging, and
preparing for same, finishing of all hard-
wood, which is done either on the job or
elsewhere, graining, glazing and setting of
all glass in wood or metal frames, varnish-
ing, enameling and gilding.

Was conceded to the organization named,
with the exception of that portion of the
claim relating to setting glass in wood, and
this point, disputed by the Carpenters, was
referred to a joint committee of the Inter-
national Unions of Brotherhood of Carpen-
ters and Joiners and Painters and Deco-
rators, for adjustment, if possible.

The claim of jurisdiction of the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as
submitted was read, but the Chair declared
the hour of adjournment as having arrived
and a suspension of consideration until
next session.

Action of the Board of Governors in ref-
erence to the suggestion of the Bricklay-
ers and Masons concerning the existing
trouble in the building trades in New York
was taken up.

Wednesday, October 12, 1904.

Meeting of the Board of Governors of
the Structural Building Trades Alliance
opened at 10 a. m. with all members pres-
ent.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were read and approved.

At this juncture the claims of the juris-
diction of the Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners were taken up, as follows:

Jurisdiction extends over all men en-
gaged in putting up all kinds of wood
mouldings, putting up "run" strips for
plumbers, the boxing of all pipes, cutting
for all water, gas and steam pipes, and
valves passing through floors, joists or
partitions, where coming in contact with
wood, also the setting of all woodwork in
toilet rooms.

Fastening on all wood cleats to iron
work, cutting up and hanging all rough
lumber between iron girders and joists for
fireproof or concrete centers. The setting
of all floor strips on cement floors.

The setting of all sash, doors, windows
and other frames made of wood. The build-
ing and setting of all centers made of
wood. Putting on of all plaster boards and
putting on all plaster grounds, also the
erection of all furrings for cornices, where
wood is used.

The building of all scaffolding where any
carpenter tools are used, the building and
construction of all derricks, the making of
mortar boards, boxes and trestles, putting
in "needles," uprights and all shoring of
buildings, raising and moving buildings,
etc.

The nailing and cutting of all wooden
stops in doors and windows, the framing

of all false work, derricks, etc., when applying to structural iron work.

On motion the claim submitted, with the exception of that portion relating to scaffolding, erection of centers for fire-proofing and boxing for concrete, be conceded to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the disputed points referred to joint conference of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Laborers.

On motion the additional claim of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as submitted under date of Oct. 11th, was included in the claim of Carpenters, and likewise referred to joint conference committee as follows:

The handling of all material used by carpenters in and around buildings, including all joists, frames and all lumber and materials used by the carpenter contractor.

The claim of jurisdiction submitted by the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers was read as follows:

Wrecking of buildings, excavating of buildings, digging of trenches, piers and foundations, holes and cassion work, lagging, sheeting of said foundations, holes and cassion work, concrete for buildings, whether foundations, floors or any other, whether done by hand or any other process, tending to masons, mixing and handling all materials used by masons (except stone setters), building of scaffolding for masons' plasterers, building of centers for fireproofing purposes, tending to carpenters, tending to mixing of all materials for plastering, whether done by hand or any other process, clearing of debris from buildings, shoring, under pinning and raising of old buildings, drying of plastering, when done by salamander heat, handling of dimension stones.

And conceded to the organization named, excepting that portion conflicting with the claims of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the points in dispute were referred to a joint conference committee of representatives of the Carpenters and Joiners and Building Laborers for adjustment, if possible.

The Board of Governors considered at length the plan of arbitration submitted to the Structural Building Trades Alliance by Vice-President Lillian, and the plan as outlined was referred to the secretary to be transcribed and copy of same given each member of the Board at the opening session on Thursday.

PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

Adopted and Recommended to Affiliated Unions and Local Alliances, by the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Each trade connected with the Structural Building Trades Alliance shall be required to enter into an agreement for a certain specified period with their employers in each locality covered by the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

First. Should a dispute arise between the parties to the agreement at any time, the grievance shall be referred to a Joint Board of Arbitration, to be created and maintained as follows:

Second. Each trade under the jurisdiction of this Alliance shall appoint annually one member to serve upon the Joint Board of Arbitration, and each Association of Contractors in each trade under the jurisdiction of this Alliance shall appoint annually one member to serve upon the Joint Board of Arbitration.

Third. The appointees shall be required to create and maintain a Joint Board of Arbitration, to whom shall be referred any dispute arising in the trades covered by this Alliance where the representatives of the trade interested fail to agree on an adjustment.

Fourth. When the parties in dispute have so failed, they shall promptly report such failure to the Joint Board of Arbitration, which must be convened immediately thereafter, and the case in dispute submitted to the Joint Board for a decision.

Fifth. There shall be no cessation of work pending a reference of such dispute to the Joint Board of Arbitration, provided a meeting of the Board will be convened not later than forty-eight hours after the dispute has arisen.

Sixth. It is expressly understood that by and through the creation of a Joint Board of Arbitration, it shall be empow-

ered to insist upon an agreement being entered into between employees and employers in each trade interested; when these agreements are made, that their provisions shall be maintained inviolate; and that in the event of any trade or trades failing to enter into an agreement, it is distinctly understood to be within the power of this Board of Arbitration to prepare a form of agreement as may appear in the judgment of the Board to be best suited to the conditions of the trade involved, and this proposed agreement shall be declared the instrument of the Joint Board of Arbitration, and shall be recognized and lived up to with the same faithfulness as though the trade interested had created the same.

Seventh. Should at any time a deadlock occur on the Joint Arbitration Board, or a failure to agree upon a settlement of any dispute result, the Joint Board of Arbitration shall select an umpire under such conditions as they may decide upon, and the decision of the umpire shall be final and binding.

Eighth. For any failure of any disputant to recognize or abide by the decision rendered by the Joint Board of Arbitration, such penalty shall be imposed as the Joint Board of Arbitration may decide.

Ninth. Should a Local Union refuse to recognize or abide by the decision reached, or to bear the penalty imposed, then the International Union of the trade in dispute shall suspend or otherwise discipline such refractory local.

Tenth. Should an employer refuse to abide by a decision rendered by the Joint Board of Arbitration, or bear the penalty imposed for such refusal, the trade affected shall have the right to take such action as they may decide.

On motion, the secretary-treasurer of the Structural Building Trades Alliance was instructed to procure a bond of \$2,000, and the Structural Building Trades Alliance furnished with the same.

The representative of the Engineers decided to know whether per capita tax should be levied on members of affiliated organizations not directly connected with the construction or erection of building work, and the Chair ruled that inasmuch as the Constitution required the payment of per capita tax on all members of affiliated organizations, that such constitutional point would be accepted as the ruling of the organization.

A communication was read from Local Union 22 of the International Association of Marble Workers, asking admittance to the Structural Building Trades Alliance as follows:

Brothers Local Union 22, International Association of Marble Workers, hereby make application to the Structural Building Trade Alliance.

Trusting the same will receive favorable consideration.

(Signed) JAS. CARDEN, Sec'y.

On motion, the communication was ordered received and filed and the secretary instructed to notify the union in question that the Alliance does not provide for the admission of local bodies to membership.

Reverting to the question of inviting eligible trades to join the Alliance, the Board of Governors, on motion, decided to extend an invitation to the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

Consideration of this question provoked considerable debate, in which many suggestions were made covering invitations to building trades not already identified with the Alliance. The consensus of opinion, however, seemed to favor extending no other invitation until applications were made by such unions as desired to identify themselves with the Alliance.

The question of seating non-affiliated trades in local alliances was taken up again by the Board, and after a very lengthy and general debate participated in by every member, the following motion was finally prevailed:

Moved, that no trade be admitted to the Structural Building Trades Alliance. On roll-call Buchanan, Kirby, Lillian and Hanahan voted aye, and Spencer and Bainbridge voting no.

It was further moved that any local union admitted to a local alliance whose international is not affiliated with the Structural Building Trades Alliance shall be required to pay the constitutional per

capita tax of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Hanahan raised the point of order that the constitution does not impose a per capita tax on local unions, that, therefore, the motion in his judgment was out of order. The Chair ruled the point not well taken. Hanahan thereupon took an appeal from the chair, and another roll-call resulted in Buchanan, Kirby and Lillian supporting the ruling of the chair, while Bainbridge, Hanahan and Spencer voted to sustain the point raised by Mr. Hanahan, as against the Chair. The decision of the Chair was therefore declared sustained. It was finally moved as a substitute for motions previously prevailing relating to the meeting of local unions in local alliances, that locals of non-affiliated unions be admitted to local alliances at the discretion of the Alliance, but that the claim for jurisdiction of such non-affiliated trades must be submitted to the General Board of Governors at the first meeting of that body after such admission of local unions in local alliances, when the claim must be decided as in the case of affiliated trades, and a per capita tax charged against the Local Unions thus admitted, in accordance with the constitution.

The Board, having sat in continuous session since 10 a. m., thereupon took a recess at 3:30 until Thursday.

MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, October 13th, 1904.

The Board of Governors of the Structural Building Trades Alliance convened at 10 a. m. in regular form, with all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and an error appearing in relation to a deadlock having occurred on a ruling of Chairman Buchanan in the previous meeting, the minutes were ordered corrected to read that since the majority did not vote on roll call against sustaining the chairman, the decision of the chair, according to Roberts' rules of order, was declared to be sustained. The minutes were otherwise approved.

The plan of arbitration submitted by Vice-President Lillian at a previous meeting was presented and the board, after adding the last four additional sections to the plan, approved and adopted it as the arbitration plan of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

In order to set the plan of arbitration before the contractors in the various trades, it was, on motion, resolved that each member of the Board of Governors be instructed to invite the prominent employers in the different trades affiliated with the Alliance to a conference at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the rooms of the Builders' Association, and the secretary stood instructed to procure sufficient copies of the plan to furnish each contractor and member present, in order to acquaint them fully with the nature of the intended arbitration arrangements as adopted.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the press of the city in order to secure the publication of such matters of interest that should be made public, and of which the press had heretofore failed to give proper notice.

On motion, the question of adopting a uniform working card or monthly button was not concurred in, it being the opinion of the Board that local alliances should use their own discretion as to the adoption of a working card or button.

The Indianapolis convention having instructed the Board of Governors to set a date on which to hold the next convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, the Board decided to fix the date on the third Monday of May, 1905.

By unanimous consent, the secretary of the Alliance was empowered to arrange for the time and place of the next meeting of the Board of Governors, when matters of importance were sufficient to warrant the Board in assembling.

It was further unanimously agreed that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a financial statement covering the receipts and expenditures of the Alliance, and include the same in the minutes to be furnished each member after adjournment.

At 2:10 p. m. the Board took an adjournment until 2 p. m. Friday, to meet in conference with the employers, who express a willingness to meet in order to consider the plan of arbitration herein set forth.

Friday, October 14, 1904.

The meeting of the Board of Governors opened at 4:30 p. m., all members answering roll call.

The meeting was convened to consider what steps should be taken to place the plan of arbitration of the Structural Building Trades Alliance before the contractors of the several trades affiliated with the Alliance, since the contractors whom the Board of Governors had conferred with at the arranged meeting of the afternoon had failed to indicate a plan of general adoption.

While expressing their general approval of the plan submitted and commending most highly on the observance of a similar plan by many of the trades in Chicago, it was conceded that they were not in a position to speak for their National Associations and preferred to permit the Structural Building Trades Alliance to work out a general plan of adoption, promising meanwhile to use their efforts to secure such general adoption.

On motion the secretary was instructed to correspond with the National or International Associations of Employers and submit a copy of the Arbitration Plan and arrange a joint conference of a committee of one from each trade identified with the Alliance, for the purpose of negotiating a National agreement between the interested trades and their employers and adopting the Plan of Arbitration as adopted by the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The secretary then read an application from the International Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13th, 1904.

Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Structural Building Trades Alliance, Box 7, Dayton, Ohio:

Dear Sir and Brother—After giving the organization of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America careful consideration, we desire to make application and in accordance with the Constitution we are enclosing you a copy of the jurisdiction and classification of work belonging to the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

We request you to give this consideration, and should the application meet with the approval and the requirements of your organization, we will, upon receipt of notice of the acceptance of this application, forward the required initiation fee to cover the same.

Trusting you will let me hear from you on this matter as soon as possible, wishing your organization success, thanking you for past favors, awaiting an early reply, I remain, Yours fraternally,

H. S. WOODS, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

On motion, the correspondence was received and consideration deferred until the objection relating to tile composition and sheeting was more clearly defined by the applicant.

On motion the plan of amalgamation relating to the United Association and the National Fitters, as submitted by Sec'y Spencer, was endorsed. The same being similar to that under which the amalgamation was effected between the German-American Typographical and the International Typographical Union.

Pres. Balhorn of the Brotherhood of Painters, who was present, made a statement relative to the necessity of extending the scope of the Alliance to permit non-affiliated trades being accepted by local alliances, especially those that are in slight conflict with existing affiliated trades, and urging the appointment of organizers as soon as compatible with the affairs of the Alliance.

The suggestions were received and referred to the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

On motion the Board took the adjournment subject to a call by the Chair for the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. J. SPENCER, Sec'y-Treas.

It is through trade unions that the muscles of labor have been strengthened and its brain developed.

The man who is satisfied with himself doesn't want much.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

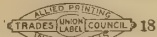
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The Conflict of Classes.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



IN the conflict of classes who can accurately place the responsibility for discord, or correctly estimate the result of this gigantic struggle? The industrial situation becomes more serious year by year, and it would be unreasonable to suppose it should do so without cause.

Greed is the most active evil of all agencies in the strife between labor and capital. It is the parent body from which almost every sin of humanity has being and development.

The lust of greed, when once its poison begins to circulate in the human heart, perverts every sentiment of pity, generosity and justice. It poisons the even current of domestic felicity, and generates hate and envy among brothers and sisters of the same household; it creates strife in neighborhoods; it renders politics odious, and law a travesty on justice; it creeps into municipalities and a long suffering public must bear the result; city and government officials produce their annual crop of boodlers. Through the baneful influence of greed, religion has its Judas's, and the church its traitors. Greed is everywhere; then it is not unnatural that strife and resentment should result.

The base selfishness of a greedy spirit of monopoly has become a crime and the nation's besetting sin.

More and more the sympathies of the vast majority are aroused for the cause of the wronged. Greed grabs faster and faster, and on every hand monopoly grows more and more merciless on all within its grasp.

Who shall prophesy truly concerning this conflict of classes? Who shall say what the end shall be to this family quarrel—where, in a prosperous nation, one brother must die of privation that another may amass a fortune?

"That plenty but reproaches me
That leaves my brother bare;
Not wholly glad my heart can be
While his is bowed with care."
The blight of ignorance, poverty and

degradation has become a reproach to the cultured, refined, fastidious, besotted aristocracy of greed.

The Southland is rich in the possibilities of undeveloped resources, yet the canker of greed has already marked her for its own. Heaven help the section or the people who, for the sake of gain, will deliver their poor and helpless ones into the rapacious jaws of insatiable monopoly.

Within factory walls, bound in fetters of hopeless ignorance, the youth of the poor are shut in a living tomb.

The manufacturers' prosperity is assured at the expense of mind and body—flesh and blood of the poor white serf, whom necessity compels to serve under slavery's new regime!

Little children are sacrificed to the god of mammon, and a Christian culture makes only feeble protest. Gold-blind, our Christian people refuse to acknowledge their responsibility for others; weaker and dependent ones who are made a prey rather than a charge. Refusing to be their brother's keeper, our Christian people have persistently avoided the issue. But the situation is at last demanding attention; true disciples of a true God are at last raising a voice against injustice, and vainly seeking a remedy for what should have been prevented.

The lowest order of intelligence can be maintained at the lowest rate of expense, while improved minds and bodies would require proportionate increase in life's comforts; greed has contaminated the law-makers, and compulsory education must not be agitated. Once when the blight of slavery cursed the nation, that mighty man of the people, Abraham Lincoln, stepped from the obscure ranks of labor to be champion of the weak. In a mighty and bloody conflict, the fetters were stricken from the slave. Now, a new form of slavery exists for capital's use, and under the new regime the masters are merciless tyrants and the ignorant, wretched slaves are pauperized white people, instead of negroes.

"The boot is on the other foot,"—and every indication points to as desperate a struggle to break the chains of bondage in the new regime as the old. The masters become as irate and excited over the suggestion of emancipating the wage slave as any master of former days did over releasing the African he had bought and owned as lawful chattel.

Pessimism is a useless indulgence, but possibilities and stern realities must be acknowledged.

War is a scourge to any nation, but when time and greed ripen the industrial discontent into an irresistible passion, may the God of righteousness raise up a pure and noble defender of labor's righteous cause. May the spirit of Abraham Lincoln inspire the man of the hour to again brave the storm in the cause of liberty.

Utter indifference to the conditions that mean inevitable pauperism to a large per cent. of the masses has been the attitude of the more favored class. The tools of capital control the situation, and men are cheaper than material or machinery. Selfishness is truly the modern sin.

Surplus millions may buy the glorious title of philanthropist, and the

applause of a toadying society, but the multitude who have become poorer and poorer while the surplus millions accumulated are not deceived by the renowned generosity of so-called philanthropists. As well expect the rabbit that has undergone torture in the hands of the physician in the interest of medical science to feel gratitude for the favor of expert surgery that has been performed.

The rabbit was only a means to demonstrate a man's experiment; and in about the same proportion the toiler serves the capitalist in the desired capacity until unfit for work, when he may die or perchance linger in some charity hospital endowed by the capitalist. Linger in pain and poverty long enough to express gratitude for the noble, generous millionaires who pauperized men and endowed charities!

The conflict of classes is the strife of unequal forces equally determined; labor discontented and capital contemptuous and unrelenting; right oppressed, striving with might, the oppressor.

"Best he whose shoulders best endure

The load that brings relief,
And best shall be his joy secure
Who shares that joy with grief."

Whatever comes, we would prefer and hope for a perfect plan of arbitration by which all disputes might find ready adjustment. "We pass this way but once," and life seems too short and too fair to allow bitterness and strife to destroy peace; however, caution would suggest that "in union there is strength."

The Agreement Wastes Effort.

It is unnecessary for the union to exert itself to the slightest degree in an attempt to obtain an agreement which will regulate the hours, wages, etc.

The protection conceded in an agreement at all times depends upon the union's ability to present a force sufficient to resent any aggression.

If the union has strength enough to justify it in making demands and can create influence sufficient to obtain the signature of its employers, it has power enough to maintain its demands without contract and without the co-operation of any employer.

The value of an agreement can be estimated correctly by becoming familiar with the attitude of the Master Tailors in Kansas City, Mo., and in Binghamton, N. Y., where, without ever offering an excuse, they cast it aside and declared the "open" shop.

The tailors of these cities undoubtedly realize now that their years of struggling to obtain an agreement were for naught, and had they devoted the same amount of energy to organizing, the Master Tailors would not have been so hasty in taking action.

To those of the building trades who mourn the loss of an agreement this news should come to reconcile as well as convince them. The tidings of the death of that object, "agreement," should be hailed with rejoicing instead of with sorrow.

F. P. McCORMICK.

The labor movement is my only hope for democracy.—Wendell Phillips.

Self-Watchfulness.

Every man needs a certain amount of watching to do his best, and if a man does not do his best he is liable to lose his job. A workman can watch himself and by his own will stir up his energy as well as any boss, and the more he does so the less the boss will have to. Watch to make every move count; let the mind plan ahead of the hands. Employers hire men to do their best all time and estimate the cost of work upon that basis, and men engage to do their part in consideration of their wages. A man is morally bound to waste no time and to do his work right, whether the boss is looking or not. To shirk or to do work wrong is stealing, though the wrong be undiscovered.

The wealth and comfort of civilization are made by the work of the hand and brain, one as much as the other, and there is no moral reason why a carpenter should have longer hours than a banker, or that the daughter of the laborer should not have the same education in music or travel as her more favored sister of wealth—that is, if she has talent for music and is able to profit by travel. It is cruelly unjust that any man be forced by conditions that he cannot change to spend all the strength of his life in the gloom of a mine or the mud of a ditch in order to get enough food to eat and shelter that is not as good as the horse barn or the dog house of a more fortunate brother in a better section of the city.

At heart the hand worker is as good as the brain worker, but is not so well trained, hence his shortcomings are detected and in his attempt to right his wrongs he plays into the hands of the politician and makes coarse blunders which the brain worker does not. A man must watch himself, to always be reliable in the study of the political and social problems which so deeply concern him.

A man who employs many men said to the writer: "My hardest work is to find men that I can depend upon to be honest and to work for my interests all the time, whether I am on the job or not." Watch for the interests of the man who gives you employment. The more you help him to make, the more work and better wages he will be able to pay you. True, he too often allows greed to hold your wages down, forgetting that your interests are also his and that when he works you beyond your strength he also wrongs himself, but that is no reason for you to wrong him. Watch to do right by every man that employs you, and if he does not do right by you, watch for the man that will.

Watch how you spend your time and money while off duty. A man owes it to himself, to his employer and to the public to come on the job in possession of all his faculties, not weak and nervous from dissipation, nor fixed up with a "bracer." Self-watchfulness on these lines raises the character of a laborer, gives him a dignity and commands a respect that he does not now enjoy. We cannot get our rights everywhere at once, but every man can begin self-watchfulness without waiting. Watch the intent and influence of your words and

vote in the labor movement. There is a notion abroad that organized labor but waits the chance to be as tyrannical and detrimental to public welfare as the trusts and corporations that oppose, and the struggle of capital and labor sinks to the low level of brute warfare. Watch, therefore, to stand above the capitalist and politician who are sunk in the mud and misery of money getting and physical idleness and strive to escape the mental degradation of which overmuch toil makes the workman a victim.

HENRY GILLESPIE,
Carpenters' Union Local 73, St.
Louis, M.

THE STRIKE BREAKER.

BY ROBERT SHACKELTON,
In the Saturday Evening Post.

Very recently I was looking over a roll of names in an office in New York. There were cards contained in drawers and arranged in classified departments. So far as appearances were concerned it was precisely the same as the card catalogue of a library; but as a matter of fact it was all prepared for a very different purpose.

On each card was written the name of a man, with his address and a statement of his occupation; and often there were a few words additional, in succinct comment as to record or character. There were some six hundred machinists listed, there were about as many boilermakers, there were carpenters, teamsters, printers and men of other vocations, and there were "handy men," capable of doing divers things, best in some particular line but fit for metamorphosis. There were some 3,000 names in all, and men of widely separated localities were listed; but that room in New York represented potential organization.

In rolls such as that lies the power of the strike-breaker—a man whose class of work has but recently been established and which has still more recently reached an astonishing development.

It is a factor of singular interest, this which has so unexpectedly come to affect the relations of industry. It is too early, as yet, to gauge its final importance with much approach to certainty; but employers and employed feel an equal sense of its possible consequence, an equal concern in watching its further growth.

So naturally has the new development come about that it seems strange that it did not come long ago. It is a case of evolution; yet, though the processes of this evolution have been open to the sight of all, the final consummation has been unexpected.

For years the employed have been powerfully perfecting their organization. For years employers have been getting their own strength in hand. Long ago it seemed as if the lines were permanently drawn between the two, and that whenever a contest should come, developing into a strike, it would be only a question of whether employer or employed were in that particular instance the stronger.

But the new idea is to hold men in hand ready to proceed to any part of the country and prepared to take the place of strikers in any line of work; not unskilled men, picked up at ran-

dom, after a need has arisen, but men of efficiency in the particular department of work in which they are called for. For a strike of carpenters, carpenters are to be ready; if builders or boilermakers are wanted there must be builders and boilermakers to fill the gap; if a street-railway line in any city finds itself minus its employees the strike-breaker is expected to see that new motormen and conductors materialize.

And all this is very different from efforts at strike-breaking which have obtained in the past; efforts made with the help of hastily gathered and unorganized men. For the very essence of the new movement is organization, and in the most recent developments the strike-breaker retains personal command of his men and does not merely turn over so many hundreds of them where needed.

In the carrying out of his plans the strike-breaker depends upon the potency of two forces, one old and one new. The new force, hitherto latent and unsuspected, has been discovered by himself, and the old force is one which is very old indeed but which has never before been used with anything of system in such a connection.

It is within the last five years—it is practically within the past three years—that the new system definitely began its development; it is very recently that its strength has begun to be realized. Formerly employment agencies were called upon at random, and men were sought out in the highways and hedges, so to speak, and advertisements for workers were published in distant cities. As the new system develops such aids will less and less be relied upon.

Necessarily, of the men who are regularly enrolled under the new system there will always be a proportion who will be unable to respond when a call is made; but the strike-breakers believe that by far the greater number can be depended upon.

There are at least two strike-breaking bureaus in New York that have adopted the elaborate system of keeping enrolled a force who await a demand for their services; there are two in Massachusetts; there is at least one in Chicago.

At the head of one of those in New York is a man who, having served an apprenticeship with the concern to which I referred at the opening of this article, perceived a point in which the system could be importantly strengthened, and straightway set about the task.

It is he who has set the example of holding the strike-breaking force firmly under his own control, instead of being content with furnishing a certain number of men of a specified line of capability, and his example is sure to be followed, for it gives an element of centralized strength which was hitherto absent.

He not only retains command of his men, but assumes charge of matters of subsistence and daily management, and is himself the paymaster, thus bringing about an entire centralization of power. In his own case the strike-breaking efforts have thus far been applied solely in the direction of strikes of street-railway men, but there is no doubt that he, and the few others who are working along similar lines, will be ready to apply the latest

developments of the new profession in any branch of business in which their services are called for.

A small number of men are held in hand, under pay, constantly, and till a strike arises are utilized in general work as private detectives or spies, and they make a nucleus around which reinforcements can be swiftly gathered. A few corporations have begun to pay regular retainers to one or another of the strike-breaking managers, and this renders somewhat of constant expenditure possible and indeed expected. The bulk of the men relied upon are scattered through the country, and most of them, at the time a summons comes, are busied with other vocations—work which they are expected to leave, although the prospect of double pay would seem to the average man but poor compensation. But that is just the point—the men are not of the average kind!

The strike-breaker knows that there are a large number of men, even in this twentieth century, who are as eager for a time of adventure as ever were the men of the Middle Ages. A certain number of such men become regular soldiers, but to most of them an army career is distasteful, on account of too much regularity and being tied too hard and fast, or else circumstances have not been such as to turn them in the direction of an enlistment. The love of adventurous excitement, with as much as possible of freedom still retained, is the feature of their character which is to be depended upon.

These are such men as those who, in the Middle Ages and even in much later times, went from one country to another as soldiers of fortune; men such as Dugaid Dalgetty, or like those who followed the standard of Hawkwood from the territories of one prince to another, now taking part in one fight and now in another.

This principle in mankind is the ancient force which has been rediscovered and applied to their own uses by the professional breakers of strikes.

Numbers of the adventure-loving men are well-to-do; among them are some of really good education; as a class they average high as men to be depended upon to take risks and obey orders. Most of them are quite ready to leave good employment when a call comes, for the love of adventure irresistibly draws them, and as it is the "handy men" who principally form this class it can be readily understood why they have little fear of not finding other work when their services in a strike, at unusually high pay, are no longer required.

But even more interesting is the latent and unsuspected force which has been discovered and applied—the organization of the unorganized!

Workingmen are now well organized. But heretofore it has not occurred to any one to organize, in antagonism to them, those who are outside of the unions.

There are men who have been dismissed from workingmen's unions; there are malcontents; there are some who are opposed to the unions from prejudice or principle; and there is the sadder class of those who, though they have been strong union men and still

perhaps are so at heart, have found the unions unable to protect them, and, desirous of working at the trade for which they are best fitted, find themselves almost forced to join the hostile ranks—men, these, who have been active in the union cause in some strike, and afterward, when the strike is over and they have been taken back with others not so prominent, have found themselves discharged for some ostensible cause disconnected with anything for which their fellow-workers can take up their quarrel, and afterward find it impossible to find employment—for blacklisting, or what amounts to that, is an active force in certain lines. Upon this class the professional strike-breaker places great reliance, for it supplies him with a number of well-trained men.

A recent happening in the city of New York was impressively illuminative in its exhibition of the present strength of the new system, which has already taken such swift root, and in its shadowing forth of possible greater strength in the future.

A strike was threatened on the lines of the elevated railway—and it will give an impression of the present power of the unions to explain that the strike was threatened by some 400 men employed by the elevated system on account of dissatisfaction with the scale of wages announced for the employees of another system, the subway, controlled by the same capital, but which at that time had not begun operation. It would seem as if organization could go little further than for the men of one line to stand together in regard to the affairs of a line unopened. But strength was soon confronted with strength.

Silently into New York there came an army of a thousand men, each one qualified to work on an electric road. They came singly or in pairs, they came without ostentation, without the waving of banners and the flourish of trumpets. And these men came prepared to hold in their hands an important factor in the comfort of hundreds of thousands of citizens for as many days as should be necessary.

They all reported to one man, and he, like a general, saw to their organization and maintenance, their way of living, their comings and goings. There were cooks and waiters for the wants of the inner man; there were barbers for the outer. There were dormitories and cots. There was every preparation which could have been made for the maintenance of an actual army of that number of men.

It was known that at any hour the strike might be declared, and therefore it was arranged that on each of the elevated trains there were to be at least two men riding, unnoticed, as passengers, who were ready to assume the positions of motorman and guard. At the dormitories the men were drilled in the calling of the stations, and they were also drilled in the more important matter of the system signals. And thus the strike-breaker in charge of this little army was prepared to continue the operation of trains, no matter at what hour they might be deserted by the regular employees.

Nor was this all. There were preparations made for the aid of the possi-

ble injured, and there were lawyers retained, ready to proceed to the police courts, there to represent any of the strike-breaking force who might be arrested on whatever charge. Without this care the forces of the army might have been seriously depleted, especially if scenes of violence had occurred.

Now, it is probable that not every one of these details was part of the original plan of the leader. He must have adopted some suggestions made by the managers of the road. But he and other strike-breakers will doubtless make use of all of them, with new ideas additional, when the next case shall arise. As has been said, the whole thing has been a matter of development.

In this New York case strong political considerations operated to bring about a settlement, whereupon this army of a thousand folded their tents like the Arabs and stole away as silently as they had appeared.

This same man under whose command there were such thorough preparations to break the impending strike in New York, has done other similar work within the last three years, but has till now been able to keep his light under a bushel, where he fain would still have it, for publicity is not a source of strength to him. A year or so ago he took three hundred men to San Francisco in anticipation of a strike, and there, too, the strike did not take place. These new conditions, and the centralization of strength on either side, operate to make all concerned more chary of a conflict.

The men of the unions are frankly dubious as to how best to meet these new developments. They are far from admitting that there is reason for downheartedness, but they say that their own plans of action must be matured with care. Thus far, in industrial questions as in all others, development on the part of an antagonistic force has entailed a sequent counter-development, and it will be interesting to know what form the opposition will take.

A system of spies is an important part of present-day strike-breaking. Corporations admit, unreservedly, that they pay men whose business it is to join the labor organizations and keep in touch with all their proceedings, and in particular to give timely warning of any intended strike.

One large trust has for an important motto, "Avoid a strike if possible." Spies keep the managers of the mills informed; and in most cases, when a strike cannot otherwise be avoided, the mill where it is to occur is suddenly shut down, and the would-be strikers find themselves out of work without having had a chance to give voice to discontent or to formulate demands. With so many mills under its control this corporation can do temporarily without the use of any one, for the work can be turned into other channels.

On the whole, thus far the advent of the man who makes the breaking of strikes a business has operated to the discouragement of strikes; and when a strike occurs it is better to combat it by businesslike display of organized tactics than to make use of arbitrary power, and crush the industry of a

town out of existence, as was done in a Pennsylvania town on the ground that it was a "hotbed of unionism." The mills were dismantled, the machinery was moved to other cities, and not a wheel has since been turned there, not a fire has been lighted; which is a severer form of punishment than even the most successful of strike-breakers has either the power or the desire to inflict.

The old-fashioned way of meeting a strike was for the owners to lock the mills, or shut down the works, and then for both parties to do a minimum of negotiation and a maximum of waiting, till at length one side or the other was tired and surrendered at more or less discretion.

But with the growth of business there came to the operators of large concerns a realizing sense of the magnitude of their loss by cessation of work, and so the putting to work of outside men was attempted.

That there are always tens of thousands out of work, or even hundreds of thousands, was the mainstay of this system, and men were gathered from all quarters; and some years ago a feature which plays a prominent part in the most recent strike-breaking began to be observed—that of segregating the men and providing them with food and quarters.

But the present-day strike-breakers utilize a radically different principle in their disregard, so far as possible, of men who are out of work, and their reliance upon such as are somewhere employed. They know that many an individual of most admirable character may be out of work, and with no fault of his own; but when they need to recruit hundreds they fear to recruit them from the idle. Anomalous though it seems, they trust to men who are to leave other employment. This feature clearly differentiates the strike-breaking bureau from the employment agency.

As part of the new system, there are corporations who have an understanding by which they are to aid one another with men in case of a strike. It has been said that they frankly lend, from one city to another, trusted employees who are entirely in the interests of the employers. This is strenuously denied by certain corporations that have been confronted with the charge; but it is a fact that although men are not actually lent, which would give great offense to the unions and needlessly aggravate ill-feeling, there is with some companies a system under which certain men may resign their places, for two weeks or a month at a time, and then—entirely by accident, of course—these men are soon working as strike-breaking employees in another city.

There are at least 15,000 men now enrolled at the headquarters of the strike-breakers. One bureau alone makes claim to the names of more than that, but rivals say that this must certainly be a premature estimate, as the system has not been in force sufficiently long to gain so many men who can be soberly relied upon. However that may be, the system promises to expand rapidly, and any premature estimate of today is likely to seem very small a few years hence.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY,

As Seen by a Commissioner of the London Times.

The German factory system, the right of controlling which in the interests of the employed is recognized and regulated by the Government, is made the subject of exhaustive study by a commissioner of the London Times.

The most stringent regulations are those affecting children and women; and herein the state clearly has in view the interests of the community, as represented by the employed. Children may not be employed under the age of thirteen, and at that age only if they are no longer liable to attend school, a condition which is decided by the school inspector. For such children—that is, those from thirteen to fourteen years old—the hours are limited to six a day, with half an hour's interval for meals.

At fourteen boys and girls may go into the factory in large numbers; but up to sixteen they are called "young persons" or (together with those under fourteen) "youthful workers" and are subject to special regulations. The number of "young persons" employed in 1901 was 325,912. They may not be employed for more than ten hours a day, nor on Sundays and holidays, nor during the hours appointed for religious instruction, for confirmation, confession and communion, nor in certain specified trades; their working day must not begin earlier than 5:30 a. m., nor continue later than 8:30 p. m.; they must have an hour's pause at midday and half an hour both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, unless their working day is not more than eight hours, and no continuous spell exceeds four hours. During the pauses any participation in the work of the factory is forbidden, and even to remain in the rooms is allowed only when their own department of the work is brought to a complete standstill or it is impossible for them to go elsewhere.

Women must not be employed between 8:30 p. m. and 5:30 a. m.; on Saturday and on the eve of a holy day they must not be employed after 5:30 p. m. Their daily hours of employment must not exceed eleven on ordinary days or ten on Saturday and on the eve of a holy day. They must have at least an hour's pause at midday, and those who have a household to look after may claim an extra half hour. The number of women over sixteen employed in 1901 was 847,386, of whom 310,211 were under twenty-one.

Wherever women and youthful workers are employed in a factory the employer must give written notice to the police, stating the nature of the employment and the hours of work.

Every factory must have a set of rules hung up in an accessible place in each department, stating the hours of work, the time and manner of paying wages, the length of notice required for terminating employment and the conditions which render notice unnecessary, and particulars of punishments, including fines and the objects to which they will be applied. Punishments which wound self-respect or offend against morality are inadmissible. The factory rules are

legally binding on employer and employed; but before they are issued opportunity must be given to adult workers to express their views, and the rules, with any written objections, must be submitted within three days of issue to the factory inspector, who may order amendments if the rules are not in accordance with the law or with special regulations. All fines must be applied to the benefit of the factory workers, and generally go to the sick fund.

German factory buildings are substantial structures. In the most modern steel is used. The floors are sound, dry and clean. The rooms are lofty, amply provided with window space and generally lighted from the roof also. The practice of having several stories one above the other is rare except in textile mills, and then the number of stories seldom exceeds three. What is so common in the United States, namely, a weaving shed on the ground floor with other rooms above it, and the shed consequently pitch dark, is rarely seen. The Germans appear to have grasped the fact that work is better done in a good than in a bad light, and great care is taken to secure it. Ventilation is also well managed.

But the most striking feature of German factories is their clean, orderly and well-kept condition. These qualities seem to be universal, and they extend to the dirtiest and most untidy departments. The foundry is the severest test. It is usually a scene of dirt and disorder, unmitigated by any attempt to be tidy and aggravated by an atmosphere heavy with smoke and gloom. The German foundries are a revelation. They are as clean and well kept and almost as light as any other shop. The remarkable order maintained is systematic, and in a large measure intended to promote the prevention of accidents.

Outside the rooms German factories are well provided with sanitary, washing and dressing accommodation. The workmen are cleanly and careful in their habits. They generally keep a working suit of clothes before and after work. Consequently lockers are provided. Baths are common, particularly shower baths with hot and cold water, and in summer they are much used. German employers do a good deal for their people. They provide many comforts and conveniences for them apart from sick funds and savings banks. It is common to find a number of things done for the people. They have dining-rooms with or without canteens. As a rule the people prefer to bring their own food and have it heated up. Then there are further developments. The dining-room has probably a library and a piano; it is used for meetings, games and choir practices. This nearly approaches the full-fledged model factory.

Good qualities, like good steel knives, grow dull of edge unless they are used.

After all it seems that experience is the only sure teacher. In many instances the new unionist either does not know or will not profit by the experience of the older and now successful unions.—Cigar Makers' Journal.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

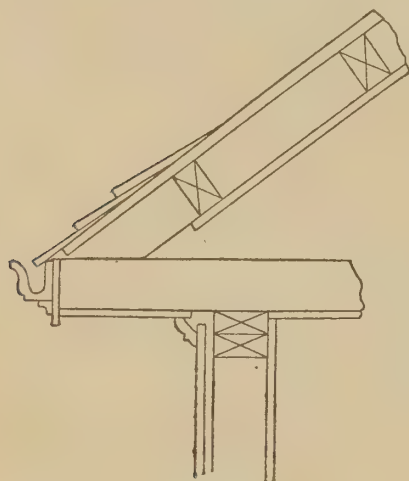
Gutter-Stop at Gables.

BY W. C. B. RANDOLPH.



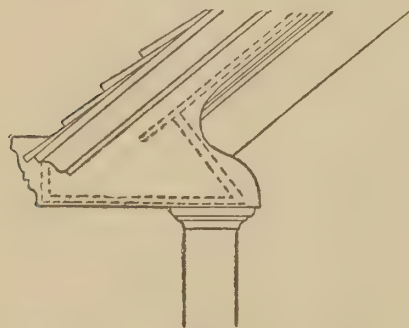
METHOD of stopping gutters at gables is given, which, it is believed, will be found very simple, artistic and satisfactory.

In Fig. 1 a section of the frame, gutter and cornice is shown. The gutter is cut off the same length as



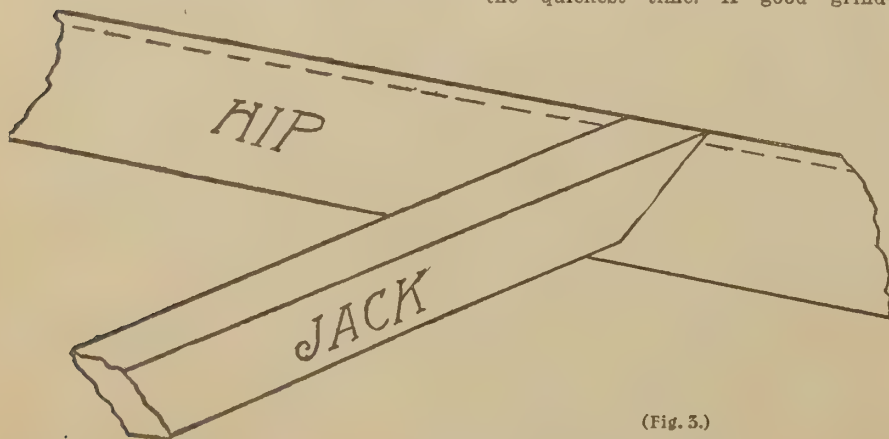
(Fig. 1.)

the look-outs. Take a piece of stuff the same thickness as the fascia and 12 inches wide and about 24 inches long; place it against the cornice it



(Fig. 2.)

is to cover, as shown in Fig. 2, giving the same margin below the plancia as



(Fig. 3.)

the fascia, get the position of the gutter and mark some figure that will be a little larger than the gutter and cove. The other end should be a little longer than will take in the bed mold returned around the corner-

board. Cut a suitable figure on this end, large enough to cover the short piece of placia as per dotted lines in Fig. 2, and now cut away the surplus part of the piece at the top on a line with the top of the fascia, and you have it ready to nail on. The gutter, however, should be thoroughly coated with white lead before the piece is fastened so that it will be perfectly water-tight.

The crown-mold is returned against this piece, as seen in Fig. 2, and the shingles are cut to allow them straddling the figured piece.

The placia must be pieced out in width to take in the corner-board and the whole stopped up by a piece indicated by the dotted lines, which will also receive the bed-mold and frieze.

A quick way to get the backing line of hips is shown in Fig. 3. Take a short jack and tack it onto the hip, as shown in Fig. 3, which is its working position, and take your square or anything that is straight and place it on the top of the jack so that the end is plumb over the center of the hip. Now measure down from the end of the straight-edge to the center of the hip, and this distance will be the amount you will have to take off in backing the hip, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 3.

This method will answer for any pitch roof, and is so quick and accurate that it is not necessary to try to remember a complicated rule.

Tool Grinding.

Though probably no workshop tool pays better for the care bestowed upon it or affects the work of the entire shop more than the grindstone, it is almost an exceptional occurrence to find a good stone, properly hung, running true and in perfect order. The shop stone generally has a trough beneath it to hold the water, and, being usually left with a portion of its edge immersed, that part becomes softer than the remainder, and the stone wears unevenly. The out-of-doors' grindstone soon becomes a worthless wreck from the effects of the weather, the sun's rays warping the wooden frame and making the stone itself too hard for use. Every employer of edge tools should endeavor to get a grindstone that will do its allotted work well and in the quickest time. A good grind-

stone, to replace one that is hard and flinty, is always a paying investment. A writer on the economic conduct of workshops recommends that a bad grindstone should be broken up, as the best means of saving time and trouble

and earning the thanks of those who would otherwise have to use it.

Although the applications of a grindstone are limited in its sphere it acts to perfection, and does that work which can not be executed by the planer, lathe or milling machine. No machine or process has yet been devised to supercede the grindstone, and improvement has not added to, nor invention displaced, this primitive tool. True, science has produced artificial compounds which take the place of the original natural stone and are often used advantageously, but they are new only in the method of manufacture.

Only those who have used a good stone, properly mounted, with its edge running as true as a turned wheel, can appreciate the value of a grindstone, and only such a stone can be applied to fine work. Those who have worked only at a lumpy, badly-kept stone can not form a just estimate of the value of grindstones as applied to the production of the edges of tools in hardened steel. Artificial grindstones are made by binding together silicious particles with silicate of lime, and the process of manufacture is this: Silicate of soda, which is a kind of water glass, is first made by dissolving flints with caustic alkali. Silicious sand of fine and even grain is then mixed with the plastic mass, and the whole is molded to the proper shape. In some cases the stone is treated chemically to render it hard; hydraulic pressure is employed to solidify the material. Some stones acquire their hardness by simple exposure to the atmosphere. According to the fineness of the grains of sand used the texture of the stone is modified, and emery may be used in its stead, resulting in a grindstone of exceptionally good quality; and these artificial stones are in many cases cheaper than the natural stone to quarry and shape, which necessitates the expenditure of considerable time, sometimes with a useless result.

Other kinds of artificial stones have been made in which the grit is held together by various hard-setting cements, but those resulting in a plaster-like surface are of little use, lacking as they do the sharp, cutting properties of the natural stone. Emery and sand are mixed with various substances with a view to obtaining a useful whetstone; clay is used in a plastic state, and then baked with the cutting material incorporated in it; shellac and similar substances have the admixture made while they are liquefied by heat. The following recipes for artificial grindstones have been published: Melt one part of shellac, and add to it three times the quantity of washed silicious sand; emery may be used instead of sand. Boiled linseed is said to form an all-sufficient agglutinant, and merely requires to be subjected to the influences of the air after the abrading material has been mixed with it. When the mass approaches solidity it is subjected to pressure in molds and finally hardened by heating. It would be impossible to give a list of the numberless formulae which have been tried with varying success in the manufacture of emery wheels, which have now taken a very prominent place in tool grinding. Laps made of soft metal, such as lead and copper, are very extensively used for grinding tools of peculiar form. The metal lap

is turned to the desired shape, and is then charged with emery, or some other abradent, and oil; the particles become imbedded in the surface of the soft metal, and make of it a "grindstone" which preserves the shape originally given to it and requires to be continually supplied with fresh cutting material in its powdered form. Similarly, disks of wood are used, and to coat the edge of one with glue, and while that is yet soft to press emery into it by rolling the disk in some powder, is an expedient for quickly obtaining a substitute for a grindstone, and it answers its purpose for a time.

The natural grindstone is, however, the one which generally does duty in the mechanics' workshop. Small stones are sometimes used on a spindle and driven between the lathe centers, but this is a practice to be most emphatically condemned. A treadle motion is much preferable to a crank handle, as this necessitates the services of two persons to grind nearly everything. Even the most simple tool requires, as a rule, the use of both hands to guide it on the stone, but when it is attempted to turn the crank handle with one hand and hold the tool with the other, owing to the motion of the body, in all but very small stones, the tool can not be held still, and unsatisfactory results must be obtained. The speed at which grindstones are driven in some cases amounts to a surface velocity of three or four miles per minute, but to attain such a speed it is, of course, necessary to employ multiplying gear and steam power. For ordinary tool grinding sufficient speed is got by turning a two-foot stone as fast as convenient by a foot treadle, but when a hand crank is used the stone goes far too slow, and the remnants of a worn-out grindstone only a foot or so in diameter, sometimes to be seen in use turned with a handle of that radius, are quite unfit for any useful purpose. By putting a flywheel on the spindle and driving at a good speed such a stone might be of some use, but the trouble it would involve is not worth the saving in a new stone. The first cost of a grindstone is but a trifling consideration when the long time it will last and the amount of work that it will do are reckoned, and thus it is well to select as good a stone as can be got, as the extra cost, if any, will be amply repaid in the time saved in producing a like, and generally a better, effect with the superior stone.—The National Builder.

The Pantry as an Adjunct to the Kitchen.

In planning a home too much care cannot be given to the pantry, for here it is many unnecessary steps may be taken, many false movements made, if the place is not convenient in every detail. In most homes it is here the baking is prepared, for unless it is possible to prepare many dishes on a broad shelf in the pantry, it means that all the ingredients used must be carried from the pantry out into the kitchen to the table, and back again into the pantry when the cooking is finished.

In a most convenient pantry there is a broad shelf, sufficiently large to hold a wide bake board, this shelf being at right angles with the shelves

on which the supplies are placed, and it is possible to stand in one place while preparing a baking, and, at the most, take but a step or two to the farthest end of the shelves. In front of this shelf is a large window which gives perfect light with which to work, without straining the eyes, says a writer in a recent issue of the Housekeeper. All up and down the sides of this window small brass hooks are fastened into the wood work, and on each of these hooks is placed one utensil used in cookery. When one is at work it is possible to lift any one article without disturbing the rest, and as each article is always kept on its own screw it becomes almost a mechanical movement to reach for any article that is needed.

On the wall, at the right hand side of the bake board, is a knife rack, and all around the wood work of the door, as well as on the back of the door, more brass screws are fastened, and on these sauce pans, baking pans and larger utensils are hung, each one on a hook by itself.

The worker in this kitchen believes in saving work as much as possible, so papers are kept at hand all the time to use in various ways, and on the upper part of the pantry door is fastened a receptacle for the papers. It is very simple in construction. An oblong piece of denim is turned in on all the edges, a selvage edge being used for the top of the bag. The denim is then laid against the back of a door and tacked into place with large headed tacks. Another line of tacks down the middle divides it into two compartments, and in one side newspapers are kept, while in the other are kept paper bags of all sizes and pieces of clean white wrapping paper. The linings of all cracker and cake boxes are saved, for these may be used underneath a flat iron, as a lining for cake tins and for wrapping the various parts of a luncheon, so that one article of food will not be contaminated by the rest. There are many other uses to which these box linings may be put.

A large bake board is a home made affair, and is most convenient, since it is sufficiently large to hold all cups, bowls, and even a pan placed on the edge, so that everything is kept on the board and the shelf or table underneath is not soiled.

This bake board is made of a single piece of board 19 x 20 inches—white pine. A long cleat was placed across the back, making a kind of ledge, which holds the utensils on the board, preventing them from falling off. Two shorter cleats were nailed to the sides, and these cleats slope down toward the front edge of the board, where they end almost even with it.

A splendid idea for pantry shelves is to use two coats of white paint—ordinary paint—and then a third, finishing coat, of white enamel. Wash the shelves with cold water as soon as the enamel dries, and then it will harden quickly. Over this place no oil cloth nor papers, but leave the shelves bare and notice the improvement; since there are no covers under which crumbs can collect, there is no encouragement for mice, the enamel is easily wiped off with a damp cloth, and with such a finish it is never necessary to clean the entire pantry

at once—it keeps clean all the time.—Carpentry and Building.

Roof Drafting and Framing.

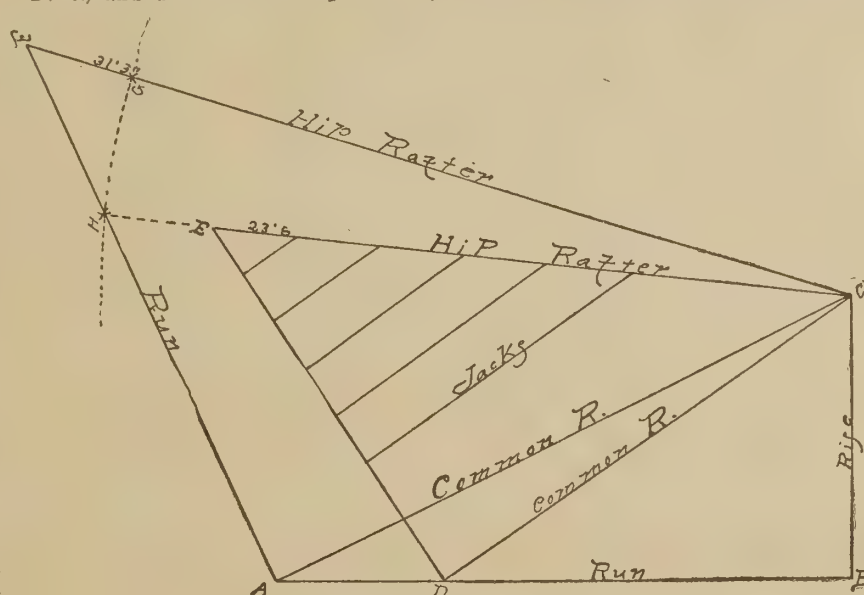
Editor CARPENTER:

I once more beg for another space in our valuable journal for a small portion of craft on roof drafting and framing, which I believe will be of great benefit to many brothers. Also allow me to say that I shall gladly and gratuitously give further information on the subject or on framing of trusses or arches and all other framing that would be necessary to become a good framer. Brothers desiring such information may communicate, stating number and locality of local union, enclosing postage for reply, with

JNO. H. ARMSTRONG,
118 N. Chicago st., Los Angeles, Cal.

ROOF DRAFTING AND FRAMING.

First take your span or run as per D. B. in Fig. 1. Then your size as per D. C., and draw line as per C. D.,

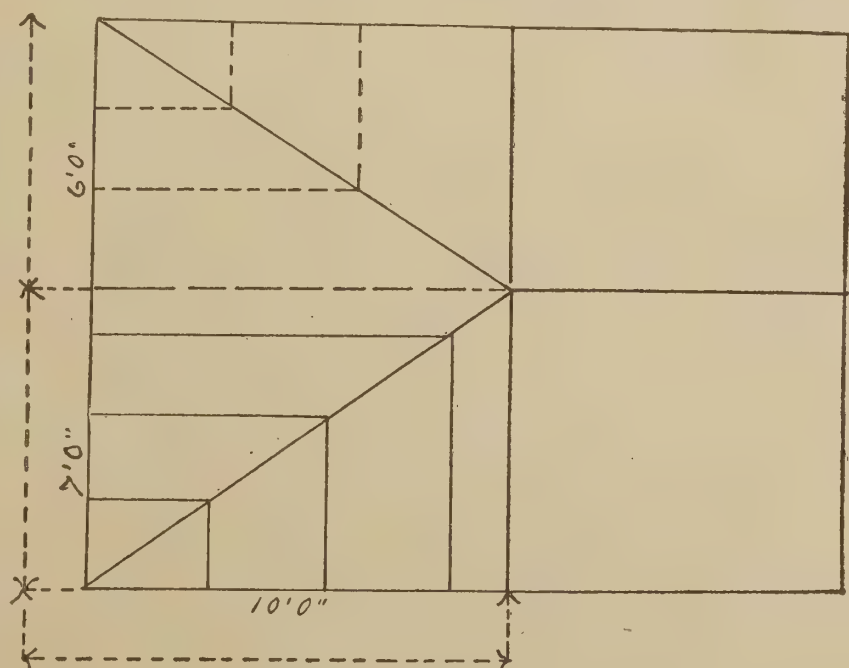


(Fig. 1.)

which will be your common rafter. Then square up your run as per D. C., and draw line as per E. C., which will be your hip-rafter. Then space off on

the supporting walls without planking. Says The Technical World, in a descriptive article on the subject:

"By this method the work of the



(Fig. 2.)

line E. D. for your jacks, parallel to E. D. for an ordinary hip roof.

In Fig. 2 is shown another method for the framing of hips, valleys, of two or more pitches. Here you will find three pitches with a run of 10 feet, 7 feet and 6 feet. This first run being your shortest span. Then add

to it the difference of it and your next greater run, as per A. D. in Fig. 1, making A. B. your second run. Then draw down your common as per A. C., then your run A. F. parallel to A. C. equal to A. B. Draw your hip line, F. C., and take the length of each of the hips, which in this draft is 31 feet 3 inches and 23 feet 6 inches, subtract the short one from the long one, then take half the remainder and measure it off on the long one as per F. G. From G. to C. will be the length of your hip which will intersect with the two pitches. All cuts can be obtained from this draft.

JNO. H. ARMSTRONG,
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Floor Beams Made of Concrete.

A new system of concrete flooring has recently been patented by M. Siegwart, an architect of Lucerne, Switzerland. It consists of hollow tubes or beams of mortar which are laid on

in a factory are protected against unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost or rain, during the time the mortar is setting, and it is thus comparatively easy to secure uniformity. The beams made at Lucerne have a uniform breadth of 9.84 inches, and are manufactured in five sizes, . . . according to the length of span and load. The size of the iron rods in the beams is between 1.96 and 3.9 inches, and usually six such rods are used in each beam. Two of these rods are laid parallel with the under face of the beam, and the other four are bent upward in the form of a knot at the ends in order to strengthen their supporting power. The proportion of cement to coarse sand used in manufacture is as 1 to 4. The beams, being made hollow, have the same strength as though they were solid, with a great reduction in weight. On account of being hollow, they are more easily heated. Their sides are corrugated so that the cement used in joining them can enter the spaces and form a solid mass.

"The manner of laying the beams together is exactly the same as in the case of wooden beams. They are made in different lengths, and, besides being used in floors, they can be employed in the construction of roofs, terraces, and staircase supports; also in walls where there is a side pressure, as in warehouses, coal bunkers, etc. It has been demonstrated that these beams can support a load four or five times as great as can the ordinary wooden beams.

"The process of manufacture is very simple as carried on at the Siegwart Beam Factory at Lucerne and in other European centers. The beams are made not singly, but in layers eight feet in breadth."

The advantages of this flooring are said to be its great supporting power, its safety from fire, and the greater ease and speed in building secured by its use. The beams insure freedom from excess of heat and cold, on account of their hollow form; the requisite thickness of floors is reduced; and finally they can be used as a heating floor by sending warm air through them.—The Literary Digest.

Short-Sighted Unionists.

We find some men with union cards in their pockets who would vote against an assessment of five cents if they thought the same would save some struggling local from destruction. They think every cent they give to the local, either in dues or assessments, is spent by the international officers riding in parlor cars or drinking champagne, but they never kick about what they "throw away" on whiskey, cards, dice and cigarettes, from which they get no benefit in their pay envelopes. They also like to tell the "ladies" what good union men they are.—Trades Union Advocate.

When blacking has become hard in the cake through long keeping, if a little water is poured over it and placed in a warm oven for ten minutes it will mix quite easily.

There is no right, legal or moral, for which organized labor does not stand. There is no wrong that it will uphold or defend.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Nov. 30, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1—	\$232.40	126—	\$20.20	251—	\$12.20
2—	103.30	127—	16.40	252—	24.60
3—	78.20	128—	39.00	253—	3.40
4—	275.40	130—	2.80	254—	18.50
5—	80.00	131—	187.90	255—	24.40
6—	274.00	132—	45.40	256—	12.20
7—	155.20	133—	21.50	257—	126.60
8—	87.90	134—	212.20	258—	24.55
9—	202.10	135—	26.80	259—	11.20
10—	111.10	136—	2.00	260—	41.80
11—	59.20	137—	23.00	261—	4.00
12—	30.80	138—	38.40	262—	58.00
13—	22.80	139—	51.20	263—	26.00
14—	114.70	140—	6.60	264—	12.40
15—	17.90	142—	149.40	265—	31.60
16—	21.60	143—	9.50	266—	37.60
17—	204.00	144—	11.20	269—	40.10
18—	30.60	145—	26.90	270—	11.20
19—	35.15	146—	42.40	272—	13.00
20—	335.60	147—	2.50	273—	37.00
21—	62.00	148—	34.60	274—	29.60
22—	31.80	149—	8.80	275—	13.40
23—	44.15	150—	11.00	277—	.80
24—	79.60	151—	59.00	278—	19.80
25—	58.50	152—	9.40	279—	10.00
26—	19.20	153—	11.40	280—	5.40
27—	2.20	154—	10.40	281—	.25
28—	63.80	155—	38.40	282—	25.40
29—	56.40	156—	15.60	283—	7.60
30—	2.00	157—	5.60	284—	2.80
31—	21.00	158—	4.00	285—	4.20
32—	13.20	159—	7.00	286—	15.65
33—	114.40	160—	2.60	287—	33.40
34—	35.40	161—	29.40	288—	41.80
35—	20.80	162—	17.60	289—	26.60
36—	28.20	163—	16.40	290—	13.60
37—	4.80	164—	19.40	291—	44.85
38—	23.80	165—	72.00	292—	22.60
39—	81.76	166—	25.20	293—	13.20
40—	20.00	167—	113.60	295—	16.25
41—	50.90	168—	23.20	296—	16.00
42—	17.00	169—	51.40	297—	32.00
43—	76.20	170—	10.40	298—	16.20
44—	2.60	171—	109.65	299—	57.80
45—	10.60	172—	17.80	300—	28.00
46—	82.20	173—	2.80	301—	30.60
47—	51.20	174—	28.05	302—	24.20
48—	45.20	175—	27.80	303—	32.40
49—	38.80	176—	18.00	304—	31.20
50—	58.60	177—	181.00	305—	12.40
51—	170.80	178—	4.40	306—	234.00
52—	11.00	179—	71.80	307—	11.40
53—	197.90	180—	.60	308—	31.00
54—	26.40	181—	5.40	309—	443.00
55—	14.80	182—	6.60	310—	14.60
56—	67.40	183—	12.20	312—	3.00
57—	160.80	184—	23.00	313—	6.40
58—	25.60	185—	25.80	314—	25.40
59—	24.20	186—	92.20	315—	4.20
60—	43.85	187—	17.00	316—	64.40
61—	16.20	188—	6.40	318—	30.20
62—	56.00	189—	19.10	319—	8.20
63—	7.20	190—	21.80	320—	14.20
64—	13.80	191—	22.04	321—	21.80
65—	12.60	192—	19.60	322—	52.50
66—	79.30	193—	23.80	323—	4.80
67—	205.60	194—	53.60	324—	12.21
68—	15.60	195—	50.85	325—	55.80
69—	66.05	196—	87.00	326—	3.40
70—	59.35	197—	10.90	327—	.25
71—	70.00	198—	67.90	329—	6.20
72—	44.40	199—	32.20	330—	14.20
73—	69.80	200—	4.00	331—	17.80
74—	182.40	201—	34.80	332—	73.40
75—	18.80	202—	45.40	333—	13.60
76—	20.80	203—	17.20	334—	18.80
77—	16.60	204—	8.80	335—	37.40
78—	19.60	205—	37.00	336—	11.40
79—	185.00	206—	33.30	337—	11.10
80—	16.60	207—	157.00	338—	3.20
81—	11.20	208—	6.40	339—	47.80
82—	62.80	209—	15.40	340—	55.10
83—	25.40	210—	15.80	341—	11.20
84—	18.80	211—	15.80	342—	29.40
85—	31.70	212—	63.60	343—	37.25
86—	10.80	213—	45.85	344—	3.80
87—	25.80	214—	9.20	345—	20.40
88—	40.40	215—	2.40	346—	9.20
89—	42.60	216—	10.40	347—	6.00
90—	126.80	217—	20.10	348—	12.60
91—	12.80	218—	14.70	349—	66.30
92—	15.20	219—	13.60	350—	29.60
93—	2.20	220—	34.20	351—	6.80
94—	103.60	221—	28.30	352—	14.60
95—	33.70	222—	23.60	353—	16.75
96—	72.20	223—	20.20	354—	3.40
97—	10.80	224—	41.20	355—	65.40
98—	3.80	225—	16.20	356—	13.60
99—	48.40	226—	24.10	357—	13.60
100—	51.40	227—	18.20	358—	5.60
101—	27.20	228—	11.40	359—	55.80
102—	65.80	229—	21.80	360—	16.20
103—	40.80	230—	23.60	362—	35.20
104—	1.00	231—	25.00	363—	21.90
105—	34.40	232—	41.20	364—	11.20
106—	2.20	233—	47.15	365—	9.20
107—	37.00	234—	50.80	366—	2.20
108—	49.40	235—	5.20	367—	24.20
109—	12.00	236—	13.60	368—	18.40
110—	9.30	237—	20.40	369—	21.60
111—	39.40	238—	102.00	371—	9.60
112—	8.60	239—	4.80	373—	8.40
113—	22.80	240—	23.40	374—	33.80
114—	62.20	241—	4.60	375—	113.80

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
377—	\$27.50	536—	\$20.00	708—	\$9.80	880—	\$16.00	1049—	\$8.40	1236—	\$10.80	1435—	\$3.00	1559—	\$9.60	1674—	\$8.00
378—	10.80	537—	9.80	709—	3.20	881—	11.00	1051—	69.40	1237—	5.00	1436—	15.80	1560—	11.40	1675—	4.50
379—	15.80	538—	9.40	710—	15.80	882—	22.80	1052—	5.80	1238—	1.80	1437—	5.00	1561—	6.00	1676—	6.80
380—	12.00	539—	18.80	711—	5.14	883—	62.00	1053—	1.25	1239—	4.80	1440—	10.80	1564—	4.00	1677—	3.60
381—	22.55	540—	6.50	712—	29.80	885—	9.60	1054—	2.40	1240—	4.00	1441—	4.60	1565—	10.00	1678—	7.00
382—	52.30	541—	37.20	713—	20.40	886—	6.80	1055—	37.80	1241—	4.60	1442—	5.80	1566—	5.00	1680—	16.80
383—	18.30	542—	10.80	715—	62.80	887—	18.20	1056—	6.00	1242—	19.80	1443—	22.20	1567—	8.40	1683—	.50
384—	21.60	543—	5.00	716—	44.20	888—	11.60	1057—	8.40	1243—	23.20	1444—	6.20	1569—	7.80	1684—	9.60
385—	9.60	544—	21.00	717—	25.20	889—	13.80	1058—	8.80	1244—	18.40	1445—	18.20	1570—	10.00	1685—	2.40
386—	43.60	545—	12.20	718—	11.40	890—	11.00	1059—	6.60	1245—	5.00	1446—	2.80	1572—	11.20	1686—	15.40
387—	44.00	547—	4.40	720—	17.00	891—	39.40	1060—	6.40	1246—	15.80	1447—	14.30	1573—	6.80	1687—	6.80
388—	33.10	548—	27.00	722—	10.38	892—	17.20	1061—	8.60	1248—	6.60	1448—	9.20	1574—	5.60	1690—	2.40
389—	21.00	549—	6.00	723—	29.40	893—	13.00	1062—	26.15	1249—	6.20	1449—	2.00	1576—	7.15	1691—	10.00
391—	38.00	550—	62.60	724—	54.80	894—	14.00	1063—	5.80	1250—	8.15	1450—	10.40	1577—	12.80	1694—	5.40
392—	28.30	551—	21.80	725—	14.50	895—	12.40	1065—	9.40	1252—	8.00	1452—	9.20	1578—	4.20	1695—	19.60
393—	23.80	553—	9.90	726—	38.85	897—	25.00	1067—	10.00	1253—	7.40	1453—	14.00	1579—	4.80	1697—	6.60
394—	32.40	554—	25.00	728—	7.80	898—	1.00	1069—	14.40	1254—	8.00	1455—	9.20	1580—	5.20	1698—	2.20
395—	17.20	555—	10.25	729—	4.40	899—	6.40	1070—	6.40	1255—	18.40	1456—	5.70	1581—	1.00	1699—	20.90
396—	11.20	556—	13.20	730—	60.10	900—	15.20	1071—	3.00	1256—	17.60	1457—	4.15	1582—	17.00	1700—	2.00
398—	15.80	557—	12.40	731—	7.00	901—	13.20	1072—	59.40	1257—	11.70	1458—	6.40	1584—	4.80	1701—	12.00
400—	3.90	558—	5.80	732—	3.20	903—	20.40	1074—	28.80	1258—	16.80	1459—	2.60	1585—	5.20	1703—	18.00
401—	17.60	559—	17.80	734—	14.40	904—	15.00	1075—	11.00	1259—	4.20	1460—	8.00	1589—	3.80	1705—	3.20
402—	22.40	560—	13.80	735—	7.60	905—	7.40	1076—	6.85	1260—	9.20	1462—	4.00	1590—	4.50	1706—	34.05
403—	12.60	561—	25.80	736—	17.20	907—	15.70	1077—	11.10	1261—	10.60	1464—	5.80	1591—	5.20	1707—	10.40
404—	15.15	562—	20.60	737—	3.20	908—	4.75	1078—	14.70	1262—	4.40	1465—	7.20	1592—	26.40	1709—	16.80
405—	6.80	563—	53.10	738—	3.60	910—	10.70	1079—	15.80	1263—	5.05	1466—	12.20	1593—	11.20	1710—	6.40
406—	4.20	564—	33.20	739—	5.40	911—	17.00	1080—	6.80	1264—	5.80	1469—	11.10	1594—	4.40	1711—	3.60
407—	23.00	565—	3.20	740—	22.35	912—	12.60	1081—	4.40	1265—	7.00	1470—	2.20	1595—	5.80	1712—	8.20

No.	Name	Union	Amount	No.	Name	Union	Amount
2555	Henry Bagley	713	50.00	2646	J. W. Basham	392	50.00
2556	John Mattox	935	200.00	2647	George Arth	402	50.00
2557	James Gleason	972	200.00	2648	Mrs. M. J. Thomas	469	50.00
2558	Mrs. R. M. Merchant	1000	50.00	2649	O. J. H. Reed	503	50.00
2559	Mrs. S. M. Shipley	29	50.00	2650	Mrs. A. Beyer	657	50.00
2560	Thos. Kostanek	54	200.00	2651	Milton Tyson	677	200.00
2561	Winslow Rhodes	115	50.00	2652	John Baltes	747	50.00
2562	E. E. Rankin	169	200.00	2653	Mrs. N. Oleson	756	50.00
2563	Mrs. E. C. Dressell	169	50.00	2654	Mrs. J. Breeden	1034	50.00
2564	Mrs. L. C. Christensen	184	50.00	2655	L. Schmelzle	1051	200.00
2565	Geo. W. Heyner	211	50.00	2656	Mrs. M. J. DeRoin	1082	50.00
2566	Mrs. R. Diehm	238	50.00	2657	Mrs. E. H. Gregg	1154	50.00
2567	Mrs. E. F. Dyer	260	50.00	2658	Geo. Miller	1291	200.00
2568	Robert B. Swan	385	50.00	2659	Peter Swenson	7	200.00
2569	John B. Hannums	587	200.00	2660	Thos. Hayden	8	200.00
2570	Geo. W. Vail	927	200.00	2661	W. H. Weathers	47	200.00
2571	Geo. W. Oberreider	1273	50.00	2662	Mrs. Katie Smith	138	50.00
2572	Mrs. C. Downey	1639	25.00	2663	Jos. Hempel	179	200.00
2573	Mrs. F. S. Beach	10	25.00	2664	Henry Becker	299	200.00
2574	A. K. Clark	88	50.00	2665	Henry Leberman	344	50.00
2575	Mrs. C. C. Berg	98	50.00	2666	Mrs. B. Rafferty	438	50.00
2576	Lewis Lewis	125	50.00	2667	F. Van Steenberg	444	50.00
2577	John W. Miller	173	50.00	2668	Mrs. C. E. Young	483	50.00
2578	Mrs. L. Thompson	211	50.00	2669	Henry Dankwertz	484	200.00
2579	G. N. Mitchell	224	200.00	2670	Mrs. M. Poirier	575	50.00
2580	Louis LePere	257	50.00	2671	A. L. Poley	602	100.00
2581	A. T. Lee	268	200.00	2672	Thos. Van Orman	603	50.00
2582	Mrs. A. Raguse	440	50.00	2673	Edward Lutters	640	200.00
2583	John Furch	497	200.00	2674	Jos. Stelzig	953	200.00
2584	Mrs. V. J. Wakeham	520	50.00	2675	L. G. Hegge	1058	200.00
2585	J. M. Watkins	717	50.00	2241	R. Layton (bal.)	578	129.10
2586	Frank Carter	920	50.00	2254	J. Stevenson (dis.)	1002	100.00
2587	Mrs. E. Young	986	50.00	2504	I. S. Barnes (bal.)	318	150.00
2588	Peter Swanson	1	200.00	Total			\$18,229.10
2589	Mrs. M. B. Weidemann	5	50.00				
2590	Mrs. L. Gerve	44	50.00				
2591	Mrs. R. O'Halloran	73	50.00				
2592	Philip Little	85	200.00				
2593	John Long (disability)	122	400.00				
2594	Joseph Ampleman (disability)	134	100.00				
2595	Adolph Nathnagel	148	200.00				
2596	Peter Lindbloom	166	200.00				
2597	Mrs. L. Golrick	181	50.00				
2598	Mrs. S. A. Snyderman	191	50.00				
2599	Peter F. Riker	265	200.00				
2600	Clarence L. Dawson	306	200.00				
2601	Cornelius Pikaart	325	200.00				
2602	Pierson E. VanHouten	325	200.00				
2603	Olof Carlson	360	100.00				
2604	Christian Bader	375	200.00				
2605	Elljah Jackson	557	200.00				
2606	Mrs. M. Hitchcock	819	50.00				
2607	Basil Galik	964	200.00				
2608	W. L. Breeding	1203	200.00				
2609	Harvey G. Bear	1364	200.00				
2610	Mrs. M. F. Elms	1	50.00				
2611	M. Lowe	4	200.00				
2612	Chas. Tolland	19	50.00				
2613	Chas. J. Johnson	77	200.00				
2614	H. A. Maitland	206	200.00				
2615	Gottfried Schwartz	303	200.00				
2616	Mrs. O. Heibig	375	50.00				
2617	Damase Brunette	408	50.00				
2618	Wm. T. Scott	453	200.00				
2619	Mrs. P. Beauparlant	801	50.00				
2620	John West	12	200.00				
2621	W. C. Ellsworth	25	50.00				
2622	Mrs. M. E. Goodine	33	50.00				
2623	F. T. Erickson	62	200.00				
2624	Jos. Schwable	205	200.00				
2625	Mrs. M. M. Seaman	207	50.00				
2626	Wm. Gower	273	200.00				
2627	S. P. Piper	288	200.00				
2628	Wm. H. Imler	288	200.00				
2629	F. Rheinisch	309	200.00				
2630	Frederick Uhlhorn	309	200.00				
2631	Henry Elbert	309	200.00				
2632	Geo. Eckstein	309	200.00				
2633	Mrs. J. Berentson	361	50.00				
2634	John A. Kelly	483	50.00				
2635	Mrs. R. R. Travis	649	50.00				
2636	John Rielly	714	200.00				
2637	Martin Jacobson	774	200.00				
2638	Mrs. S. E. House	887	50.00				
2639	Charles See	1670	50.00				
2640	Geo. Eckelmann	1748	200.00				
2641	C. Peterson	55	200.00				
2642	Clark Lowe	73	50.00				
2643	Mrs. E. Morin	96	50.00				
2644	Mrs. A. Chystrous	184	50.00				
2645	Moses Herron	377	200.00				

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 Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
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 Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
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 New Orleans, La.—W. H. Sims, 1420 Port street.
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 Northampton, Mass.—L. E. Pickett, 90 Market st.
 Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
 Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
 Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
 Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
 Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
 Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
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 Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
 Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
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 Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
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 Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
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 Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Marshall.
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 St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
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 Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
 Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, 15 Orchard st.
 Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
 Tampa, Fla.—
 Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
 Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
 Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
 Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
 Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
 Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, 1108 E st., N. W.
 Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
 West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
 Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
 Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
 Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashland ave.

Good of the Order.

Now, let us suppose every worker is entitled to carry a card, That we haven't a scab nor a shirker, Every weakness we carefully guard. When we meet to improve our conditions, And to hear the "Love Messages" read, Shall we boast of our great acquisitions? Shall we think all our troubles are dead?

There's an old evil law, time-forgotten, Which established these property rights, Keeps workmen's eyes so bloodshot, They can never get well between fights. And the men who uphold them so strongly, Go struggling through life like fools; Be careful and don't teach them wrongly In these "Union Industrial Schools."

'Twill endanger our progress to dictate, For we might these great powers abuse, With our merciless Master once prostrate We must pardon and vengeance refuse; This would give us a dangerous advantage In this war to the death (that's the game); This system exists by an outrage! By a lie that was forged in God's name.

When we come to "the good of the order," Don't jump up and "move to adjourn;" 'Tis the promised land's beautiful border, That is just where there's good things to learn; Lay aside all your petty bad feelings, Be brotherly just at these times, Discuss these industrial stealings, Selfish motives, their causes and crimes.

No bodies that ever assemble Have labors more noble than ours; In fear we will make tyrants tremble, By temperately using our powers. Don't dash them to pieces like bottles, Don't drive our fair ship on the rocks, Let go of your fellow-men's throattles, Vote for peace in the next ballot box.

The mission of organized labor Is for Justice and a happier home; They'll never be got by the sabre— We've tried it all under God's dome. Talk of love in "the good of the order," Treat the mind to a bountiful feast, Each member is a keeper and warder, Let God's image from greed be released. —C. A. STRICKLAND.

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.—Horace.

Consistency should be the first lesson learned by the trade unionist. Don't go about preaching labor organization with a scab hat on your head, sweatshop clothes on your back and a rat cigar between your teeth.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

Erhöhte Kopfsteuer oder Assessments.

Unter den Amendements zu unserer General-Constitution die gegenwärtig einer Urabstimmung zur Annahme oder Verwerfung vorliegen, ist abermals ein solches, welches die Einführung der monatlichen Kopfsteuer an die General-Offize, von 20 auf 25 Cents vorsieht. Ein dahingehendes Amendement wurde bekanntlich vor zwei Jahren auch von der Atlanta Convention vorgeschlagen, aber von der Urabstimmung verworfen. Es wird sich nun nach Ablauf weniger Wochen zeigen, ob dieses Amendement das Schicksal seines Vorläufers theilen, oder ob heute besseres Verständnis für die finanziellen Bedürfnisse unserer Organisation, und größere Opferwilligkeit unter unseren Mitgliedern vorhanden, und das Amendement zum Gesetze erhoben werden wird.

Zur Zeit wo unseren Mitgliedern diese Nummer des Journals zugehen wird, werden die Würfel in dieser Angelegenheit schon gefallen sein; es kann mithin nicht unsere Absicht sein die Stimmenabgabe unserer Mitglieder deutscher Zunge, zu Gunsten des Amendements oder dagegen, zu beeinflussen. Geringes aber können wir nicht früh genug darauf hinweisen, daß, sollte die Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer auch diesmal verworfen werden, wir durch diese Handlungsweise der Majorität unserer Mitgliedschaft, wie man zu sagen pflegt: nur aus dem Regen in die Traufe gekommen wären.

Die im Laufe des letzten Finanz-Jahres im Journal veröffentlichten Finanzberichte und die Berichte unserer General-Beamten an die Milwaukee-Convention, sollten es doch allen Mitgliedern klar gemacht haben, daß die General-Kasse den heute an sie gestellten Anforderungen, bei einer Kopfsteuer von 20 Cents monatlich, nicht mehr gewachsen ist. Die Frage der Kopfsteuer-Erhöhung muß eben heute so aufgestellt werden, daß wir entweder regelmäßig, monatlich einen erhöhten Beitrag zur General-Kasse leisten, oder uns auf ein oder mehrere Assessments gefaßt machen müssen, um unseren Verpflichtungen bei Ausständen, „Dockouts“, Sterbefällen und Unfällen, fernerhin nachkommen zu können. Zu einem von Beiden wird es unvermeidlich kommen müssen, und daß von diesen beiden, sogenannten Uebeln, die Erhebung von Assessments das größere ist, hat uns die Erfahrung gelehrt. Warten wir es nun ab, ob unsere Mitgliedschaft das größere oder das kleinere Uebel wählen wird. Was auch immer das Resultat der Urabstimmung bezüglich erwähnten Amendements sein wird, wer nur ein wenig Umschau hält in anderen Gewerksvereinen, Unterstützungs- und Versicherungs-Gesellschaften; wer deren Beiträge und Benefits mit den unsrigen vergleicht, muß unbedingt zu dem Schluß kommen, daß unsere Beiträge zu niedrig oder unsere Benefits zu hoch gegriffen sind.

Wenn wir mit unseren finanziellen Mitteln bisher auskommen konnten, so lag dies daran, daß unsere Organisation und unsere Mitglieder verhältnismäßig noch jung waren. Beide werden aber immer älter an Jahren, die Sterblichkeit unter uns wird immer größer, und damit die Forderungen für Sterbe-Benefit immer zahlreicher, und es müssen unter allen Umständen Maßregeln getroffen werden, die zu einer Vergrößerung der Einnahmen der General-Offize führen, damit diese mit den vermehrten Ausgaben Schritt halten können.

Ein anderer Umstand der bei der Erörterung der Kopfsteuerfrage schwer in's

Gewicht fällt, ist der Versuch des organisierten Unternehmertums den sogenannten „offenen Shop“ einzuführen, und womöglich unsere Organisation zu vernichten, wodurch wir schon verschiedentlich in „Dockouts“ und Ausstände verwickelt wurden, die der General-Kasse außergewöhnlich große Opfer auferlegten. Wenn wir die Vergewaltigungen des organisierten Unternehmertums nicht über uns ergehen lassen wollen, so ist es die höchste Zeit daß wir die Munition beschaffen, die nötig ist um die uns noch bevorstehenden Kämpfe siegreich ausfechten zu können. Darum also, wann nicht höhere Kopfsteuer, dann Assessments!

Arbitrations-Regeln

—der—

Structural Building Trades Alliance von America.

Im Interesse unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder veröffentlichen wir nachstehend den, vom Board of Governors der Structural Building Trades Alliance, in dessen vom 10ten bis 13ten Oktober abgehaltenen Sitzung angenommenen Arbitrationsplan in deutscher Uebersetzung. Ein vollständiger Bericht über die Verhandlungen erwähneter Sitzung erscheint im englischen Theile dieser Ausgabe.

Arbitrationsplan.

In jeder Lokalität, in welcher die Structural Building Trades Alliance Controlle über verschiedene Baugewerke ausübt, sollen die mit der Alliance affiliirten Gewerke mit ihren Arbeitgebern einen Vertrag eingehen, welcher sich auf einen gewissen spezifizirten Zeitraum erstrecken soll.

1. Sollten zwischen den Vertragsparteien, bezüglich der Vertragsbestimmungen, zu irgend einer Zeit Streitigkeiten entstehen, so soll die Streitfrage einem gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board unterbreitet werden, welches in nachfolgender Weise gebildet und aufrecht erhalten werden soll:

2. Jedes, unter der Jurisdiktion der Alliance stehende Gewerk und jede Association von Arbeitgebern jedes dieser Gewerke, sollen jährlich ein Mitglied zu dem Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board ernennen.

3. Die so Ernannten sollen das Gemeinschaftliche Arbitrations-Board bilden, dem alle vorkommenden Streitfragen und Beschwerden, die von gewöhnlichen Vertretern der betreffenden Gewerke nicht geschlichtet werden können, unterbreitet werden sollen.

4. Wenn ein Versuch dieser Vertreter, diese Streitfrage zu schlichten gescheitert ist, so sollen die betreffenden Vertragsparteien sofort den Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board hiervon in Kenntniß setzen, welcher hierauf sofort zusammentreten, eine Untersuchung des Falles einleiten, und eine Entscheidung treffen soll.

5. Während eine solche Streitfrage dem Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board zur Entscheidung vorliegt, soll keine Einstellung der Arbeit stattfinden; vorausgesetzt, daß dieses Komite nicht später als achtundvierzig Stunden, nach Entscheidung der Streitigkeiten, zur Sitzung zusammentritt.

6. Es wird hiermit ausdrücklich erklärt, daß mit der Schaffung eines Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board, letzterer ermächtigt ist, auf das Eingehen eines Vertrages zwischen den Arbeitgebern der interessirten Gewerke und den Arbeitgeber-Vereinigungen, zu bestehen, und daß nachdem ein Vertrag eingegangen wurde, dessen Bestimmungen eingehalten

werden müssen. Und im Falle der Verletzung eines Gewerkes, oder Gewerke, einen Vertrag zu Stande zu bringen gescheitert ist, soll es ausdrücklich verstanden sein, daß es innerhalb der Machtbefugnisse des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Boards liegt, einen Vertrag auszuarbeiten, wie es nach bestem Ermessen des Board den Bedürfnissen der beteiligten Gewerke entspricht; und dieser Vertrag soll als die gesetzliche Grundlage des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board erklärt, und von den interessirten Parteien anerkannt und ebenso gewissenhaft befolgt werden, als wenn obiger von letzteren selbst ausgearbeitet und angenommen worden wäre.

7. Sollte zu irgend einer Zeit bei der Abstimmung und Entscheidung des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Boards, über eine Streitfrage, Stimmengleichheit herrschen, oder dessen Versuche eine Streitigkeit zu schlichten erfolglos sein, so soll das Board einen Schiedsrichter ernennen, unter Bedingungen die es selbst bestimmen mag, und die Entscheidung dieses Schiedsrichters soll dann endgültig und rechtskräftig sein.

8. Wenn sich eine, an einer Streitfrage beteiligte Partei weigert, die Entscheidung des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board anzuerkennen oder dieselbe nicht befolgt, so soll dieselbe in eine Strafe verfallen, die das Board bestimmen mag.

9. Sollte sich eine Lokal-Union weigern eine Entscheidung des Board anzuerkennen oder zu befolgen, oder die ihr auferlegte Strafe zu tragen, so soll die Internationale Union des betreffenden Gewerkes, diese hartnäckige Lokal-Union suspendiren oder einem anderweitigen Disziplinar Verfahren unterziehen.

10. Sollte sich ein Arbeitgeber weigern eine Entscheidung des Board anzuerkennen oder zu befolgen, oder die ihm auferlegte Strafe zu tragen, so soll das betreffende Gewerk das Recht haben solche Maßregeln zu ergreifen, als es bestimmen mag.

Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder in New York.

In New York, wo bekanntlich ein Theil unserer Mitglieder und andere Baugewerksarbeiter seit dem 8. August ausgesperrt sind, erheben einige unserer Lokal-Unions von den beschäftigten Mitgliedern eine wöchentliche Tage, deren Ertrag der Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder gewidmet ist. Unter arbeitslosen Mitgliedern sind hier nicht die ausgesperrten, sondern solche Mitglieder zu verstehen, die vor oder während der Aussperrung ihrer Beschäftigung verlustig gingen, die also auf Dockout-Unterstützung keinen Anspruch machen können, denen es aber begreiflicherweise unter obwaltenden Umständen schwer hält Arbeit zu erlangen. Mit deren Unterstützung liefern die hier in Rede stehenden Lokal-Unions den Beweis daß, obgleich die in Arbeit stehenden Mitglieder seitens des District-Councils um \$1.00 die Woche besteuert werden, dieselben nun während einem Zeitraum von mehr denn drei Monaten, auch zur Leistung eines wöchentlichen Beitrages von 50 Cents im Interesse der Arbeitslosen herangezogen werden konnten.

In der Betrachtung dieses Falles wirft sich uns unwillkürlich die Frage auf: Warum können arbeitslose Mitglieder nicht auch in Friedenszeiten unterstützt werden, wo deren Zahl doch eine viel geringere ist und eine bedeutend niedrigere Besteuerung der Beschäftigten genügen würde? Auf diese Frage könnte man uns er-

widern, daß es sich im New Yorker Dockout um eine Sache handle bei der die Interessen sämtlicher Mitglieder auf dem Spiele stehen und die beschäftigten Mitglieder, dem einfachen Gebote der Selbsterhaltung folgend, eine derartige Besteuerung über sich ergehen ließen. Gegen diese Logik haben wir nichts einzuwenden, denn man kann von Arbeitern nicht verlangen, daß sie Wochen oder Monate lang im Interesse der Gesamtheit feiern, ohne ihnen wenigstens die nothwendigsten Mittel zur Fristung ihres Lebensunterhaltes zu liefern. Diejenigen, die vielleicht in der Lage wären eine so ausge dehnte Verdienstlosigkeit auszuhalten, würden, wie uns die Erfahrung gelehrt hat, die Ersten sein die sich als Streikbrecher anbieten würden, wenn ihnen keine Unterstützung zuflöße.

Aber, müssen wir weiter fragen, haben die Beschäftigten nicht auch unter normalen Verhältnissen und fortwährend die Konkurrenz der Arbeitslosen zu befürchten? Und liegt es nicht im Interesse der Beschäftigten auch unter normalen Umständen dieser Konkurrenzgefahr entgegen zu wirken?

Wir wollen hier von einer eingehenden Besprechung der Frage Abstand nehmen, denn wir sind uns wohl bewußt, daß die Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder, oder ein Arbeitslosen-Benefit, nur in einer Organisation möglich ist, deren Mitglieder von einem außergewöhnlichen Geiste der Brüderlichkeit und Opferwilligkeit beseelt sind, zu dem sich unsere Brüderchaft noch nicht herauschwingen konnte. Da es aber in diesem Lande besonders die fortschrittlich gesinnten Arbeiter sind, die die Einführung der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung bekämpfen, wollen wir eines Ereignisses, welches sich kürzlich in deutschen Parteifreien abgespielt hat, Erwähnung thun, aus welchem ersichtlich ist daß man in der deutschen social-demokratischen Partei sowohl wie in den deutschen Gewerkschaften, die ersterer bekanntlich sehr nahe stehen, anderen Ansichten huldigt.

Auf dem Internationalen Sozialisten-Congreß in Amsterdam referirte Abgeordneter Mollenbuhr über „Social-Politik und Arbeitsversicherung“, welches Referat kürzlich zu einer Polemik in der deutschen Parteipresse führte. Mollenbuhr befürwortete nemlich die Einführung der Arbeitslosenversicherung, (Unterstützung der Arbeitslosen) von Staatswegen; also, so weit dies Deutschland betrifft, die Anreicherung dieser Institution an die schon bestehenden staatlichen Kranken- und Invaliden-Versicherungen, zu denen der Staat, Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber, zur Beitragsleistung heranzieht. Während nun das „Hamburger Echo“ den Standpunkt Mollenbuhrs vertritt, warnt die „Leipziger Volkszeitung“ gegen eine Arbeitslosenversicherung unter staatlicher Controlle, weil diese, wie das Blatt ausführt, der Gewerkschaftsbewegung das Wasser abgraben und sie überflüssig machen könnte.

Die Diskussion über diese Frage und die Gründe für und wider, sind sehr interessant, doch würde uns eine Wiedergabe derselben zu weit führen. Es genügt uns zu konstatiren, daß man auf beiden Seiten den Werth und die Nothwendigkeit einer Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung vollständig anerkennt, wie nachfolgendes Citat aus Nr. 203 des „Hamburger Echo“ zeigt:

„Ist es möglich dem Arbeitslosen irgend eine Hilfe zukommen zu lassen, dann ist es ein Gewinn, sowohl vom rein menschlichen als auch vom politischen Standpunkte. Wir haben nicht erst nöthig nachzuweisen, daß Subsistenzlosigkeit,

keit den Arbeiter körperlich und moralisch vernichtet. Aber auch vom Standpunkte des Klassenkampfes muß man wünschen, daß dem Arbeitslosen Hilfe gebracht wird. Mancher Streikbrecher wäre von dem verräterischen und selbstmörderischen Treiben zurückgehalten worden, wenn er nicht durch die Noth soweit heruntergebracht gewesen wäre, daß er jeden moralischen Halt verloren hätte. Die Noth unter der Arbeitslosigkeit, ist der schlimmste Feind der Arbeiter. Das haben auch die Gewerkschaften erkannt und sind diese immer mehr bemüht, der Noth entgegenzuarbeiten."

Soweit das deutsche Parteiblatt. Auch in diesem Lande hat die Idee der Unterstützung Arbeitsloser Boden gefaßt und sind Erfolge in dieser Richtung aufzuweisen. Die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, die deutsche Typographia, die Internationale Cigarrenmacher-Union haben das Arbeitslosen-Benefit längst eingeführt und verdanken dieser Institution zum großen Theile ihren inneren Halt und ihre Kampffähigkeit. Was letztere Organisation betrifft, so machte sich unter deren fortschrittlich gesinnten Mitgliedern Ende der achtziger und Anfangs der neunziger Jahre eine große Opposition gegen dieses Benefit geltend. Diese Opposition ist in dessen längst verstummt, weil sich letzteres unter den Cigarrenmacher bewährt hat. Es läge im Interesse unserer Bruderschaft und im Interesse der Mitglieder, wenn auch sie der Frage der Unterstützung Arbeitsloser etwas näher treten wollten

Sehr wichtig.

Es ist eine unerfreuliche Thatsache, daß besonders unter unseren deutschredenden Lokal-Unions und Mitgliedern über die Bedingungen die bei Forderungen für Sterbe- oder Unfall-Benefit erfüllt sein müssen, oder zu erfüllen sind, große Unklarheit herrscht und dadurch häufig Verzögerungen in der Auszahlungen der Benefits entstehen und sogar Abweisung der Forderungen erfolgt. Wir wollen daher versuchen über diese Bedingungen etwas mehr Licht zu verbreiten.

Vor allem müssen wir darauf aufmerksam machen, daß die scheinbar, unter unseren Mitgliedern deutscher Zunge, allgemein geltende Ansicht, daß ihre Benefitberechtigungen nicht angezweifelt werden könne, so lange sie zu keiner Zeit mehr denn drei Monate mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstande waren, eine irrige ist.

Die Mitgliedskarte, die einen Zeitraum von zwei Jahren deckt, mag wohl nachweisen, daß zum Beispiel die Beiträge für den Monat Januar, im darauf folgenden Monat März und die Beiträge aller folgenden Monate, während dem dritten, diesen folgenden Monate entrichtet wurden. Was aber die Karte, wenn die Zahlungen so wie hier angeführt, gemacht wurden, nicht nachweist, ist, daß Sect. 89 (a) unserer General-Constitution, auf den Inhaber nie zur Anwendung kam, oder wenn dies der Fall, daß diese Section befolgt wurde. Diese Section, die wir zu besserem Verständnis unserer Erläuterungen hier anführen wollen, lautet folgendermaßen:

Sect. 89 (a). Wenn ein Mitglied eine Summe schuldet, welche dem Betrage von drei Monats-Beiträgen gleichkommt, ist es nicht mehr guttühend und von allen Benefits in der Zwischenzeit suspendirt, und kommt nicht eher wieder in's Benefit, als drei Monate nach der Bezahlung aller Rückstände.

Obige Section sagt klar und deutlich, daß ein Mitglied, welches mehr denn drei Monatsbeiträge schuldet, alle seine Rückstände begleichen, und nachdem dies ge-

schehen, drei weitere Monate lang keinen Anspruch auf Benefit erheben kann.

Wie sollen nun aber die General-Beamten feststellen können ob Sect. 89 (a) jemals auf den Inhaber einer Karte anwendbar war, oder wo dies der Fall, ob sämtliche Rückstände beglichen wurden, wenn die zweijährige Mitgliedskarte keine einzige Zahlung up-to-date, das heißt keine einzige Vorauszahlung nachweist? Wenn sie nicht nachweist daß während dem Zeitraume, auf den sich die Karte erstreckt, ein einziger Beitrag, während dem Laufe des Monats für welchen der Beitrag bestimmt ist, entrichtet wurde?

Dies ist unter diesen Umständen den General-Beamten einfach unmöglich. Sie müssen aber, ehe sie eine Forderung für Benefit anerkennen, die Versicherung haben, daß das Mitglied in dessen Interesse eine Lokal-Union eine Forderung einreicht, allen seinen Verpflichtungen gegenüber unserer Bruderschaft nachgekommen ist. Sie müssen schon deshalb bezüglich der in Sect. 89 (a) enthaltenen Bestimmungen strikt verfahren, weil es häufig vorkommt, daß ungeleglicher Weise gewöhnlich um einem Mitgliede zu einer Arbeitskarte zu verhelfen, Theilzahlungen seitens eines rückständigen Mitgliedes entgegen genommen werden. Daß ferner ein Mitglied auch späterhin nur Theilzahlungen macht, dem Bestimmungen der Sect. 89 (a) nicht voll und ganz nachkommt, und somit fortwährend außer Benefit bleibt.

Die Lokal-Unions sollten es sich zur Aufgabe machen ihren Mitgliedern begreiflich zu machen, daß unsere Beiträge, für jeden Monat im Voraus, oder doch vor Ablauf desselben zahlbar sind. Wenn eine Mitgliedskarte keinen Rückstand und nur eine einzige Voraus- (up-to-date) Zahlung nachweist, so werden bei Forderungen für Benefit keine Verzögerungen entstehen, vorausgesetzt natürlich daß die Forderung anderweitig berechtigt ist.

Weist aber eine Mitgliedskarte eine solche Vorauszahlung nicht auf, so muß der Finanz-Sekretär bei der Einreichung einer Forderung, die verjährte Mitglieds-Karte oder Karten einsehen und wenn er um eine Voll-Beitragszahlung des betreffenden Mitgliedes nachweisen, bis zur Zeit dessen Aufnahme zurückgreifen muß.

Sollte die verjährte Mitglieds-Karte oder Karten nicht zur Hand sein, wie es zuweilen vorkommt, so muß der Finanz-Sekretär eine genaue Abschrift des Zahlungskonto's des betreffenden Mitgliedes aus dem Ledger, mit der Forderung, der General-Offize zu senden.

Dies sind jedoch Scheerereien die dem Finanz-Sekretär erspart bleiben sollten und erspart werden können, durch eine nur einmalige Beitrags-Vorausbezahlung während des Zeitraumes auf den sich die Mitgliedskarte erstreckt.

Die Situation in New York.

Der „Lockout“ in New York, der am 8ten August von den Vereinigten Bau-Unternehmern über die Baugewerksarbeiter verhängt wurde, ist noch im vollen Gange und das Ende desselben nicht abzusehen. Die Unternehmer weigern sich beharrlich auf Unterhandlungen mit den Arbeitern einzugehen und haben aus Nicht-Union-leuten und anderen ähnlichen Elementen, sogenannte „unabhängige Unions“ gegründet bei denen die Unterzeichnung des von den Arbeitgebern verfaßten Ver-

trages eine Vorbedingung zur Aufnahme ist.

Da sich aber die ausgeschlossenen Unions ebenso beharrlich weigern diesen, den Bauunternehmern günstigen, aber den Interessen der Arbeiter zuwiderlaufenden Vertrag noch fernerhin anzuerkennen, so steht zu erwarten, daß dieser Kampf noch während des ganzen Winters andauern und vielleicht erst nächstes Frühjahr seinen Abschluß finden wird.

Daß es bei einem Kampfe von solcher Ausdehnung auch Fahrenflüchtige gibt, ist wohl zu bedauern aber erklärlich, trotzdem ist deren Zahl bis jetzt nicht genügend gewesen um die Bauunternehmer in die Lage zu setzen ihren Contracten nachzukommen und an vielen Bauten ist daher die Arbeit vollständig lahm gelegt.

Doch auch auf Seiten der Bosse ist Bresche gemacht worden. Ferdinand Schättler, der bisherige Sekretär der Cabinetmaker-Bossen Association und eine der bedeutendsten Firmen dieses Faches, hat sich von der Association und von der Bau-Unternehmer-Vereinigung losgesagt, mit dem New Yorker District-Council Frieden geschlossen und dessen Arbeiter, 70 an der Zahl haben die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen.

Theodor Starrett, ein Bau-Unternehmer und Mitglied der Bossen-Vereinigung hat kürzlich in einem in dem „Real Estate Record and Building Guide“ veröffentlichten Artikel die Arbeitgeber als den schuldigen Theil in den Bauwirren New Yorks hingestellt und ihre Taktik als eine verwerfliche bezeichnet. In diesem Artikel in dem er die Situation eingehend bespricht, sagt Starrett;

„Es kann wirklich nur den Handwerkern zum Guten angerechnet werden, daß sie sich weigern, einen Vertrag zu unterzeichnen, der ihre individuelle Freiheit einschränkt. Die Wirren haben jetzt nichts mehr mit den Delegaten zu thun, mit denen die Arbeitgeber immer so fein ausgekommen sind. Nur das individuelle Mitglied kann jetzt eine Aenderung in die Sachlage bringen. Sie sind freie Männer und das involvirte Princip ist solcher Natur, daß sie, wenn sie auch nur einen Funken von Selbstachtung haben, nicht nachgeben können.“

Auch unter den Plasterern haben einige bedeutende Arbeitgeber ihrer Vereinigung den Rücken gekehrt; andere Arbeitgeber stehen in Folge des Ausstandes am Rande des Bankrotts und werden über kurz oder lang dem Beispiele Schättlers folgen oder ihr Geschäft aufgeben müssen.

Die Cabinetmaker-Bossen Association hat natürlich Alles aufgeboten den Friedensschluß Schättlers rückgängig zu machen und denselben zu Raisson zu bringen. So hat ihm das Executiv-Comite der Association einen Befehl zugestellt, welcher ihn anweist, unsere von ihm beschäftigten Mitglieder zu entlassen und nicht wieder einzustellen, widrigenfalls er, Schättler, einer Disziplinar-Strafe verfallen werde. Auf Grund dieses Befehles hat der New Yorker District-Council eine Klage wegen Verschwörung, gegen die Bossen-Association im Yorkville Polizeigerichte eingeleitet, die am 14ten Dezember zur Verhandlung kommen soll.

Von denn etwa 3000 Mitgliedern unserer Bruderschaft, die am 8ten August ausgeschlossen wurden, haben eine Anzahl bei unabhängigen Arbeitgebern Beschäftigung gefunden; andere haben die Stadt verlassen, so daß jetzt noch etwa 1500 Mitglieder ausgesperrt sind. Allem Anscheine nach ist es die Absicht des Arbeitgeber-Verbandes unserer Bruderschaft in New York den Garaus zu machen und es liegt jetzt an den Lokal-Unions außerhalb New Yorks Alles aufzubieten, um diesen

teuflischen Plan der Bosse zu nichte zu machen. Dies können sie vollbringen, indem sie die nun beinahe vier Monate lang so heroisch kämpfenden Mitglieder in New York in liberaler Weise mit Geldbeiträgen unterstützen. Der von dem New Yorker District-Council an die Lokal-Unions ergangene Hülferuf hat die Genehmigung und Billigung des General-Executiv-Comites erhalten und sollte von keiner Lokal-Union unbeachtet gelassen werden.

Die New Yorker Mitglieder selbst, soweit sie in Arbeit stehen, haben durch „Lockout“-Assessments bis Ende November die Summe von \$76,000.00 zur Unterstützung der Ausgesperrten aufgebracht und werden sich auch weiterhin einer Besteuerung unterziehen. Da aber der Winter nun hereingebrochen und die den Ausgesperrten verabsolgte übliche Unterstützungssumme absolut erhöht werden muß, ist es an der Zeit daß die Lokal-Unions des ganzen Landes unseren kämpfenden Brüdern in New York zu Hilfe eilen.

Ihr Kampf ist ein Kampf im Interesse unserer ganzen Bruderschaft und ihre Niederlage würde eine Niederlage unserer Gesamt-Organisation bedeuten. Möge daher ein jedes Mitglied ohne Verzug sein Schärfein zur siegreichen Beendigung dieses Kampfes beitragen.—Zugung nach New York ist fern zu halten!

Die organisirten Bauarbeiter Nord-Böhmens hielten am 9ten und 10ten Oktober ihre vierte Jahreskonferenz ab, die zahlreicher als die früheren besucht war und 36 Teilnehmer zählte. Wie das Agitations-Comite berichtete, hat sich die Zahl der Lokal-Vereine im Laufe des letzten Jahres verdreifacht, deren Zahl stieg von 342 im September 1903 auf 856 am 1ten September 1904. Im Gebiete der nordböhmischen Gruppe werden ungefähr 3250 Maurer und Zimmerer beschäftigt, so daß also nur der vierte Theil der für die Organisation zunächst in Betracht kommenden Bauarbeiter dem Verbands angehören.

Die Berliner Tischlermeister die schon seit einiger Zeit mit dem Plane umgehen, durch eine allgemeine Aussperrung ihrer Arbeiter, deren Organisation einen empfindlichen Hieb zu versetzen, haben im Laufe des Monats Oktober begonnen eine theilweise Aussperrung der Tischler vorzunehmen, die wie ein Beschluß der Fabrikanten besagt, langsam aber stetig zunehmen sollte, um dadurch die Kasse der Holzarbeiter-Verbandes, dem ihre Arbeiter angehören, zu schröpfen, und die Organisation zu schwächen. Um diese Taktik zu durchkreuzen, haben die Tischler der größten Fabriken die Arbeit eingestellt.

Den organisirten Zimmerleuten Deutschlands ist es trotz dem heftigen Widerstande der Arbeitgeber gelungen in 176 Bezirken Verträge zur Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse abzuschließen. Unter diesen Bezirken befinden sich Berlin mit Umgebung, Leipzig, Dönnitz, Pinneberg, Pirna, Potsdam und Tharandt. Von diesen Verträgen wurden 4 im Jahre 1900, 3 im Jahre 1901, 9 im Jahre 1902 und 38 im Jahre 1903 eingegangen und wieder erneuert. Die meisten Verträge enthalten genaue Bestimmungen über die Dauer der täglichen Arbeitszeit, über Stundenlohn, Lohnaufschläge für besondere Arbeiten, über den Tag der Lohnzahlung, Dauer des Vertrags und Kündigungsfrist. Unter den in den Verträgen stipulirten Lohnraten ist diejenige für Berlin, die höchste. Die meisten eingegangenen Verträge laufen in den Jahren 1905 oder 1906 ab; auch bleiben einzelne Verträge bis 1908 in Kraft.

L'Y UNION FRATERNELLE DES CHARPENTIER ET SES MEM- BRES DE NATIONALITEES ETRANGERS.

D'après les communications de plusieurs délégués à la convention de Milwaukee, il paraît que certain délégués de langue anglaise ont trouvé bon de protester contre les articles et rapports publiés en allemand et en français dans notre organ de métier.

C'est, je crois la première fois que dans une conventions du métier cette tentative à la "knownothingisme" c'est fait remarquer, et c'est avec plaisir que nous apprenons que la tentative a avorté complètement. Pourtant, la chose pourrait se renouveler et il est urgent de se prémunir d'arguments pour pouvoir y obvier! Puisque c'est devenu nécessaire, non seulement d'accepter ces étrangers (devenu citoyens ou non) dans nos rangs, que voir même nous leurs envoyons des organisateurs à la seul fin de les amener sous notre contrôle, il est fort naturel que nous les mettions en état de comprendre, et aussi de se faire comprendre à nous. L'Union fraternelle n'est pas une organisation nationale, ni de race, mais bien une corporation de métier. Du moment que ce fait est accepté nous devons faire notre possible, pour fortifier notre position, c'est à dire notre but doit être de contrôler tous les ouvriers de notre état, sans nous occuper ni de leur langue ni de leur nationalité.

Il fut un temps, pas encore très éloigné de notre époque, où les protestations les plus énergiques émanait précisément des mêmes gens qui aujourd'hui nous répètent à tout moment; "talk United States." Les étrangers furent rendu responsable de la baisse des salaires et du manque de réussite dans les entreprises d'organisations ouvrières. On les accusaient de travailler à bas prix, de prolonger les heures du travail et d'accepter toutes les conditions plus ou moins défavorable, octroyé par le patronat. Ce furent en premier les ouvriers de langue allemande qui ne se voyant pas acceptés dans les organisations existantes alors, ou avec beaucoup d'entraînement, formèrent des syndicats parmi les ouvrières de même langue et même métier. Plus tard les mêmes Allemands organisèrent les Scandinaviens plusieurs union de Français, et dans certains métiers même des Américains, tel que les ouvriers mouluriens et tappissiers, aussi que bon nombre d'autres.

S'il est d'une grande utilité pour les ouvriers que les capitalistes en générale, et les patrons en particulier, vivent en concurrence et s'entendent le moins que possible, il est au contraire très urgent pour la class ouvrière de bien s'entendre, c'est à dire d'accepter et d'appliquer à leur organisation la forme la plus apte à agglomérer ou fédérer le plus grand nombre possible d'ouvriers.

Aussi voyons nous de certains métiers s'organiser sous une forme internationale, en étendant leur action au delà des frontières de notre continent, tel que les débardeurs, les matelots, les verriers, etc. D'autres, comme que les travailleurs des mines, suivent cet exemple et le temps n'est

pas loin où l'Union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers devrât à son tour s'unir avec les camarades du métier d'outremer, en accordant leur admission dans notre union, aussi tôt arrivé aux Etats Unis ou au Canada, en reconnaissant leur carte de membre d'une bonne fide organisation de leur pays d'origine. Le fanatisme du "know nothing" est la cause de la perdition de bon nombre d'ouvriers qui ne sont devenu "scabs," que par le manque de fraternité que nos amis anglo-Américains ont démontrés à ces pauvres frères qui débarquant à nos côtes sans moyens d'existence sans apais et sans connaissance de notre pays, furent la proie facile de l'exploiteur en lutte avec l'organisation de ses ouvriers.

Comme nous voyons par ceci, que tout les ouvriers de n'importe quelle langue ou nationalité doivent être serrés dans nos rangs, nous leur devons également toute facilité pour leur faire bien comprendre nos principes, et pour les mettre bien au courant avec les faits et cause qui les y ont amenés. Non seulement l'esprit de justice nous commande cela, mais il est de l'intérêt essentiel de l'organisation en général de suivre ce cours. D'agir d'une manière contraire serait faire le jeu du patronat, qui a toujours profité du désaccord de la class ouvrière. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

LE MOUVEMENT SYNDICAL EN FRANCE.

Le Congres de Bourges.

Comme je vous l'avait annoncé, en vous faisant parvenir la liste des questions portées à son ordre du jour, le quatorzième congrès de la confédération générale du travail s'est tenu à Bourges du 12 au 17 septembre. Il comptera parmi les plus importants de ceux tenus jusqu'ici par cette organisation, tant par le nombre des syndicats représentés que par l'ampleur qu'a revêtue la discussion des quelques questions qui purent venir en délibération. 400 délégués, représentant plus de 1,200 syndicats, avaient répondu à l'appel du comité confédéral.

Pour la première fois il était indispensable qu'un syndicat fut régulièrement confédéré pour pouvoir être représenté au congrès et cette qualité ne peut être acquise que par la double adhésion du syndicat à la Bourse du travail de sa localité et à sa Fédération d'industrie ou de métier. Cette double obligation compliqua à tel point l'oeuvre de la commission de vérification des mandats, qu'elle ne put donner communication au résultat de ses travaux que le mardi soir. La discussion de son rapport fut dès plus laborieuse, au point que le Congrès ne put être considéré comme normalement constitué, par la validation des mandats, que le mercredi après midi. Son installation avait donc demandé deux jours et demi sur les six consacrés au congrès. Il y eut là une perte de temps regrettable à tout les points de vue, et il y aura lieu, pour l'avenir, de prendre des mesures empêchant un pareil gaspillage des moments dont peuvent disposer les congressistes.

Deux tendances, nettement marquées, se font jour dans les milieux ouvriers français. L'une assigne au mouvement syndical une fin exclusivement révolutionnaire, avec, pour but, la transformation de la société, et, comme moyen d'action, une grève générale victorieuse réalisée en dehors de toutes préoccupations, de toutes attaches politiques, et c'est celle dont se réclament ceux qui sont à la tête de la confédération générale du travail. L'autre, que l'on a qualifiée improprement ou incomplètement de "réformiste," par opposition à la première sans borner son horizon, sans renoncer à l'espoir de voir instaurer une société mieux en harmonie avec les aspirations de chacun, n'a qu'une foi très limitée en l'efficacité d'un mouvement violent, d'une brusque transformation sociale qui risque de manquer de profondeur, et ne sera qu'éphémère si les cerveaux ne sont au préalable préparés à en tirer tous les profits et à en assurer le maintien. Ce serait une victoire piteuse que celle qui n'aurait pour résultat que de changer le nom et la qualité de nos maîtres. Par contre, l'échec d'un pareil mouvement serait désastreux et ramènerait fortement en arrière le prolétariat encore si imparfaitement organisé. Aussi ceux qui partagent cette manière de voir donnent-ils au mouvement syndical un but plus immédiat et, s'inspirant des exemples de l'étranger, travaillent-ils avec ardeur au développement méthodique des organisations à leur renforcement journalier, pour les faire concourir à une action constante contre le patronat dans le but d'améliorer des conditions de travail que tous s'accordent à trouver déplorable. Comme ceux qui appuient l'action révolutionnaire, ils pensent que le prolétariat doit faire ses affaires lui-même et en dehors de toute ingérence politicienne; mais ils n'en reconnaissent pas moins que certaines réformes, dont tous les ouvriers réclament les "bénéfices," ne peuvent découler que des décisions du Parlement et que, par conséquent, les ouvriers ont une action à exercer de ce côté. L'expérience a d'ailleurs démontré que, chaque fois qu'ils y ont été intéressés, ils n'y ont point failli.

Ceci dit, on comprendra mieux que des discussions ardentes, passionnées se soient déroulées sur le rapport du comité confédéral. A part quelques menus reproches sur sa gestion, sur la façon dont il a appliqué les statuts, c'est bien sur la tâche que même du Comité que la bataille c'est engagée. La critique la plus grave que lui fut faite et à laquelle à mon sens il n'a pas suffisamment répondu touchait à l'orientation donnée à la confédération non pas au point de vue économique, mais bien sur le terrain des idées. Le délégué des chemins de fer est venu protester contre l'immixtion du Comité confédéral dans la politique et réclamer vivement pour qu'il prohibe de son sein toute politique, même la politique libertaire. Mis aux voix, le rapport du comité confédéral en recueillit 825 contre 369; c'était pour lui un véritable succès, mais qui lui donnera certainement à réfléchir si l'on songe qu'au dernier congrès son rapport n'avait eu contre lui qu'une

seule voix et qu'antérieurement il était voté à mains levées et à quasi unanimité. Mais cet engagement n'était que le prélude d'un autre beaucoup plus important et qui, lui là, fut de part et d'autre conduit avec méthode et précision. La question de la Représentation proportionnelle fut largement débattue et si les discours prononcés ne changèrent rien aux votes (la plupart des délégués ayant un mandat impératif) ils n'en est pas moins vrai que la discussion aura éclairé plus d'un côté de la question et que, rentré chez soi, chacun aura tout le loisir de peser les arguments fournis et de se faire en toute indépendance un jugement personnel. A ce point de vue, le Congrès aura été profitable à tous.

Cette proposition fut déjà repoussée aux deux précédents Congrès. En 1901 elle n'avait réuni que 26 voix. 74 mandats se prononcèrent en sa faveur en 1902. Les partisans déclarent que puisque les obligations financières sont proportionnelles au chiffre des adhérents, il est de toute justice—en écartant la question de représentation au Congrès—qu'il en soit de même pour la représentation au sein du Comité confédéral, chaque représentant de fédération ayant un nombre de voix, non pas strictement proportionnel à celui des syndiqués représentés, mais permettant tout au moins aux grandes organisations de n'être pas écrasées par les plus petits, une fédération de 100 membre (et il y en a) balancant et annulant par son vote celui d'une fédération de 12,000 membres! C'est le système actuel et contre lequel s'élèvent les partisans de la représentation proportionnelle. Les adversaires retournant l'argument objectent que son adoption aurait pour résultat la prédominance des grandes organisations sur les plus petits, ce qui ne serait aucunement démocratique, étant donné qu'une unité d'organisation en vaut une autre quel que soit le nombre de ses membres.

Ceux qui réclamaient la représentation proportionnelle eurent beau s'appuyer sur la manière dont on procède à l'étranger et montrer que le danger signalé était pour le moins illusoire, mais que par contre on s'exposait à de graves mécomptes en maintenant le mode actuel de représentation, puisqu'en cas de décision importante à prendre on courait le risque de voir un mouvement ordonné par une majorité de petits organisations et que ne suivrait pas l'immense majorité ouvrière représentée par la minorité composée des grandes organisations. Rien n'y fit. Le siège de chacun était fait, et, par 825 voix contre 379, la représentation proportionnelle fut repoussée.

Les partisans étaient auparavant fixés sur l'issue du débat, mais ils n'avaient pas escompté une minorité aussi imposante. C'est là pour eux le gage d'une victoire future et l'assurance qu'un avenir prochain verra fonctionner en France un système de représentation qu'a depuis longtemps fait ses preuves à l'étranger et que l'équité la plus élémentaire suffirait à recommander.

Ces deux votes émis, la suite de l'ordre du jour devait moins passionner le Congrès. Après la lecture du rap-

port de la commission chargé d'étudier la solution à donner à la journée de huit heures, le Congrès décida qu'une agitation vigoureuse commencerait aussitôt pour en amener la réalisation et qu'un mouvement général serait tenté le 1 mai 1906. On voulut bien, à cette occasion, citer les résultats obtenus à l'étranger, notamment en Amérique et, pour une fois, l'expérience tentée hors de France fut reconnue valable. A la cotisation obligatoire réclamée par la commission pour gager les frais de la campagne à entreprendre, le Congrès substitua les souscriptions volontaires jugées suffisantes. Comme dix-huit mois nous séparent encore de l'échéance fixée, j'aurai certainement l'occasion de vous parler encore de cette décision et des suites qui y seront données.

Relativement au label, un conflit avait surgi entre la confédération et la Fédération du Livre, celle-ci ayant émis la prétention de donner à son label la forme qui lui convenait, ne demandant au Comité confédéral que de le reconnaître purement et simplement. Ce dernier, par contre, voulut imposer à la Fédération du Livre l'obligation de faire figurer dans sa vignette l'insigne confédéral. Les deux parties ne pouvant s'entendre le cas fut renvoyé au Congrès de Bourges, lequel donna gain de cause au Comité confédéral contre la Fédération du Livre. C'est en fin de Congrès, et au milieu d'un véritable brouhaha que cette question, qui touchait à l'indépendance des organisations, fut discutée et tranchée. Il en fut de même pour la suite de l'ordre du jour, et c'est au bruit des conversations particulières et des allées et venues des uns et des autres que furent adoptés des vœux touchant l'extension de la juridiction prudhomale aux ouvriers qui n'en bénéficient pas encore aux accidents du travail, à l'application des décrets sur les adjudications, l'antimilitarisme, le marchandage, etc. Le sort désigna ensuite la ville d'Amiens comme siège du prochain congrès.

Ainsi prit fin le quatorzième congrès de la confédération. Il a permis de constater une fois de plus que le trop grand nombre de délégués est un véritable obstacle à la bonne marche des travaux, chacun d'eux caressant le secret désir de prendre la parole afin de voir son nom inscrit au procès verbal. Mais comme je l'ai dit au début il n'en aura pas moins une grande importance pour le prolétariat français.

G. GUÉNARD.

Paris, le 2 Octobre, 1904.

L'exploitation effrénée de l'enfance, tant par sa répercussion désastreuse sur les prix de main d'œuvre que par la formation d'ouvriers imparfaits et par là même peu aptes à maintenir les salaires à leur niveau normal, fait un devoir aux syndicats de surveiller avec un soin jaloux tout ce qui touche à l'apprentissage.

Obituary resolutions sent to the General Office for publication in The Carpenter must be accompanied by the usual fee of \$2.00. This is a rule of long standing, by the observance of which delay in the publication of resolutions will be avoided and unnecessary correspondence eliminated.



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 265, Hackensack, N. J.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Peter F. Ryker. We sincerely mourn our loss and feel that our local union has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in their hour of sorrow and affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved ones; that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered upon our records.

HARRY C. BEAVEN,
Rec. Sec.

LOCAL UNION 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Peter Klugh; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and that we, the members of Local Union 287, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and copies sent to the daily papers, and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN R. NEY,
J. C. LEIBENGOOD,
C. O. SCHREINER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 235, Riverside, Cal.
WHEREAS, Death having again entered our ranks and taken our brother, Robt. A. Greene, and, realizing that we have lost a faithful brother, and his wife a devoted husband, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, a copy be spread on the record and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 911, Kalispell, Mont.
WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler in his divine wisdom has deemed it best to remove from our midst the wife of our esteemed brother, C. S. Fox; be it

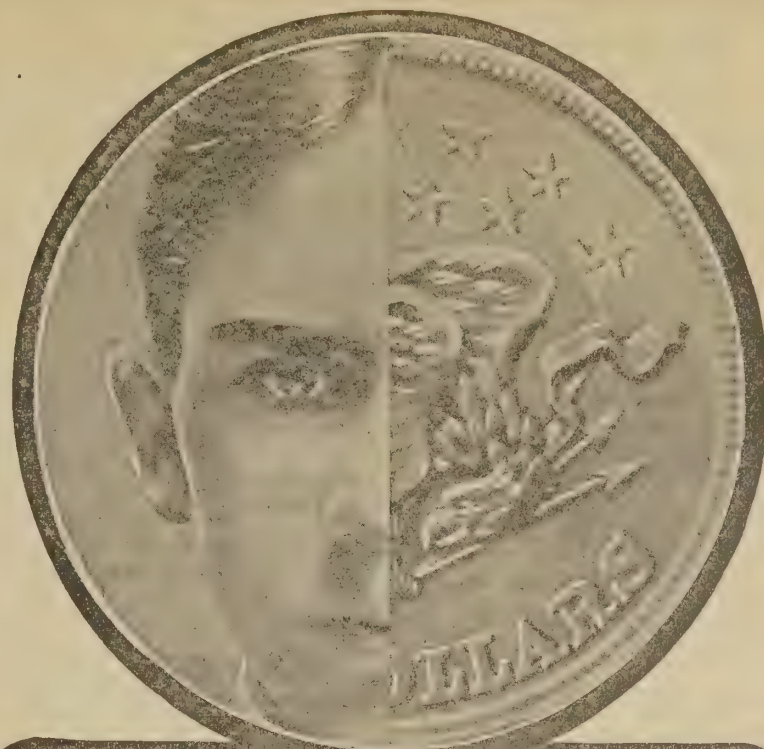
Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who know her best; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for Brother Fox and the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express a hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him that doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to our afflicted brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, and a copy be given to our local paper.

J. P. J. SCHROEDER,
Geo. W. HUNDLEY,
P. R. NEILSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 325, Paterson, N. J.
WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy having called to Himself our beloved brother, Pierce E. Van Houton, who, ever since and before we received our charter, has always



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Mechanical Engineer	Elec.-Railway Supt.	R. R. Construction Eng.	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Ornamental Designer
Mechanical Draftsman	Wireman	Mining Engineer	Navigator
Foreman Machinist	Dynamo Tender	Textile-Mill Supt.	Bookkeeper
Foreman Toolmaker	Motorman	Textile Designer	Stenographer
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Refrigeration Engineer		Commercial Law	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____ Age _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

OBITUARY.

(Continued from Page 19.)

been an able leader, and honest, loyal and trustworthy officer of our local union; and

WHEREAS, Every member of our local union believing that the loss of such a highly respected member should be recorded and remembered in a special manner, be it therefore

Resolved, That the sympathy of all the members of our local union be extended to his wife and son in their great bereavement; we mourn with them in their sorrow—their loss is our loss. Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. F. LAMBERT,
SAM MAYWELL,
C. H. DICKS,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, Harry Ribble, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of local union 1317, tender to our bereaved brother and his family, our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FREDRICK SALUSKI,
D. W. MORRISON,
E. D. WRIGHT,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 85, Shreveport, La.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take away from our midst, Bro. Philip Little, one of our beloved members, and an earnest worker of our local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow-brother. May the removal of Bro. Little from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. L. WORSHAM,
I. H. VERDIN,
J. T. YATES,
W. A. DUDENHOFER,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 819 West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us the wife of our esteemed brother, Fred Hitchcock; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order make it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family and relatives; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. K. PIERCE,
M. P. CAIN,
DAVID SANDERSON,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 166, Rock Island, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death has once more entered our midst and removed from this earth to his home beyond the grave, where parting is no more, our beloved brother, Peter Lindbloom; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Lindbloom, this local union has forever lost a faithful, upright and God-fearing member. We deeply deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow, who has been deprived of a kind and indulgent husband; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved widow; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a tribute of respect for our departed brother.

H. G. GLENN,
L. RITCHY,
HY. GROTHE,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WHEREAS, God, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, who worketh all things together for good, has called from our ranks our brother, Charles E. Payn; and

WHEREAS, We, the members of local union 308, sadly mourn the loss to the union and this community of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loving wife and family of the deceased brother in their present affliction, and express the hope that even so great a loss to them may be overcome by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be recorded on our minute-book and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. W. BLAKESLEY,
J. W. SHULDS,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 26, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss sustained by our esteemed brother, E. I. Doe, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the beloved wife of our brother, that we condole with him on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict him, and to commend him for consideration of Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to Bro. Doe, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

STEPHEN KORTER,
J. J. NAUGHTON,
P. C. MCSWINEY,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 379, Texarcana, Ark.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brother carpenters, J. C. Burcher; and

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in Local Union 379, makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members and friends of this union, and will prove a serious loss to the community and public;

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, that a copy be presented to the be-

reaved family, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. L. RANEY,
T. ROBUCK,
H. CRAETREE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 325, Paterson, N. J.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world and the busy cares of life, our beloved brother, Corellus Pickart; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, that a copy be spread on our minute book as tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LEONARD STOLK,
JACOB TIDDENS,
JOHN B. BREEN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 166, Rock Island, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, Neal McGinnis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and a copy spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days.

HY. GROTHE,
G. A. ANDERSON,
G. KLOTZ,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 33, Boston, Mass.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence, in its wisdom, has removed from our midst Margery Shields, the devoted and affectionate daughter of our esteemed brother, W. J. Shields; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union 33, sympathize with our afflicted brother and his family, and we respectfully recommend them for consideration to that Divine Power which though sometimes inscrutable in its dispensation, yet doeth all things well. Feeling sure that to them as to us there is comfort in the knowledge that the deceased was not only honorable and womanly in all respects, but was also a devoted Christian; and be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

G. KEEFE,
P. A. MORLEY,
A. M. SINCLAIR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 717, San Antonio, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take from our our midst Bro. John M. Watkins; and

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order, and in the discharge of his duties in this organization; and

WHEREAS, The wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of the organization by service, contributed and counsel, will hold him in grateful remembrance and make it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this or-

ganization, and will prove a great loss to the community and public; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family, relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trouble, and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the Weekly Dispatch, for publication, and that these resolutions be spread on a page of the minutes of our local union in memory of and as a tribute of respect.

R. F. NEUMANN,
D. A. WRIGHT,
S. L. MOHAVIER,
Committee.

Expulsions.

W. J. Miller, a former member of Local Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., who now holds a membership card of Local Union 1315, Baltimore, Md., was tried for violation of Sec. 164 of Gen. Constitution, found guilty of embezzling the wages of five of our members and expelled for the offense.

* * *

Edd J. Tubbs, a carpenter formerly of Livingston, Mont., has been expelled by Local Union 1085 for obtaining money under false pretenses and for stealing carpenter tools from a fellow-workman.

* * *

Edward White, a member of Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., has been expelled for stealing carpenter tools from a fellow-member.

* * *

Wm. Applegate, the former Treasurer of Local Union 1582, Cincinnati, O., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of local funds.

Rejection of Candidate.

Silas T. Royle has applied for admission to Local Union 31, Trenton, N. J., and rejected three times in succession, he being unqualified for membership.

Trade unionism has been in countless tussles, but it lives yet, more stalwart than ever. It has been wounded, but never fatally. If driven from one spot it has turned up at another. It has buried thousands of his enemies at the cross-roads, as they fall one after the other; it is here to stay.

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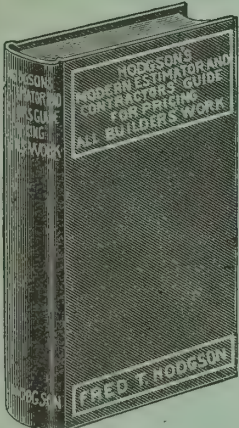
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This work contains a concise explanation of the various methods of estimating builders' work by the square, by the cubic foot, by rough quantities, by accurate quantities and other methods.

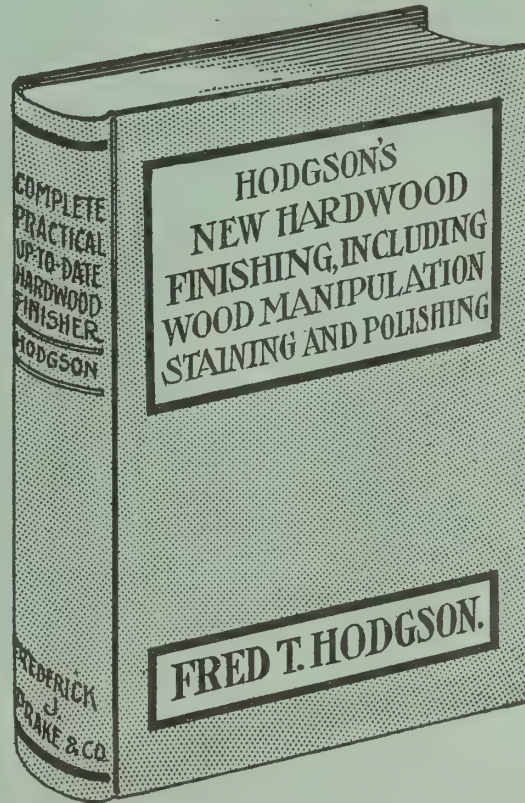
The Mason, the Plasterer, the Bricklayer, the Carpenter, the Excavator, the Painter, the Plumber, and in fact the representative of every trade that has anything to do with building will find rules and methods given in this volume for estimating the cost of work he is tendering for. The rules given in the work show how to measure all kinds of work before and after construction. How to figure on the cost. How to tell the time the work should take to complete. How much work a man should perform in a day, and how much material the work in hand will require. Added to this are rules and memoranda, tables and notes showing quick methods for obtaining results when estimating. Hints for performing certain difficult works, for excavating for stone work, brick work and all other work that is necessary in building.

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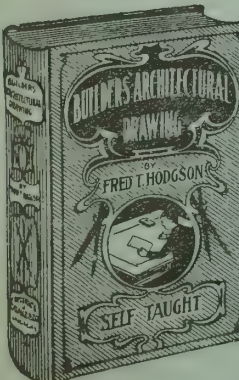
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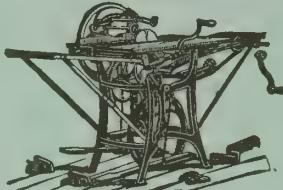
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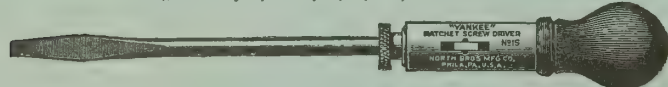


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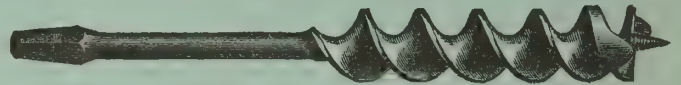
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Matters of every day interest to the carpenter are taken up in each issue, and discussed in the same clear easily understood manner that is so characteristic of Mr. Hodgson. Each number contains a supplement with the complete plans of a low priced residence at scale with full details and complete bill of materials.

Among the articles that are running now are the following:

“SOME BUILDERS' TOOLS, THEIR USES AND ABUSES.” In this series Mr. Hodgson takes up the various different tools, the ways that they can be used most effectively and even the most expert carpenter can learn something that will be useful to him.

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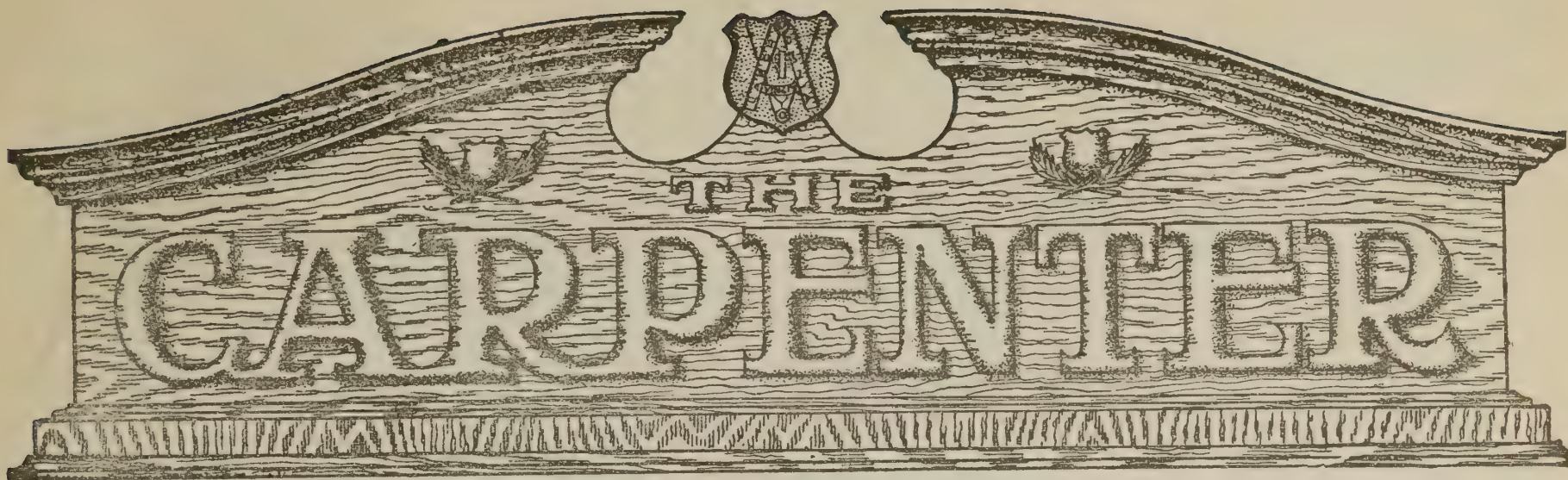
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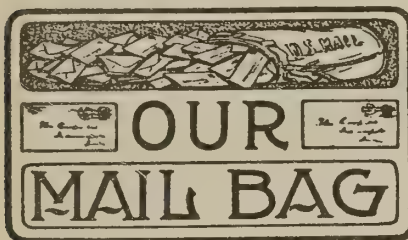
A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
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NEW ALBANY, IND.—There is nothing new to relate as regards local conditions; everything is working smoothly and all our members are employed. Work is plentiful around the Falls Cities at present; there is more of it than there are carpenters to do it.

* * *

McKEESPORT, PA.—Craftsmen contemplating coming to this vicinity are advised to stay where they are, or wend their way towards other quarters. Work is exceedingly dull, and newcomers will but swell the number of unemployed. Remain away.

* * *

PORTLAND, ORE.—The directors of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, to be held in this city in 1905, being members of the Citizens' Alliance, who are antagonistic to organized labor, we hope that members of trades unions and their friends will extend to them the same courtesies that they accord to us.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—With the unmistakable design to overflow the labor market here and to destroy unionism, the Builders' Exchange of this city is advertising in Northern papers for carpenters to come here, stating that work is plentiful and wages high. This is a false assertion; trade is exceedingly dull and many brothers are walking the streets in search of work. All carpenters are warned not to pay heed to these decoy advertisements.

* * *

KREBS, I. T.—Local Union 1716 is in very good condition, though, owing to the dullness of times our attendance is small. The majority of our members had to look elsewhere for employment, yet the different crafts of this district realize the fact that we have a lively Carpenters' Union notwithstanding the scarcity of work. Traveling brothers are advised not to come to this part of the territory with the expectation of securing employment. We have more men than work.

TOLEDO, O.—Trade has been fair this summer and our men were kept employed; but now work is slacking up and what is worse, the work let out of the architects' office is awarded to unfair contractors. These parties advertise every day for carpenters, promising steady work all winter at good wages; this is a lie on the face of it, their design being to bring in floaters and to cut wages. Carpenters will please take notice of the situation and steer clear of Toledo, O., at present.

* * *

NACOGDOCHES, TEX.—Our Local Union 1717, being organized as recently as in June last, we are as yet not properly entrenched to stand a clash with our employers, which for this reason, in our efforts to obtain recognition from them, and to enforce our trade rules, we are anxiously trying to avoid. By the end of the year, however, we expect to have our grievances adjusted and our union in better shape. We earnestly hope that migrating carpenters will co-operate with us in this endeavor, by keeping shy of this locality.

* * *

YAZOO CITY, MISS.—In our town we have one Mr. J. B. Gibson, who formerly was a union contractor somewhere in the State of Louisiana. Since his arrival here he has severed all connection with the union, joined the Contractors' Association, and is doing his contract work under non-union conditions. After causing the two local unions here a great deal of trouble we have this unfair contractor now in a tight place, and if carpenters coming here will refrain from approaching him we shall soon have him in the boat. We have at present a first-class D. C. doing efficient work and up-to-date business.

* * *

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Members of the U. B. and all carpenters coming here are advised not to accept employment from Winchester & Cullen, a contracting firm whose home is in Janesville, Miss. They have secured the contract for the Council Bluffs Public Library, and Mr. Cullen, who has charge of the carpenter work, has employed non-union men only, all ex-members, who work ten hours per day at \$2.75, which is below the union rate. L. U. 364 has declared Winchester &

Cullen and the library building unfair, which action has been indorsed by the local Trades and Labor Assembly. Our efforts to adjust the matter having failed, we take this means to inform the brothers of the situation, hoping that they will heed our warning.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Again we desire to give brothers of trades or callings, especially building trades men, a warning. Clippings from Eastern newspapers are still being sent to our local secretaries, stating that mechanics of all kinds are greatly in demand in Southern California at extravagant wages. They are simply paid advertisements of the Employers' Associations, who desire to break up labor organizations. Take a warning from last winter's experience, when thousands of men were walking the streets vainly searching for employment, and contractors took advantage of the situation by cutting wages. Mechanics should bear in mind that this coast is the dumping ground for surplus labor from all over the continent. The Pacific ocean is hard to cross, and the return fares are double.

* * *

MR. KISCO, N. Y.—Local Union 1134 is progressing splendidly. We are admitting new members nearly every meeting night, and delinquents are paying up their back dues. We have had a very prosperous summer, and the outlook for a winter's work is very bright. There is a good chance for a few more men to secure employment, and we would like to see some good union men avail themselves of the opportunity.

The contracting firms of J. R. Dakin & Son and Geo. C. Hoffman have been declared unfair to organized labor. On April 1st the latter firm was the first to agree to the advance in wages of 50 cents per day, but afterwards refused to pay the increase. Both firms employ non-union men, hence union men should give them a wide berth.

* * *

Beware of Him.

John Northrop, a member of Local Union 705, Lorain, O., went into contracting last spring, and afterwards left the city, removing his family and goods in the dark of night, without paying the men who worked for him. He also took with him the tool box and

some tools belonging to a brother member. He is a man of about 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, has light hair and heavy, sandy mustache. He is supposed to be in Toledo, O., at present. Beware of him!

* * *

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Somerville, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.
Charleston, S. C.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Milton, Mass.	Owatonna, Minn.
Stanton, Va.	La Junta, Col.
New York City.	Forest City, Pa.
McAdoo, Pa.	Tonopack, Nev.
Tupper Lakes, N. Y.	
Clearwater Harbor, Fla.	
Latonia and Rosedale, Ky.	
Leth Bridge, Alberta, Can.	
Total—16 Local Unions.	

Death of Mrs. Frank Duffy.

On October 19th, 1904, at 11:45 a. m., Mrs. Nellie Duffy, the beloved wife of our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, died suddenly from heart failure, following child birth. Mrs. Duffy was a noble character, a devoted wife and mother, a woman of kind and benevolent disposition, who, though having lived in the city of Indianapolis only since the removal of Brotherhood headquarters from Philadelphia, less than two years ago, had made a host of friends.

The funeral took place on the 22d, and was very largely attended, the National organizations of Miners, Bricklayers and Masons, Barbers, Hod Carriers, Teamsters, Sawsmiths, the District Council of Chicago and the local unions of the city, each having sent representatives. Their high esteem for the departed and their respect and sympathy for the grief-stricken father and children in their irreparable loss, was also manifested by numerous and elaborate floral designs.

On behalf of our General Secretary, we desire to return thanks to the various organizations, members and friends, who so fraternally sent telegrams and letters of sympathy. They have given him renewed fortitude to bear up under his great affliction. Such mementoes of friendship will ever remain in grateful remembrance.

Don't Patronize the Maydole Hammer Company.

We once more would call on our members to refrain from purchasing the scab hammer manufactured by the Maydole Hammer Co., and to make the boycott of this article more effective than it has been in the past. The members of L. U. 252, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in the employ of the company before the strike occurred in May, 1903, are still out, all efforts of the International Union and the American Federation of Labor to bring about an adjustment of the controversy having proved unsuccessful. While we are informed that the sale of the products of this unfair firm have been materially reduced, a considerable number of hammers are shipped to all parts of the country and may be used by carpenters. Assist the striking blacksmiths by leaving the Maydole scab hammer severely alone.

The Washburn Crosby Co. Still Unfair.

The agents of the Washburn-Crosby Flour and Cereal Mill Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., are circulating the report that the differences between the company and the union of cereal mill employes has been adjusted and their products placed on the fair list. This is false, the company is still refusing to submit the points in dispute to arbitration; their employes are still out on strike and entitled to the full sympathy and support of all organized labor. Keep on discriminating against the Washburn-Crosby Co. unfair flour.

British Carpenters Conferring on Amalgamation.

The question of amalgamation is again under consideration among the three national organizations of carpenters existing in Great Britain. Representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners recently met in joint conference in the city of Leicester, the Associated Society of Carpenters and Joiners having notified the conference of their inability to send representatives at this occasion, but intended submitting the matter of amalgamation to their membership and receive instructions from them.

After a general discussion on the subject and advantages of amalgamation, the following resolutions were agreed upon:

"That in the opinion of this joint meeting of the General Councils of the General Union and Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners, amalgamation is desirable for the interest of our trade.

"That this conference, representing the General Union and Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners, sincerely believing it to be absolutely necessary to the interest of the trade that amalgamation of the societies should take place, hereby agrees to submit the whole question in all its details to a joint committee, composed of six members of each society, and their respective general secretaries, empowering each joint committee to act if possible, with a similar number of the Associated Society.

"That the joint secretaries communicate the result of this conference to the Associated Society and seek their co-operation by inviting them to appoint six of their members to act on this joint committee."

According to later advices the cabinet makers and wood workers have also been invited to join in the efforts of establishing one great organization of the wood working industry and we sincerely hope that dual organization, which is a detriment to the interests of any trade in any country, will ere long be a thing of the past in Great Britain.

Our Thirteenth General Convention.

The thirteenth General Convention of the U. B., held in Milwaukee, Wis., adjourned on the 6th of October, having been in session consecutively for sixteen days. It has thus surpassed any previous conventions as to time consumed and as to the number of delegates in attendance. In addition to the brief review on the transactions of the convention in last month's journal, up to the time when that issue went to press, we will now make mention of the most important subsequent proceedings.

The numerous amendments to the Constitution adopted and now before the membership for a referendum vote will be found elsewhere in this issue. For obvious reasons we refrain from any comment on the proposed changes to our laws. However, we can not help calling particular attention of our local unions and members to the amendment providing for an increase of our per capita tax from 20 to 25 cents per member per month. This is a proposition which has been voted down by the referendum vote on several previous occasions, and it is most urgently desired that it may not meet with a similar fate in this instance. The necessity of increasing the revenues of the General Office has been frequently and very forcibly commented on by members in the columns of this journal, as well as in the reports of our General Officers to the convention. It should be well understood by each and every member at this time that the present amount of per capita to headquarters has become entirely inadequate to meet the expenses accruing from trade movements and death and disability claims. It is comparatively but a small sacrifice to pay the additional amount of 5 cents per member per month, while the levying of an assessment, which will be inevitable should this amendment not be concurred in, has generally been found objectionable by our membership.

The convention consumed three days' time in discussing and investigating charges of extravagance against the General Officers contained in a report submitted by the General Executive Board.

The committee of seven appointed, one from each district for investigation of this matter, handed in a report exonerating the General Officers from all charges, which finally was adopted by a vote of 318 to 117.

The long-pending question of jurisdiction came up on receipt of a communication from Sam Gompers recommending the appointment of a committee to meet with a committee of the

Amalgamated Wood Workers for the purpose of trying to bring about a more harmonious feeling between the two organizations. The convention instructed the G. S. to reply and ascertain the information as to whether the A. W. W. had requested that such action be taken by the convention, and if the conference as suggested was intended to try to so amalgamate the A. W. W. into the U. B. so that but one organization of Carpenters and Joiners, comprising all the branches of the wood working industry, as enumerated in Sec. 61 of our General Constitution would hereafter be recognized by the A. F. of L. To this Sam Gompers later on replied that the A. W. W. did not suggest the conference, but that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. of its own initiative had authorized him to send the letter to General President Huber recommending the appointment of a conference committee to which the A. W. W. on their part had consented. Further action in this matter was deferred until such time as it is evident that no spirit of prejudice exists and that any committees that may be appointed would be able to bring about an amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the U. B.

The following resolution condemning the outrages committed by the Governor of Colorado, the military authorities and the mine owners and Citizens' Alliances of that State, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the State of Colorado there is an organized and determined effort being made by an organization known as the Mine Owners' Association, in conjunction with the Citizens' Alliance, to destroy an organization known as the Western Federation of Miners; and

WHEREAS, The military arm of the State has been used by the chief executive of the State to aid these organizations in carrying out their purpose; and

WHEREAS, To accomplish this, extreme and awful methods have been used, such as confining in bull-pens, and deporting peaceable and law-abiding citizens, deposing by threats and force, and without any semblance of legal process, city and county officials, filling their places with men ready and willing to do their bidding, wholly disregarding constitutional and property rights, thereby making it next to impossible to retain allegiance to any labor organization; and

WHEREAS, The Locals of the U. B. in these sections of the State have been almost destroyed, and if maintained financial aid must at once be given by this convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U. B. C. and J. of A., in convention assembled, most emphatically denounces such actions on the part of Governor Peabody, the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, as being diametrically opposed to the fundamental principles on which this government was founded and rests, and contrary to all principles of justice and equity; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention at once come to the relief of our needy brothers in Cripple Creek, Victor, Trinidad and Telluride.

A motion to publish THE CARPENTER

in English language only was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

The suggestion to publish the journal in magazine form and style and to be sold to members, through the local unions at 25 cents per year per member, is also before the membership for a referendum vote.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., is the city designated for the meeting of the next convention, to be held in 1906.

The New Child Labor Law in New Jersey.

The new Child Labor Law now in effect in the State of New Jersey, if conscientiously carried out, will place New Jersey in the foremost ranks of all States, so far as child labor is concerned.

The new law provides the minimum age at which children may be employed, the length of time they shall work each day or week. It defines the methods by which their ages shall be certified; it fixes a penalty for false affidavits; it insists upon every necessary privilege of factory inspection; it provides for the protection of employed children against accident; it compels dangerous machinery to be guarded; it requires employers to provide liberal air space and ventilation; it prohibits children from being set to cleaning machinery in motion; it looks after the sanitation of shops in which children are employed; it provides against improper forfeiture of wages; proscribes the abuse of sweatshops; forbids the use of unsafe stairways, and compels the construction of proper, safe and adequate fire escapes where such are needed.

State of Carpenter Trade in Great Britain.

In his report for September, 1904, the General Secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society of Great Britain has the following to say of trade conditions in that country:

Employment in the building trades continued dull during August, and on the whole showed little change as compared with July. It is, however, much worse than a year ago. Employment in the shipbuilding trade shows a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, but is still bad; it is worse than a year ago.

We regret the continued increase of the number of our members claiming Unemployed Benefits, which indicates clearly a depression in trade all over the country. This cannot be wondered at, when we take into account the vast amount of our nation's wealth that has been needlessly and extravagantly expended by our government during late years by engaging in warfare. Two hundred and fifty millions of money can not be spent in such a manner without leaving its after effects behind it, and we are experiencing that by this depression in trade. Good times or bad times, working men should be loyal to their trade union and endeavor to make it even stronger in the face of adversity. It is the best friend the workman ever had, ever can have or ever will have.

Only that day dawns to which we are awake.—Walden.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office

STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-president

T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street,
Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board.

WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden
City Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box
111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. MCCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Fran-
cisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minne-
apolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Ex-
ecutive Board must be sent to the General
Secretary.



**GENERAL VOTE ON THE AMEND-
MENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION,**

**As Agreed to and Adopted by the
Thirteenth General Convention,
Held in Milwaukee, Wis.,
Sept. 19 to Oct. 6, 1904.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 25, 1904.

*To the Officers and Members of All
Local Unions of the United Brother-
hood of Carpenters and Joiners of
America, Greeting:*

The subjoined are the amendments
and alterations agreed to and adopted
by the thirteenth General Convention
of the United Brotherhood, held in
Milwaukee, Wis., September 19th to Oc-
tober 6th, 1904, which have been com-
piled by a committee appointed for
that purpose by General President Wil-
liam D. Huber.

As many important changes are pro-
posed in these amendments, it is abso-
lutely necessary to hold a special
called meeting of your union to consid-
er same in order to vote intelligently
thereon.

It now becomes my duty, in accord-
ance with Sections 137 and 184 (a) of
the General Constitution, as General
Secretary, to submit to all local unions
and members thereof these amend-
ments, for a general vote in their re-
spective meetings.

This vote must be returned to the
General Office by December 8th, 1904,
at the latest. Take the vote by show

of hands "FOR" and "AGAINST" each
proposition separately. Only the ac-
tual vote cast at a meeting of your lo-
cal union in this manner will be
counted. The two official forms sent
to each local union should be filled out
correctly and signed by the President
and Secretary of each local union, the
seal of the local union should be af-
fixed. One of these forms must be re-
turned to this office by December 8th;
the other should be filed away for fu-
ture reference. Votes received after
December 8th, 1904, will not be
counted.

Be kind enough to attend to these
matters in detail, and oblige,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Amendments to General Constitution.

Sec. 10. Each delegate shall be en-
titled to one vote; no proxy represent-
ation shall be allowed.

A delegate to the convention must
hold credentials from the local of
which he is a member, but several lo-
cals can club together, or so can un-
ions in a D. C., and elect a delegate,
but he must hold credentials from the
union of which he is a member.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sec. 15 (a). The General Officers of
the U. B. shall consist of a General
President, two General Vice-Presi-
dents, a General Secretary, a General
Treasurer and a General Executive
Board of seven members, who shall be
exempt from all local duties in the
L. U. to which they belong.

Sec. 15 (b). Salaries of General Of-
ficers shall be as follows:

The General President, \$2,000 an-
nually.

The General Secretary, \$2,000 an-
nually.

The General Treasurer, \$1,800 an-
nually.

The members of the General Execu-
tive Board and the General Organizers
shall receive the sum of \$4.00 per day
for such part of their time as is used
in the service of the U. B. All sala-
ries of the General Officers shall be
fixed by the General Convention sub-
ject to the referendum vote of the
membership of the U. B.

Sec. 15 (c) be amended as follows:

The names of all nominees for all
General Offices shall be referred to the
members of the U. B. for referendum
vote, and the nominees receiving a
plurality vote of the members shall
be declared elected. Nominations for
all General Offices shall be made dur-
ing the sessions of the General Con-
vention, and immediately submitted to
the members for referendum vote, and
the term of office of those elected shall
commence and expire on the first day
of February each two years thereafter.
The foregoing officers shall be elected
by the Australian ballot system as fol-
lows: The names of all nominees
shall be printed on official ballots sup-
plied by the U. B. Members making
an X opposite the name of the nominee
he wishes to vote for. The use of all
other ballots shall be prohibited. All
officers elected shall hold office for two
years, or until their successors are
duely chosen and qualified.

Sec. 15 (d) (new section). No mem-
ber shall be eligible as a General Of-
ficer, organizer or deputy for the U. B.
unless he is at the time of his election

or appointment in the employ of the
U. B., or is working at the trade and
depending upon the same for a liveli-
hood, and shall not enter or be in the
employ of any other individual or or-
ganization during his term of office.

Sec. 18. In case of charges against
any General Officer, the G. P. shall
have power to suspend said officer
pending an investigation by the G. E.
B. Such investigation to take place,
and the finding of the G. E. B. submit-
ted to a general vote of the local un-
ions within thirty days; the result of
said vote to be returned to the G. P.
within thirty days thereafter, and
should the accused be found guilty as
charged, by a two-thirds vote of the
members of the U. B. voting, the G. P.
shall make the suspension permanent.

Sec. 19 (new section). In case of
charges against the G. P., the Gen. V.-
P.'s, in conjunction with the G. E. B.,
shall have power to suspend said offi-
cer pending an investigation by the
G. E. B., with the Gen. V.-P.'s. And
the findings of the court so organized
shall be submitted by the G. S. to a
vote of all the members of the U. B.
within thirty days after the findings
are complete, the result of said vote
to be returned within thirty days
thereafter, and should the accused be
found guilty as charged by a two-
thirds' vote of all the members of the
U. B. voting, the aforesaid officers
shall make the suspension permanent.

Strike out Sec. 19, reading as fol-
lows: "In case of charges against any
General Officer, the G. P. shall have
power to suspend said officer pending
an investigation by the G. E. B."

Sec. 53. To be amended by striking
out all after the word "month" in the
second line. (See Sec. 76.)

Sec. 55. Each local union shall pay
to the G. S. twenty-five cents per
month for each beneficial and semi-
beneficial member in good standing
(not three months in arrears). All
moneys received by the G. S. shall be
used as a fund for the general man-
agement of the U. B. and payment of
all death and disability benefits pre-
scribed by the Constitution, together
with all legal demands made upon the
U. B.

Sec. 59. A local union, when three
months in arrears to the U. B., shall be
suspended. The G. S. shall by regis-
tered letter, notify the L. U. when two
months in arrears before the fifteenth
day of the third month. It is the duty
of the members of the locals to see
that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid
and receipts for the same read at the
meeting.

Sec. 64. Strike out "18" in the first
line and insert "17."

Add to Sec. 70: And while a mem-
ber is contracting, or engaged in any
occupation other than carpentry he
shall not be entitled to a voice or vote
in his local union.

Sec. 71. No member of the U. B.
can remain in, or become a member of
more than one local union, or any other
organization of Carpenters and Join-
ers, under penalty of expulsion. Any
member joining the army or navy
shall not be entitled to financial bene-
fits.

Sec. 88. Insert "and R. S." after
"Financial Secretary" in the first line.

Sec. 89 (a). When a member owes
a sum equal to three months' dues he
is not in good standing, and is thereby

suspended from all benefits in the in-
terim, and will not again be in benefit
until three months after all his arrear-
ages are paid in full, including the cur-
rent month.

Sec. 113 (a). A member who leaves
the jurisdiction of his local union to
work in another locality, or transfers
his membership, must apply to the F.
S. and procure a clearance card. It is
compulsory for the local union to issue
said card, providing the member has
no charges pending against him and
pays all arrearages, together with en-
suing and current month's dues in ad-
vance and ten cents for the card. He
shall deposit said card in the union
having jurisdiction on the first meet-
ing night after having secured work.

RESIGNATIONS AND SALOON KEEPER.

Sec. 118. A member can withdraw
or sever his connection with the U. B.
by resignation in writing, and it shall
require a two-thirds' vote of members
present at a regular meeting to accept
a resignation. No person who engages
in the sale of intoxicating drinks can
be admitted or retained as a member.
A member wishing to withdraw or
sever his connection with the U. B.
shall present his resignation in writ-
ing, which shall be laid over for two
weeks for investigation.

Sec. 121. Where a D. C. exists, it
shall adopt rules for the government
of strikes and lockouts in that district.
Where a member from an outside dis-
trict goes into any city to take advan-
tage of better conditions he shall take
the risk of being called out on strike
without pay, as provided for in Sec-
tions 45 and 46.

Sec. 133. Relief in case of strikes or
lockouts may be given members only
at such rate and extent as the general
funds will warrant, and shall not be
payable before the end of the second
week of the strike or lockout, and then
from the beginning of the second week,
provided financial aid has been voted
by the G. E. B. and the strike or lock-
out has been legally sanctioned by that
body. All members shall be entitled
to relief, provided that a member who
is in arrears shall out of his first pay-
ments square up his arrears in full. In
all strikes or lockouts only those men
employed where such strike or lock-
out takes place are entitled to strike-
pay under our laws.

Sec. 138. The officers of a local un-
ion shall be a President, Vice-Presi-
dent, a Recording Secretary, a Finan-
cial Secretary, a Treasurer, a Conduc-
tor, a Warden, and at least three Trus-
tees. Seven members shall constitute
a quorum.

Sec. 153 (a). The F. S. shall receive
all moneys paid into the union, and
immediately make an entry of same in
the day book with ink. He shall at
the close of each meeting pay the same
to the Treasurer, from whom he shall
take a receipt; he shall keep a correct
account of each member, with full
name and residence.

Sec. 158 (d). The Trustees through
the Recording Secretary shall notify
all members of the L. U. to be present
at the first meeting night of each quar-
ter for the purpose of comparing the
members' due cards with the books of
the F. S. A fine of not less than 25
cents shall be imposed on each mem-
ber who fails to attend this quarterly
meeting.

Sec. 169 (a). The President shall

impose all fines as laid down by the Constitution and By-Laws, unless otherwise provided.

Sec. 169 (b). All fines and assessments legally levied shall be charged by the F. S. to the member from whom due and shall stand against such person as regular dues, and are payable within thirty days, and must be liquidated prior to any dues, to entitle him to any privilege, rights or benefits of this U. B. Members working during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sec. 170. A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the local union or D. C. where the offense was committed, and if he is a traveling member a copy of the verdict must be sent to the L. U. of which he is a member. Any local union may fine, expel or suspend a member, by a three-fourths' vote, when the evidence is plain and the circumstances require immediate action. A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

Sec. 180. No donation for any purpose shall be given, nor tax or special assessment shall be levied by any local union, except by a two-thirds vote of all members present, and can not be declared valid upon the night of its introduction, but must lay over at least two weeks for consideration (except in case of appeal for aid from sister L. U. on strike with sanction of the G. E. B.). The union in the meantime must notify all members by mail that said donation, tax or assessment is pending.

Sec. 183 (b). No shop or mill shall be entitled to the labels except such shop or mill has an eight-hour work-day and a minimum pay of 30 cents per hour to all bench and machine hands, and employs members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or local union. "And the General President shall have power to grant dispensation to use a stamp or die, where such will be beneficial to the organization."

Sec. 183 (j). "It shall be the duty of all District Councils and local unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing this label, and wherever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material by handling same."

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

Amendment. That the standing decision of the G. E. B., rendered Feb. 19th, 1886, read as follows: "A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the union, or out on official business, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office."

Strike out decision of March 12, 1887. See Sec. 65. Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

Strike out decision of Oct. 10, 1895. See Sec. 176, General Constitution.

Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C., and not in the local union.

Strike out decision of June 16, 1887. See Sec. 104, General Constitution.

The occupation of a paid city fire-

man is hazardous and a member so engaged can not be allowed benefits.

Strike out decision of Oct. 22, 1887. See Sec. 106 (b), General Constitution. Claims for disability benefit must date to the time of accident.

Strike out decision of Jan. 5, 1889. See Sec. 70, General Constitution.

A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available he should have the non-union men he hires join the union.

Strike out decision of Sept. 7, 1889. See Sec. 89 (a), General Constitution.

A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues can not pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Strike out decision of Nov. 2, 1889.

A fine can be imposed by a local union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

Decision of G. E. B., Nov. 15, 1890.

Amend the decision by striking out the words "walking delegate" and inserting "business agent."

Strike out decision of April 17, 1891.

It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

Note:—This is merely advisory in its terms, and is in fact not a decision, therefore not binding on any district. Such being the case, it should be stricken out.

Strike out decision of Jan. 13, 1891. See Sec. 64, General Constitution.

A local union can not admit a boy under 18 years.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

THE CARPENTER to be published in the future in magazine form and style.

THE CARPENTER to be sent to each member's home address monthly at 25 cents per year per copy.

(Signed) J. JENSEN,
JAMES JORDAN,
JAMES F. GRIME,
Compilation Committee...

Attest: FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Newly Elected General Executive Board.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 4, 1904.

Bros. Wm. Deyl, P. H. McCarthy, Franklin Pimbley, D. A. Post, Wm. Schardt, T. J. Sullivan and John Walquist, the members of the General Executive Board elected by the Thirteenth Biennial Convention, met on above date at the West Side Turner Hall after installation of the General Officers by W. C. Hall, of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

Being called to order by Bro. Post, Wm. Schardt was elected chairman, and Franklin Pimbley, Secretary.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again at 1:30 p. m., October 6th.

October 6th, 1904.

Session held at St. Charles Hotel, 1:30 p. m.

All members present but Bro. Schardt. Application of L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., for financial aid. Donation having been made by convention, no action necessary.

Application of L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa., for financial assistance. Laid over for further consideration.

Appeal of Bro. J. N. Culver, of Newark, N. J., from decision of G. P. relative to payment of strike certificates. Laid over until January session.

Appeal of L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., from decision of G. S., disapproving Henry Bopp death claim. Postponed until January meeting.

Request of L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., for permission to appeal to local unions for sub-

scriptions toward establishing a co-operative shop. Denied.

Appeal of L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., from decision of G. S., denying E. O. Anderson disability claim. Decision sustained.

The Board instructs the G. S. to have books and accounts for past and current quarter audited by Lybrand, Ross Bros., expert accountants of Philadelphia, Pa.

Board adjourns to meet in General Office at Indianapolis, on January 23, 1905.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Secretary G. E. B.
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secretary.

Urabstimmung

—über die—

Amendements zur General-Constitution

vorgeschlagen und angenommen von der, vom 19. September bis 6. Oktober 1904 in Milwaukee, Wis., abgehaltenen dreizehnten General-Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
den 25. Oktober 1904.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder aller Lokal-Unions der U. B.

Nachfolgend unterbreite ich Euch die von der dreizehnten General-Convention angenommenen Amendements, wie dieselben von dem, vom G. B. zu diesem Zwecke ernannten Comité zusammengestellt wurden.

Da es sich hier um verschiedentliche und wichtige Constitutions-Veränderungen handelt, ist es absolut notwendig, daß die Lokal-Unions eine Spezial-General-Verammlung einberufen, um dieselben in Erwägung zu ziehen und in intelligenter Weise darüber abzustimmen.

Es ist meine Pflicht als General-Sekretär, und in Uebereinstimmung mit den Sektionen 137 und 148 (a) der General-Constitution, den Lokal-Unions, die Amendements zur Urabstimmung vorzulegen.

Das Resultat der Abstimmung ist spätestens bis zum 8ten Dezember 1904, der General-Offize zuzusenden.

Ueber jedes einzelne Amendement ist separat durch Hände aufheben abzustimmen und die für und dagegen abgegebenen Stimmen zu notiren.

Nur die wirklich, in einer, wie oben bezeichneten, Verammlung abgegebenen Stimmen werden berücksichtigt und gezählt werden.

Die beiden offiziellen Formulare, welche einer jeden Lokal-Union zu diesem Zwecke zugehen, müssen richtig ausgefüllt, von dem Präsidenten und Sekretär der Lokal-Union unterzeichnet, und der Stempel beigefügt werden.

Eines dieser Formulare ist bis zum 8ten Dezember 1904, an die General-Offize zuzusenden und das andere von der Lokal-Union behufs spätere Bezugnahme aufzubewahren.

Abstimmungs-Resultate, welche der General-Offize nach dem 8ten Dezember 1904 zugehen, werden keine Berücksichtigung finden.

Ich bitte, diesen Angelegenheiten die nöthige Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken und zeichne

Brüderlichst,
Frank Duffy,
General-Sekretär.

Amendirte Sektionen der General-Constitution.

Sekt. 10. Jeder Delegat soll zu einer Stimme berechtigt, und keine Stellvertretung erlaubt sein. Ein Delegat zu einer Convention der U. B. muß im Besitze eines, von der U. B., deren Mitglied er ist, ausgestellten Mandates sein, doch können sich mehrere L. U.'s oder solche in einem D. C. vertretenden, zur Erwählung eines Delegaten verbinden, aber nur die L. U., welcher der erwählte Delegat angehört, kann demselben ein Mandat ausstellen.

General-Beamten.

Sekt. 15 (a). Die General-Beamten der U. B. sollen bestehen aus einem General-Präsidenten, zwei Vize-Präsidenten, einem General-Sekretär, einem General-Schatmeister und einem General-Executive-Board von sieben Mitgliedern, welche

aller lokalen Pflichten in der U. B., deren sie angehören, entbunden sein sollen.

Sekt. 15 (b). Die Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen wie folgt sein: Der General-Präsident soll \$2,000 jährlich, Der General-Sekretär soll \$2,000 jährlich, Der General-Schatmeister soll \$1,800 jährlich erhalten und

Die Mitglieder des General-Executive-Boards und die General-Organisatoren sollen die Summe von \$4.00 täglich für die Zeit erhalten während der sie im Dienste der U. B. stehen. Alle Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen von der General-Convention festgesetzt werden und der Gutheißung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

Sekt. 15 (c). Die Namen aller Candidaten für alle General-Beamtenstellen, sollen den Mitgliedern der U. B. zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden und diejenigen Candidaten, welche die höchste Stimmenzahl erhielten, sollen als erwählt erklärt werden. Nominationen für alle General-Beamten sollen während der Tagung der Convention vorgenommen und sofort der Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden. Der Amtstermin der General-Beamten soll am 1ten Februar beginnen und nach zweijähriger Dauer am 1ten Februar ablaufen. Vorerwählte Beamten sollen gemäß des australischen Wahlsystems erwählt werden. Gedruckte, die Namen aller Candidaten enthaltende offizielle Stimmzettel sollen den L. U.'s von der General-Offize der U. B. geliefert werden und die Mitglieder, hinter dem Namen des Candidaten, für welchen sie zu stimmen wünschen, ein Kreuz (X) beifügen. Der Gebrauch aller anderen Stimmzettel ist verboten. Alle Beamten sollen zwei Jahre im Amt bleiben, oder bis ihre Nachfolger vorchriftsgemäß erwählt und in ihr Amt eingesetzt sind.

Sekt. 15 (d)—neue Sektion. Kein Mitglied soll als General-Beamter, Organisator oder Abgesandter wählbar sein, das nicht zur Zeit der Wahl oder Ernennung von der U. B. beschäftigt, oder zur Prüfung seines Unterhaltes im Gewerbe beschäftigt ist; und soll während seiner Amtsdauer nicht in die Dienste einer anderen Person oder Organisation treten.

§ 18. Wenn Klagen gegen einen General-Beamten erhoben werden, so soll der G. B. die Macht haben, denselben während der Untersuchung des Falles seitens des G. E. B. zu suspendiren. Diese Untersuchung muß innerhalb dreißig Tagen stattfinden und das Resultat derselben ist den Lokal-Unions innerhalb dieses Zeitraumes zur Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Das Resultat dieser Urabstimmung ist dem G. B. innerhalb weiterer dreißig Tagen zuzusenden, und sollte der Angeklagte durch zwei Drittel der abgegebenen Stimmen des beschuldigten Vergehens schuldig befunden werden, so soll der G. B. die Suspension als permanent erklären.

(Anmerkung:) Die einzige Aenderung in der englischen Constitution besteht in der Beifügung des Wortes: „abgegebenen“ (Stimmen) (members "voting"). Diese Aenderung ist bereits in der deutschen Ausgabe vorgefunden, mithin ist Sekt. 18 im Deutschen unverändert.)

Sekt. 19—(neue Sektion.) Wenn Klagen gegen den G. B. erhoben werden, so sollen die General-Vize-Präsidenten, in Verbindung mit dem G. E. B. den Fall untersuchen und die Macht haben, denselben während der Dauer der Untersuchung zu suspendiren. Den Befund dieses so gebildeten Gerichtes soll der G. E. innerhalb 30 Tagen, und nachdem alles Beweismaterial vollständig vorliegt, einer Urabstimmung der Mitglieder der U. B. unterbreiten. Das Resultat dieser Abstimmung sollen die L. U.'s innerhalb weiterer 30 Tagen dem G. E. zuzusenden und sollte die Anklage, wie erhoben, von zwei Drittel der abstimmenden Mitglieder als berechtigt befunden werden, so soll der vorher erwähnte angeklagte Beamte als schuldig erklärt, und die Suspension permanent gemacht werden.

Sekt. 19 sei gestrichen. (Diese Sektion ist eine Wiederholung des ersten Satzes der Sektion 18 und lautet folgendermaßen:

Sekt. 19. Im Falle von Anklagen gegen einen General-Beamten soll der G. B. die Macht haben, während die Untersuchung vor dem G. E. B. schwebt, solchen Beamten zu suspendiren.)

Sekt. 53. Der ganze Nachsatz nach dem Worte: „werden“ in der zweiten Zeile, sei gestrichen. (Siehe Sekt. 76.)

Sekt. 55. Jede L. U. soll monatlich für jedes guttuhende (nicht drei Monate

im Rückstande) vollberechtigte oder theilweise berechnete Mitglied fünfunds-
zwanzig (25) Cents an den G. S. ent-
richten. Alle bei dem G. S. eingehenden
Gelder sollen als Fond für die Verwaltung
der B. S. dienen und für Bezahlung
aller Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefits, sowie
aller sonstigen gesetzlichen Ansprüche an
die B. S. verwendet werden.

Sekt. 59. Wenn eine L. U. drei Monate
mit ihren Beiträgen an die B. S. im
Rückstande ist, soll sie suspendirt werden.
Wenn eine L. U. zwei Monate im Rück-
stande ist, so soll sie der G. S. vor dem
fünftzehnten des dritten Monats in einem
regulierten Briefe hiervon benachrichtig-
ten.

Es ist die Pflicht der Mitglieder aller
L. U.'s darauf zu sehen, daß letztere ihre
Tage pünktlich entrichten und daß die
Quittung für dieselbe in der Versamm-
lung vorgelegt wird.

Sekt. 64. Lehrlinge über 17 Jahre, von
gutem Rufe, können als Mitglieder auf-
genommen werden, und wenn sie 21 Jahre
alt, sechs Monate guttugend und sonst-
wie qualifizirt sind, wie in Sektion 61
vorgeschrieben, als zu Benefit berechnete
Mitglieder gelten.

Sekt. 70—(Zusatz.) Und wenn ein Mit-
glied als Contractor oder in einem an-
deren Berufszweige, und nicht im Car-
penter-Gewerbe beschäftigt ist, soll es weder
zu beratender noch zu entscheidender
Stimme in den Versammlungen seiner
L. U. berechnigt sein.

Sekt. 71. Kein Mitglied der B. S.
kann Mitglied in zwei Lokal-Unions, oder
Mitglied einer anderen Organisation sein,
noch werden, außer in der Organisation
der Zimmerleute und Bauhütten, wo-
dringens es bestraft oder ausgeschlossen
werden soll. Tugend ein Mitglied, welches
sich der Armee oder Flotte anschließt, soll
nicht zu finanziellen Benefits berechnigt
sein.

Sekt. 88. Nach den Worten „Finanz-
Sekretär“, in der zweiten Zeile seien die
Worte „und Protokoll-Sekretär“ (P. S.)
beigefügt.

Sekt. 89 (a). Wenn ein Mitglied eine
Summe schuldet, welche den Betrag von
drei Monats-Beiträgen gleichkommt, ist
es nicht mehr guttugend und von allen
Benefits in der Zwischenzeit suspendirt,
und kommt nicht eher wieder in's Benefit,
als drei Monate nach der Bezahlung aller
Rückstände, die Beiträge für den laufenden
Monat mit einbegreifen.

Sekt. 113 (a). Ein Mitglied, welches
den Wirkungsbereich seiner L. U. verläßt,
um in einer anderen Lokalität zu arbeiten,
oder seine Mitgliedschaft übertragen will,
muß von dem F. S. eine Freikarte ver-
langen. Die L. U. ist verpflichtet, solche
Karte auszustellen, vorausgesetzt, das be-
treffende Mitglied nicht unter Anklage
steht und die Beiträge für den laufenden
und nachfolgenden Monat im Voraus und
zehn Cents für die Karte bezahlt hat.
Das Mitglied muß besagte Karte der L. U.
des Wirkungsbereiches am ersten Ver-
sammlungs-Abend, nachdem er Arbeit er-
halten hat, einreichen.

Resignationen und Wirthhe.

Sekt. 118. Ein Mitglied kann aus-
treten oder seine Verbindung mit der B. S.
lösen, indem er seine Resignation schrift-
lich einreicht, und nur in einer regel-
mäßigen Sitzung kann eine Resignation
mit Zweidrittel-Majorität angenommen
werden. Personen, welche berauschende
Getränke verkaufen, können nicht als Mit-
glieder aufgenommen werden, noch kön-
nen sie ihre Mitgliedschaft aufrecht er-
halten. Ein Mitglied, welches auszu-
treten, oder seine Verbindung mit der B. S.
zu lösen wünscht, muß seine Resig-
nation schriftlich einreichen und muß die-
selbe zwei Wochen, behufs Unterzuchung
zurückgelegt werden.

Sekt. 121. Wo ein D. C. besteht, soll
dieser die Regeln für die Leitung von
Strikes und Lockouts in jenem Distrikt
feststellen. Ein Mitglied, welches in
einem, außerhalb des Wirkungsbereiches
seines eigenen Distrikts gelegenen Orte,
in Arbeit tritt, um die größeren Vor-
theile der an diesem Orte eingeführten
Arbeitsbedingungen zu genießen, soll dies
auf sein eigenes Risiko hin thun und zur
Niederlegung der Arbeit (Strike) be-
ordert werden können, ohne zu Strike-
Unterstützung, wie in Sekt. 45 und 46
vorgesehen, berechnigt zu sein.

Sekt. 133. Strike- oder Lockout-Unter-
stützung soll nur in solchem Betrage oder
Maßgabe an die Mitglieder ausgezahlt
werden, wie dies die General-Kasse er-
laubt, und soll solche Unterstützung nicht

vor Schluß der zweiten Woche des Strikes
oder Lockouts und von dem Beginn der
zweiten Woche an gerechnet, bezahlt
werden; vorausgesetzt, daß der Strike
oder Lockout seitens des G. C. B. gesetz-
mäßig sanktionirt und finanzielle Unter-
stützung bewilligt wurde. Alle Mitglieder
sollen unter der Bedingung, daß rückstän-
dige Mitglieder von der ersten Unterstüt-
zungs- und vollständigen Rückstände be-
gleichen, zur Unterstützung berechnigt sein.
Bei allen Strikes und Lockouts sollen nur
solche Mitglieder, die an dem Orte be-
schäftigt sind an welchem dieselben statt-
finden, unter unseren Gesetzen zu Unter-
stützung berechnigt sein.

Sekt. 138. Die Beamten einer L. U.
sind ein Präsident, Vice-Präsident, Pro-
toll-Sekretär, Finanz-Sekretär, Schatz-
meister, Conductor, Warden und wenig-
stens drei Trustees. Sieben Mitglieder
bilden ein Quorum.

Sekt. 153 (a). Der F. S. soll alle in
die Union eingezahlten Gelder in Em-
pfang nehmen und sofort, mit Tinte, die
Eintragungen im Tagebuche, (Journal)
machen. Er soll am Schluß jeder Ver-
sammlung die empfangenen Beträge
gegen Quittung dem Schatzmeister ein-
händigen. Er soll über jedes Mitglied
ein genaues Rechnungskonto und ein
Verzeichniß der vollen Namen und Adres-
sen der Mitglieder führen.

Sekt. 158 (d). Die Trustees sollen alle
Mitglieder der L. U. durch den P. S.
auffordern, in der ersten Versammlung
eines jeden Quartals anwesend zu sein,
um die Beitragsarten der Mitglieder mit
den Büchern des F. S. zu vergleichen.
Eine Strafe von nicht weniger als 25
Cents soll jedem Mitgliede auferlegt wer-
den, welches unterläßt, dieser Versamm-
lung beizuwohnen.

Sekt. 169 (a). Der Präsident soll alle
von der Constitution und den Neben-
gesetzen vorgeschriebenen Strafen verhängen,
falls nicht anderweitig verfügt wird.

Sekt. 169 (b.) Alle Geldstrafen oder
gesetzlichen Assessments sind vom F. S.
dem betreffenden Mitglied anzurechnen,
werden wie regelmäßige Beiträge be-
trachtet, sind binnen dreißig Tagen zu
bezahlen und müssen vor den Beiträgen
bezahlt werden, wenn der Betreffende zu
irgend welchen Rechten, Privilegien oder
Benefits der B. S. berechnigt sein will.
Mitglieder, welche während einem Aus-
stande in Arbeit stehen, müssen eine Strike-
Steuer entrichten wenn eine solche erhoben
wird.

Sekt. 170. Ein Mitglied muß unter
der Jurisdiktion der L. U. oder des D. C.,
in deren Bezirk das Vergehen begangen
wurde, angeklagt und prozessirt werden,
und wenn es ein sich auf der Reise befind-
liches Mitglied ist, muß der Union, deren
Mitglied es ist, eine Abschrift des Urtheils
zugeestellt werden. Tugend eine L. U.
kann durch eine Dreiviertel-Majorität
Strafen auferlegen, ausschließen oder sus-
pendiren, wenn die Beweise klar auf der
Hand liegen und die Umstände sofortiges
Handeln erfordern. Wenn sich ein Mit-
glied in einem Beschwerde-Fall an die
Civil-Gerichte wendet, so vergräbt es sich
dadurch seines Appellations-Rechtes in-
nerhalb der B. S.

Sekt. 180. Es soll keine Geldschenkung
für irgend einen Zweck gemacht, noch Ab-
gaben oder spezielle Steuern von irgend
einer L. U. auferlegt werden, ohne daß
dies von einer Zweidrittel-Mehrheit der
anwesenden Mitglieder beschlossen wurde.
Ein dahingehender Beschluß kann nicht
an demselben Abend, in dem der Vor-
schlag gemacht wurde, für rechtsgültig
erklärt, sondern muß mindestens auf zwei
Wochen behufs Erwägung zurückgelegt
werden; ausgenommen, wenn es sich um
ein Hülfsgeld handelt, welches von einer
Schwester-Lokal-Union der B. S. aus-
geht, deren Ausstand vom G. C. B. sank-
tionirt wurde. In der Zwischenzeit müs-
sen alle Mitglieder der Union brieflich
davon in Kenntniß gesetzt werden, daß die
Frage besagten Geldes, Abgabe oder
Steuer in der Schwebe ist.

Sekt. 183 (b.) Keine Fabrik oder Säge-
mühle soll zur Benutzung des Labels be-
rechtigt sein, in welcher die achtstündige
Arbeitszeit nicht eingeführt ist, oder die
allen ihren Angestellten, Maschinenar-
beiter, mit einbegriffen, nicht einen Mini-
mal-Lohn von 30 Cents per Stunde be-
zahlt und ausschließlich Mitglieder der
B. S. beschäftigt, ausgenommen, in Fäl-
len, wo der G. B. auf Applikation eines
D. C. oder einer L. U. ein Ausnahmerecht
gewährt hat. Und der G. B. soll die
Macht haben, den Gebrauch eines Metal-
oder Gummi-Stempels zur Anbringung

des Labels zuzulassen wenn dies der Or-
ganisation zum Vortheil gereicht.

Sekt. 183 (j). Es soll die Pflicht aller
D. C.'s oder L. U.'s sein, der Verwen-
dung von Begleitungs-Gegenständen
(trim) und in der Werkstätte hergestellten
Carpenter-Arbeit, die mit diesem Label
versehen ist, Vorschub zu leisten und wo
immer möglich, die Mitglieder ihres Wir-
kungsbereiches von dem Handhaben oder
Aufstellen von Nicht-Union-Material ab-
zuhalten.

Stehen der G. C. B. Beschlüsse.

Die betreffende, unter'm 19ten Februar
1886 getroffene Entscheidung des G. C.
B. soll folgendermaßen lauten;

Ein Mitglied, welches sich während einer
Versammlung im Sprechzimmer (ante-
room) befindet, um im Auftrage der Union
Geschäfte zu verrichten, oder amtlich von
der Union außerhalb des Versammlungs-
lokales beschäftigt ist, soll als anwesend
betrachtet werden und zur Nomination
für eine Beamtenstelle berechnigt sein.

Folgende Entscheidungen seien ge-
fassen:

12ten März 1887; Personen, welche mit
einem Bruch oder chronischem Rheuma-
tismus behaftet sind, können nur als
theilweise zu Benefit berechnigte Mitglie-
der aufgenommen werden. (Siehe Sek-
tion 65.)

10ten Oktober 1895; An Orten, wo ein
D. C. besteht, hat derselbe das alleinige
Recht, über Anklagen wegen Verletzung
der Gewerksregeln zu verhandeln und ab-
zuurtheilen. Das angeklagte Mitglied
muß von dem D. C. und nicht von einer
Lokal-Union berührt, und von demselben
abgeurtheilt werden. (Siehe Sekt. 176.)

10ten Juni 1887: Die Beschäftigung
eines bezahlten städtischen Feuerwehr-
mannes ist gefährlich, und ein als solcher
angestelltes Mitglied ist nicht zu Benefit
berechnigt. (Siehe Sekt. 104.)

22ten Oktober 1887: Forderungen für
Unfall-Benefit müssen den Datum des
Tages des Unfalles tragen. (Siehe
Sekt. 106 b.)

5ten Januar 1889: Ein Union-Con-
tractor soll nur Union-Mitglieder be-
schäftigen, wenn solche zu haben sind, und
wenn nicht, so soll er die von ihm be-
schäftigten Nicht-Union-Carpenter veran-
lassen der Union beizutreten. (Siehe
Sekt. 70.)

7ten September 1889: Ein Mitglied,
welches drei Monats-Beiträge schuldet,
kann nicht einen Theil des schuldigen Be-
trages entrichten und dann benefitberech-
tigt sein. Es muß den vollen Betrag ent-
richten und tritt erst nach Verlauf drei
weiterer Monate, vom Tage der Zahlung
an gerechnet, wieder in Benefit. (Siehe
Sekt. 89 d.)

2ten November 1889: Eine Lokal-Union
kann ein Mitglied, welches nicht an einer
Labor Day Parade Theil nimmt, mit
einer Strafe belegen.

15ten November 1890: Ein Geschäfts-
Agent kann seitens einer L. U. oder eines
D. C. beauftragt werden, Beiträge oder
sonstige Gelder zu kollektieren.

17ten April 1891: Die Ausdehnung
eines Wirkungsbereiches eines D. C. auf
einen großen Flächenraum ist nicht rath-
sam; derselbe sollte sich auf eine Stadt
oder eine Grafschaft beschränken.

(Anmerkung: Letztere Entscheidung
ist nur ein Gutachten, thätlich keine
Entscheidung mit bindender Kraft und
sollte deshalb gekrichen werden.)

13ten Januar 1891: Eine Lokal-Union
kann keinen Minderjährigen (unter 18
Jahren) aufnehmen. (Siehe Sekt. 64.)

Offizielles Journal.

Das offizielle Journal „The Carpenter“
soll in Zukunft in Magazin-Form und
Ausstattung erscheinen.

Das offizielle Journal, „The Carpenter“
soll zu einem Abonnementspreise von 25
Cents per Jahr an die Mitglieder abge-
geben und denselben in's Haus gesandt
werden.

J. Jensen, }
James Jordan, } Comite.
Jas. F. Grimes, }

Frank Duffh, Gen.-Sekretär.

Youth is a blunder; manhood a
struggle; old age a regret.—Disraeli.

Unfair employers or merchants fre-
quently claim that the boycott does
not hurt them. Why, then, are they so
sore about it, and denounce it?

The Real Anarchists.

In the American Lawyer for July
Samuel Hopkins Adams discusses,
from the standpoint of a lawyer, „Des-
potism vs. Anarchy in Colorado.“

He shows the training of a lawyer
in the remarkably clear and forcible
way in which he brings out the ascer-
tained facts in the Colorado troubles.
One feature of the affair that he
makes pointed is the fact that the
militia was in the pay of the mine
owners, and that their employment
was not to preserve order, but to bru-
tally prosecute members of the min-
ers' unions.

Mr. Adams then declares: „A
strange spectacle this, of a State hir-
ing out its militia to the feud of pro-
vate interests, for it amounted to
that.“

The article then goes on to show
who the real anarchists in Colorado
are, as follows:

„One object of the Federation's
former fight against the smelters and
reduction mills is to get an eight-hour
workday rule established. Failing in
this, they got the legislature to pass
a law limiting a day's work to eight
hours. The law was declared uncon-
stitutional by the Colorado Supreme
Court; not only unconstitutional but
‘absurd,’ although the United States
Supreme Court, which is not largely
given over to absurdities, had upheld
the same in other States. The ques-
tion of amending the constitution was
put to the people and carried by more
than 45,000 majority in a total popula-
tion of 400,000. This amendment made
the passage of an eight-hour day man-
datory upon the legislature. But lob-
bysts, loaded, got at the legislature
of 1902-03, and the will of the people
was defied. That overwhelming ma-
jority of votes counted for less in the
government of Colorado than the dol-
lars of the lobbyists. The bill was
never passed. This was anarchy by
ballot; not as brutal as anarchy by
bullet, but in the long run no less mur-
derous. It was a dear victory for the
mine owners. Through their lobby
they had made their declaration to the
Federation:

“You need hope for nothing from
legal methods; we control the law-
making.”—Mine Workers' Journal.

A New Start.

Let us cherish hope and courage,
Faith and fortitude renew;
Let us make a new beginning,
And resolve the right to do.
Simple lives serene and earnest
May at least some hope impart,
If in failure we have courage
For a new and better start.

Home'y duties are distasteful,
Do them with a better grace;
Those who are to duty faithful
Oft deserve a hero's place;
When life's clouds are low and heavy,
Till our troubles chill the heart,
Hoping, praying, persevering,
Make a new and better start.

When our best results in failure—
Almost everything goes wrong—
Turn a bright face toward to-morrow,
Sing a cheerful, hopeful song;
Fate befriends a happy fellow,
Who will kindly do his part,
True to duty, ne'er discouraged,
Make a new and better start.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

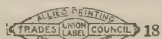
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INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 1904.

CORRESPONDENCE



Labor Organization Should Be Commended by the Public.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Our Local Union 284, Fort Dodge, Ia., has experienced the most critical period in its existence. Building has been dull and many of our members were forced to leave the city in search of employment. Besides, we have been compelled to work with a good supply of non-union men and to work for bosses who have but little respect for union principles and no regard for the welfare of those they employ. I do not care to dwell at length on this side of the situation, but rather relate to the better side.

The bulk of our membership have gallantly and intelligently stood by their posts of duty all through these trying times and skillfully helped one another to secure employment to the effect that our members with a few exceptions hold the best positions in our trade in this city to-day, to the credit of our local union.

I wish to compliment Bro. D. R. White, the organizer sent here by the General Office, for his personal interest in our local situation and energy displayed in his efforts to fortify our organization. Good results accompanied his work; he personally secured one new member and adherent to our cause each day, while in our city and succeeded in arousing the interest of the mechanics in favor of organization. Organization is one of the strongest promoters and the most potent factor in the social and intellectual life and environments of people who are the founders of the industrial greatness of this country, which excels all others on earth in its achievements and success. Organization is a modern school for the study of collective eco-

nomics and interests and the greatest support of a civic form of government.

We, as members of labor unions, justly pride ourselves for cultivating mutual interest in the welfare of our fellow man, and through our combined efforts we elevate his home, gain more comforts for his family and increase his value as a citizen.

I contend that at the present time, where individualities count only as units, a large amount of credit is due to the intelligence acquired through organization of the laboring class, in the upbuilding of the great social, industrial and commercial structures this country can boast of.

Organization for legitimate purposes and higher ideals, such as trades unions represent, should be commended and cherished by the public without prejudice. It represents the most successful method of learning as to the true conditions and the needs of those who toil. Its teachings are based on the most authentic facts and their reasons for actions of relief are perfectly sound and incontestable. Her tongue officially announces to the public at large what should be done for the maintenance of the integrity of the honest workmen. Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. ROCKEY,
L. U. 284, Fort Dodge, Ia.

From Nashville, Tenn.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

As it has been quite a while since I have seen anything in our journal from L. U. 1444, and presuming that some of our sister local unions would like to know how unionism is progressing in the capital city of the grand old "Volunteer State," I take the liberty of giving you a brief description of conditions obtaining here. We are gaining new members every week and though we occasionally lose a member by him lapsing or through some other cause, our gain in membership by far exceeds our losses. Trade is fairly good here at present, and all the union men are at work; our wages, however, are not what they ought to be, nor what we intend to make them. The most competent mechanic is paid only 25 cents per hour of ten hours' work, the ten-hour day still being in vogue, with the exception of one contractor, who has adopted the nine-hour system. Nevertheless, we hope that by this time next year we shall secure the eight-hour day and that Nashville will then be entitled to a place on our list of eight-hour cities. Until this has been accomplished we would advise all carpenters to keep aloof from this locality; by doing so they will give us a chance to prepare for the battle and help us to win out. Wishing the U. B. an unbounded success, I am, yours for unionism,

O. D. WELLS,
L. U. 1444, Nashville, Tenn.

Suggests Mailing of "Carpenter" to Members' Home Addresses.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

I have just been reading the September CARPENTER, and it came to my mind how much good our journal is doing and how much more it would do if every brother would get his copy. You know as well as I do that about one-half of the members of any local

union come to the meetings only once every three months, and as a result a number of copies of each issue of the journal are going to waste. In my estimation we would incur but a very small additional expense by mailing the journal directly to the home address of each member.

It should be part of the duty of the R. S. of every local union to furnish the General Office with the address of each member and to give due notice of any change of residence that may occur. With a little more exertion on the part of this officer and a small increase in the expense of mailing every member would get his CARPENTER and not a copy would be wasted.

The system of mailing the journal directly to members' residences is in operation and works satisfactorily with the International Typographical and other international and national unions and if adopted by our U. B. would undoubtedly fill a long-felt want. Fraternally,

AUG. SCHULTZ,
L. U. 1369, Louisville, Ky.

The Duty to Vote Implies the Duty to Vote Right.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Thousands of our brother carpenters, with millions of others, both old and young, forming our vast army of citizens, will have an opportunity at the coming presidential election to cast a vote for a President of the United States. For many it may be their first entrance into national politics; and with them that first vote weighs many times as much as any one that will follow it. Of itself it counts no more in the ballot box than any other vote, but it determines largely the character of those that will come after it.

Man's conduct is regulated by a great variety of circumstances. In politics, once his choice of a party has been made; his associations, his pride of opinion, his sentiment of loyalty, all combine and are helped by other considerations to deter him from changing his party relations. Men break away from their early political associations, but they are exceptions. Consequently the first vote generally determines the political future. See that you make the right choice and ally yourself with the party whose history, achievements and aims attract you to it.

All qualified voters have the right, and it is also their duty to vote. The voters elect, and are therefore the rulers. When they fail to vote, they fail to rule, fail to do their duty to the people and to themselves. The duty to vote implies the duty to vote right, to vote for good men and good measures. Therefore, men should study their duty as voters that they may elect honest, capable, faithful officers for government, and support the parties and principles that will best promote the cause of Labor and the good of the country. Every man should study his political duty with the best light that he can obtain, decide what is right and then vote his sentiments honestly and fearlessly. When we have good government the voters deserve the credit; when we have bad government the voters deserve the blame.

Many men vote as their fathers did. They are Republicans, Democrats, Populists or Prohibitionists because their fathers were, and the chances are they will always vote that ticket. It is unfortunate that so little independent thinking is done. The few furnish the brains and the argument for the masses, and, consequently the country is cursed with bad politics and badly enforced laws.

Men and brothers, think for yourself and vote your convictions. Look over the field and vote for the best men. When you see an incompetent or unworthy man on your ticket don't vote for him. Remember that no party can rise above the moral character of the men that represent its principles. Vote for good men regardless of party, and you will do your duty as a good citizen. Bad men must be kept out of office. If your party puts up an unprincipled man, rebuke the party by refusing to vote for him. Remember, industrial and moral worth, not wealth, is the true standard of individual and national greatness. Yours fraternally,

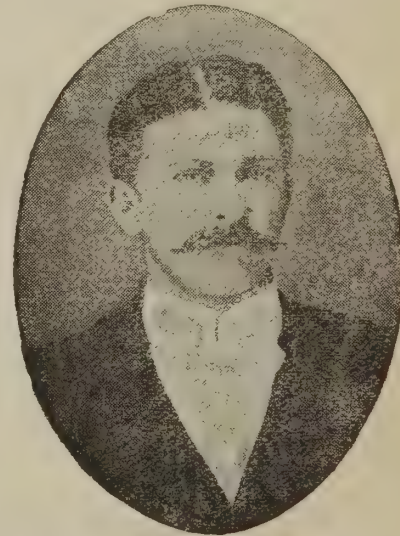
HENRY D. MAY,
President L. U. 1345.

Expulsions.

Alex Dorden, of Local Union 445, Rich Hill, Mo., has been expelled for selling property belonging to the union and for other grave offenses.

An Embezzler

Chas. E. Douglas, the subject of this sketch and former Financial Secretary of Local Union 696, Tampa, Fla., absconded with \$661.73 of the local union's funds, on October 8th, 1904. A reward of \$100.00 will be paid for his capture. Douglas is a Swede or Nor-



wegian by birth, of Scotch parentage. Age, 35; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 140 pounds; eyes, light blue; has figure of naked woman tattooed on right forearm and anchor and chain on left forearm and has a habit of dropping one corner of under lip at times when speaking. Douglas is a fairly good sailor as well as a carpenter. In case of arrest, communicate with Sheriff of Hillsborough County, Tampa, Fla.

What would the rate of wages be now, or what would be the length of the working day, if it was not for the efforts and sacrifices made by the organized workers in defense of labor's rights?



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Oct. 31, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$236.80	124	\$23.60	248	\$4.80	379	\$14.80	544	\$12.60	704	\$3.00	875	\$2.00	1041	\$48.80	1227	\$7.00
2	103.10	125	64.40	249	15.65	380	12.00	545	12.60	705	17.60	876	2.40	1042	25.00	1228	8.30
3	76.20	126	22.00	250	11.80	381	23.90	546	19.80	706	32.00	877	25.40	1043	15.00	1229	4.00
5	84.00	127	18.00	251	12.90	382	26.20	547	4.40	707	9.80	878	23.20	1044	4.25	1230	21.80
6	22.60	128	4.36	252	20.00	383	30.20	548	24.40	708	3.60	879	18.80	1045	17.00	1231	17.80
7	267.80	129	40.80	253	3.80	384	20.40	549	5.80	709	14.60	880	9.20	1046	10.80	1232	3.80
8	147.00	130	3.20	254	19.00	385	10.20	550	61.80	710	9.20	881	4.40	1047	9.20	1233	12.40
9	88.00	131	186.20	255	23.40	386	41.10	551	22.80	711	29.20	882	21.80	1048	6.60	1234	5.00
10	200.00	132	52.20	256	11.20	387	33.80	552	9.00	712	19.80	883	53.80	1049	5.80	1235	2.60
11	109.80	133	25.90	257	131.60	388	35.20	553	24.40	713	41.80	884	9.80	1050	18.00	1236	5.00
12	82.55	134	208.60	258	24.70	389	31.20	554	13.60	714	13.20	885	2.40	1051	5.80	1237	5.20
13	60.40	135	27.00	259	11.00	390	50.80	555	15.40	715	68.80	886	19.60	1052	2.00	1238	2.60
14	30.80	136	85.00	260	44.20	391	56.40	556	5.60	716	24.80	887	13.80	1053	33.60	1239	16.40
15	24.35	137	23.60	261	56.00	392	32.80	557	19.60	717	12.40	888	13.80	1054	6.60	1240	5.00
16	113.80	138	22.20	262	27.20	393	11.60	558	25.80	718	6.80	889	10.20	1055	8.40	1241	35.30
17	16.60	139	50.40	263	12.00	394	18.00	559	32.40	719	5.20	890	4.80	1056	8.80	1242	6.60
18	21.60	140	9.60	264	30.10	395	22.20	560	8.00	720	24.00	891	13.80	1057	6.00	1243	6.20
19	112.60	141	39.65	265	38.40	400	3.20	561	4.00	721	32.40	892	12.60	1058	6.40	1244	12.00
20	57.20	142	148.40	266	79.55	401	17.60	562	55.40	722	1.00	893	10.60	1059	7.20	1245	4.40
21	30.00	143	9.40	267	11.85	402	24.30	563	10.40	723	34.20	894	25.80	1060	5.60	1246	7.20
22	334.40	144	24.20	270	11.85	403	11.80	564	4.60	724	5.20	895	22.20	1061	5.00	1247	7.40
23	30.46	146	43.80	272	12.80	404	13.20	565	14.60	725	7.80	896	21.40	1062	8.10	1248	16.80
24	35.00	147	58.80	273	34.00	405	6.80	566	20.00	726	4.00	897	14.80	1063	9.00	1249	15.20
25	42.80	148	34.60	274	28.20	406	4.40	567	2.60	727	56.00	898	6.80	1064	15.20	1250	3.40
26	82.20	149	8.80	275	14.80	407	22.20	568	9.30	728	6.40	899	23.00	1065	2.80	1251	15.60
27	120.00	150	11.20	276	43.00	408	23.80	569	30.00	729	3.20	900	7.40	1066	10.80	1252	4.20
28	17.60	151	30.60	277	3.20	409	10.70	570	5.00	730	13.20	901	17.20	1067	5.60	1253	4.40
29	135.40	152	18.80	278	27.40	410	10.70	571	10.00	731	7.60	902	10.00	1068	6.45	1254	8.40
30	2.20	153	11.60	279	11.10	411	24.20	572	11.00	732	16.40	903	9.20	1069	8.40	1255	13.00
31	59.75	154	24.00	281	110.45	412	10.70	573	5.00	733	4.00	904	15.40	1070	20.80	1256	5.80
32	56.00	155	38.20	282	23.00	413	24.20	574	11.00	734	17.20	905	7.80	1071	28.80	1257	4.40
33	286.20	157	5.60	283	7.40	414	10.80	575	10.40	735	7.60	906	17.60	1072	11.20	1258	4.40
35	25.80	158	4.40	284	3.65	415	2.00	576	11.00	736	16.40	907	9.20	1073	6.50	1259	8.40
36	111.70	159	8.00	285	3.80	416	71.80	577	16.60	737	5.90	908	15.40	1074	20.80	1260	5.80
37	35.40	160	2.25	286	16.05	417	6.00	578	11.50	738	17.20	909	23.60	1075	6.20	1261	5.80
38	23.15	161	31.30	287	32.85	418	63.90	579	18.00	739	7.70	910	2.50	1076	20.60	1262	8.20
39	28.20	162	18.40	288	40.80	419	4.60	580	13.60	740	10.20	911	28.60	1077	6.60	1263	12.00
41	16.80	163	16.70	289	55.80	420	98.60	581	10.40	741	4.60	912	19.00	1078	7.60	1264	3.00
42	23.60	164	19.40	290	13.40	421	121.80	582	26.20	742	29.60	913	5.00	1079	8.00	1265	5.20
43	75.65	165	71.00	292	29.15	422	16.80	583	13.60	743	7.20	914	27.00	1080	14.60	1266	2.00
44	19.80	166	21.60	294	13.40	423	114.60	584	12.60	744	14.00	915	8.20	1081	10.80	1267	39.00
45	49.60	168	23.00	295	13.40	424	42.80	585	10.40	745	41.40	916	8.20	1082	5.20	1268	4.20
46	19.20	169	49.00	296	16.40	425	8.60	586	5.00	746	20.00	917	17.80	1083	2.20	1269	12.00
47	85.00	170	9.80	297	31.40	426	57.35	587	9.60	747	3.40	918	2.20	1084	34.00	1270	7.80
48	4.30	171	91.40	298	58.60	427	79.60	588	4.00	748	3.80	919	6.80	1085	20.40	1271	4.40
49	13.20	173	6.00	300	23.80	428	23.20	589	28.50	749	7.50	920	8.80	1086	4.40	1272	2.00
50	83.80	174	55.60	301	28.80	429	18.00	590	14.80	750	14.00	921	8.80	1087	5.20	1273	1.00
51	50.80	175	25.70	302	34.60	430	42.00	591	12.60	751	20.00	922	19.20	1088	3.00	1274	39.00
52	44.60	176	15.00	303	25.00	431	10.00	592	7.60	752	3.40	923	8.20	1089	12.00	1275	4.20
53	39.60	177	29.80	304	31.00	432	2.80	593	11.00	753	7.50	924	2.20	1090	20.40	1276	1.00
54	59.80	179	27.20	305	25.00	433	10.00	594	20.30	754	12.40	925	8.80	1091	34.00	1277	7.80
55	172.70	180	17.20	306	2.00	434	11.00	595	16.00	755	9.90	926	8.60	1092	17.60	1278	2.00
56	37.40	181	179.70	307	12.30	435	29.60	596	7.50	756	17.85	927	3.00	1093	14.20	1279	6.60
57	10.60	182	4.20	308	29.20	436	49.50	597	16.20	757	7.40	928	4.60	1094	3.20	1280	27.00
58	198.00	183	69														

Deyl, W. A., Canada	214.65
Burgess, W. H., Georgia	51.90
Ferns, Thos., N. Y.	30.00
Quinn, A. A., N. J.	96.19
Gueda, Mike, Ky.	30.00
Wood, W. T., N. Y.	43.22
Cook, H. L., Ohio	96.38
Decker, H. C., Indiana	79.50
Hughes, M. C., Missouri	85.00
Kent, S. J., Louisiana	156.15
Bohnen, G. J., N. Y.	76.19
Newman, Geo. C., Ia. and Wis.	73.55
Cameron, T. A., Mich.	30.00
Cowper, J. D., Mass.	107.55
Farley, David, Illinois	78.81
Northup, Alex., Canada	34.90
White, D. R., Iowa	113.81
Icos, Wm., Illinois	92.89
Madlehner, Jacob, Pa.	30.00
Michler, W. D., Mo. and Ind.	
Ter.	156.11
Fost, D. A., Pa. and N. Y.	81.01
Cross, Floyd, Grand Rapids,	
Wis.	22.80
Charter fee refunded, Liberty-	
ville, Ill.	10.00
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire	1,550.41
Postage and stamped envelopes	209.80
Rent (for September)	116.00
Telegrams	76.43
Sundries	21.67
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing	1,899.40
Special writings	5.00
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, Reports, etc.	342.46
Seals and daters	16.50
Badges, banners and charms ..	372.32
Expressage	78.34
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, Wm. D., trav. exp's....	14.59
Duffy, Frank, trav. exp's	14.59
Neale, Thos., trav. exp's	26.13
Exchange on New York draft.	10.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for July and	
August	1,600.00
MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.	
Finance Committee—	
Deegon, D. H.	103.20
Gibbs, James	111.15
Wilde, H.	21.00
Grimes, J. F.	108.75
Schardt, Wm. G.	89.09
Constitution Committee—	
Adams, J. W.	78.00
Jensen, J.	68.00
Jordan, Jas.	78.05
Keefe, P. B.	94.60
Committee on Resolutions—	
Linehan, J. J.	35.00
McCarthy, P. H.	35.00
Macfarlane, W. B.	35.00
Reilly, Jas.	35.00
Hanson, Willard	35.00
Committee on Appeals and Griev-	
ances—	
Hause, C. B.	54.00
Morrison, David	60.65
Walquist, John	53.45
Bomberger, C.	93.50
Ward, James	51.76
Miscellaneous—	
Franz, Wm., Warden	63.45
Teichert, Wm., Warden	63.45
Reidenbach, J., Messenger	63.45
Hilty, Wm., Messenger	63.45
Murray, Geo. R., Asst. Sec'y..	52.00
Post, D. A., on account	50.00
O'Donnell, James, stenog-	
rapher, on account	12.00
Shortridge, E. R., stenographer,	
on account	12.00
	\$34,781.41

Expenses for Month Ending October 31, 1904.

Death and disability claims Nos.	
2358 to 2532	\$22,957.75
Litigation—	
Niskern claim, Mt. Vernon,	
N. Y.	64.05
Donations—	
Victor, Col. (by convention) ..	1,250.00
Wilkesbarre, Pa. (by conven-	
tion)	1,000.00
New York City, N. Y. (by con-	
vention)	5,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa. (by conven-	
tion)	5,000.00
Delegates to A. F. of L. Conven-	
tion, San Francisco, Cal.—	
Macfarlane, W. B., on acct....	250.00
Duffy, Frank, on acct.	150.00
Grimes, Jas. F., on acct.	250.00

Guerlin, T. M., on acct.	250.00
Zaring, John, on acct.	250.00
Zarnell, Samuel, on acct.	100.00
Swartz, A. M., on acct.	250.00
S. B. T. A., Chicago, Ill.—	
Huber, Wm. D.	47.00
Kirby, Jas.	25.00
Organizing, Inv., Deputies, Etc.—	
Guerin, T. M., N. Y.	131.75
Macfarlane, W. B., N. Y.	93.99
Shields, W. J., Mass	196.10
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and	
Mass.	122.01
Biggins, Wm., Indiana	120.98
Arcand, N., Canada	21.00
Cunningham, S. G., Ill.	173.95
White, D. R., Iowa	139.70
Wood, W. T., N. Y.	26.89
Byrne, W. J., Pa.	254.26
Smith, Wm. F., Md.	168.90
Deyl, Wm. A., Canada	27.50
Bohnen, Geo. J., N. Y.	96.93
Adams, J. W., Missouri	88.60
Madlehner, Jacob, Pa.	95.74
Loos, Wm., Ill.	108.25
Decker, Harrison C., Ind.	61.00
Hambach, Wm. T., Ill.	162.00
Hughes, M. C., Kansas	90.00
Quinn, A. A., N. J.	130.05
Cowper, J. D., Mass.	110.62
Cameron, T. A., Mich.	60.00
Post, D. A., Pa.	100.00
Kirby, J., Ill.	85.00
Walz, F. C., Conn.	5.00
McCanoe, Thos., Conn.	3.00
Skinner, J. H., N. Y.	4.00
Beatty, Robt., Coney Island,	
N. Y.	68.35
Jones, Jas., Ky.	9.10
Scott, W. F., Florida	5.25
Spall, Geo. A., Germyn, Pa. ..	5.00
Connolly, R. E. L., Georgia....	52.45
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire	1,313.45
Postage and stamped envelopes	226.99
Rent	116.00
Rent P. O. Box No. 520.	4.00
Telephone	12.50
Typewriter	52.75
Telegrams	29.91
Sundries	59.45
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing	1,903.11
Special writings, etc.	11.50
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, Constitutions, Reports,	
etc.	718.50
Seals and daters	16.00
Pins, badges and banners....	2,237.20
Lithographed charters (blank).	195.00
Expressage	74.18
Miscellaneous—	
Neale, Thos., trav. exp.	28.40
Iglesias, S. (Spanish Constitu-	
tions)	20.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for Septem-	
ber	800.00
CONVENTION.	
Organization Committee—	
Hughes, J. L.	15.00
Swartz, A. M.	20.00
G. E. R. Report Committee—	
Deyl, W. A.	26.50
Potter, Jos. K.	26.50
Elsbach, C. J.	26.50
Carlin, Phil. H.	26.50
Pimbley, Franklin	26.50
Murphy, J. T.	26.50
Funk, L.	26.50
Constitution Committee—	
Ryan, T. P. (balance)	72.40
Union Label Committee—	
Rosendahl, E.	14.00
Bohnen, Geo. J.	14.00
Fuelle, R.	14.00
Cook, H. L.	14.00
Felsh, Chas.	14.00
Compilation Committee—	
Grimes, Jas. F.	90.00
Jensen, Jens	80.00
Jordan, Jas.	66.00
Miscellaneous—	
Griffin, Geo., teller	25.00
Smith, August, teller	25.00
Murray, Geo. R., Asst. Sec'y..	26.00
Vreeland, F., teller	25.00
Reidenbach, Jacob, messenger..	22.50
Hilty, Wm., messenger	22.50
Teichert, Wm., warden	22.50
Post, D. A., Sec'y G. E. B....	164.73
Huber, W. D., G. P.	201.10
Duffy, Frank, G. S.	169.75
Neale, Thos., G. T.	149.85
O'Donnell, Jas., stenographer	
(balance)	132.27
Shortridge, E. R., stenographer	
(balance)	117.63

Committee rooms and head-	
quarters	381.50
Turnverein Hall, rent.	395.00
Decorations for hall	73.00
Sundry supplies and expressage	71.76
Telegrams	28.91
Printing	1,363.50
	\$51,496.51

Claims Paid in October, 1904.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
2358	Mahlon Wells	2	\$ 200.00
2359	Henry J. Dickman	2	200.00
2360	Theo. Brenning, Jr.	4	200.00
2361	Mrs. Mary Gonla	7	50.00
2362	Mrs. L. Almqvist	10	50.00
2363	C. A. Okerlund	10	200.00
2364	Chas. Beck	10	200.00
2365	Mrs. E. Dalitz	11	50.00
2367	Mrs. E. Phillips	451	50.00
2368	Mrs. M. Garrison	20	50.00
2369	Detler Nissen	22	50.00
2370	Mrs. Alice Tobin	22	50.00
2371	John Jackson	27	200.00
2372	Mrs. Mary Boyle	29	50.00
2373	Wm. H. Ross	33	50.00
2374	Wm. Whiteway	33	200.00
2375	Mrs. M. Swanson	34	25.00
2376	Mrs. K. Stoth	34	50.00
2377	Robt. D. Blomberg	55	50.00
2378	Geo. Stangle	62	200.00
2379	Mrs. E. Rieman	73	50.00
2381	Mrs. E. Hartman	80	50.00
2381	Frank Shallow	80	200.00
2382	Jas. J. Richardson	89	50.00
2383	Oliver Benoit	96	200.00
2384	Mrs. S. Lawrence	98	50.00
2385	John Brown	132	50.00
2386	James B. Kimmey	159	50.00
2387	Wylie Johnson	190	200.00
2388	Edward E. Mack	203	200.00
2389	Franz Treichel	231	200.00
2390	J. C. Goodenough	257	50.00
2391	Geo. Schmidt	258	200.00
2392	John C. Hageman	269	200.00
2393	Duncan W. Murray	273	200.00
2394	Mrs. H. Haglund	62	50.00
2395	Mrs. A. Isley	299	50.00
2396	Henry Decker	309	200.00
2397	Mrs. M. Goettsche	309	50.00
2398	Mrs. I. Johnson	315	50.00
2399	Richard Gibbon	332	152.25
2400	Mrs. E. J. Larson	361	50.00
2401	Adolph Goldstein	375	200.00
2402	Mrs. A. Wallendorf	375	50.00
2403	John Schroeder	375	200.00
2404	Frank Zimmerman	377	100.00
2405	Robert Roberts	391	200.00
2406	Ernest Hennies	393	200.00
2407	Napoleon Verville	434	200.00
2408	Mrs. E. B. Hill	439	50.00
2409	Asa Ifaworth	458	200.00
2410	John T. Lester	478	50.00
2411	Louis Bellanger	482	200.00
2412	Mrs. E. Lathrop	483	50.00
2413	Mrs. K. Gerlach	497	50.00
2414	Mrs. M. S. Tjaden	507	50.00
2415	Mrs. M. P. Martin	517	50.00
2416	John Hermann	537	200.00
2417	Robt. R. Wilson	561	200.00
2418	Mrs. A. M. Westin	567	50.00
2419	Wm. Spitzie	612	200.00
2420	W. E. Wright	619	100.00
2421	Henry Goedeke	628	200.00
2422	Mrs. Delia Tobin	632	50.00
2423	Mrs. Ella Gordon	674	50.00
2424	John Dahلمان	676	200.00
2425	Wm. L. Eckman	838	200.00
2426	Leonard Kort	1036	200.00
2427	A. E. Johnson	1082	200.00
2428	Mrs. J. P. Therien	1305	50.00
2429	Jos. Alois Fertig	12	50.00
2430	C. J. Carlson (bal- ance)	131	121.50
2431	Leonard Long (dis- ability)	179	400.00
2432	Lawrence Sheehan	184	200.00
2433	George Burr (dis- ability)	187	300.00
2434	Jos. N. Frye	202	131.50
2435	Jno. Anderson (dis- ability)	227	200.00
2436	Gust Gustafson (disability)	241	400.00
2437	Geo. C. Post	369	50.00
2438	Fred Newmeyer	513	127.50
2439	Aug. Schaller	522	50.00
2440	Mrs. M. A. McKen- zie	741	50.00
2441	John P. Burnett	690	50.00
2442	Come Pelletier	730	50.00
2443	Jacob Nowack	768	200.00
2444	Isaac M. Sutter	771	200.00
2445	Mrs. L. W. Spry	813	25.00
2446	Frank C. Devinney	827	200.00
2447	Lewis Moha	832	50.00
2458	H. W. Leonard	1252	200.00
2459	Mrs. C. E. Garre	1329	50.00
2460	R. H. Godfrey	1517	200.00
2461	Mrs. O. Nissen	1672	25.00
2462	John J. Quinn	1	200.00
2463	H. H. Brantley	4	200.00
2464	Mrs. Emma Miller	5	50.00
2465	John T. Stubbs	8	200.00
2466	Oliver Rioux	43	50.00
2467	Fred E. Nissen (dis- ability)	55	100.00
2468	Z. T. Jones	74	50.00
2469	Martin Sorenson	76	50.00
2470	Samuel Hupp	136	50.00
2471	James F. Pender	142	50.00
2472	John M. Wible	165	200.00
2473	Wm. F. Vosberg	216	50.00
2474	Herman Elliot	240	200.00
2475	Frank Duguid	257	200.00
2476	F. S. Crawford	257	200.00
2477	Y. G. Ford	318	200.00
2478	Jos. P. McCallion	340	200.00
2479	Mrs. Ellen A. Corr	386	50.00
2480	Lucas Speicher (dis- ability)	402	400.00
2481	Thomas Peel	547	50.00
2482	Mrs. M. Schultz	606	50.00
2483	Geo. F. Cowling	672	200.00
2484	Hiram J. Creal	848	100.00
2485	F. Schlueter-Rep- pell	1100	50.00
2486	Chas. Lasher	1107	200.00
2487	Frank Pierson (dis- ability)	1279	300.00
2488	Mrs. Nora King	1340	50.00
2489	Chas. C. Kirby	1526	100.00
2490	Mrs. Anna Cottman	2	50.00
2491	Alvin Blackwell	7	200.00
2492	L. G. Horne	10	200.00
2493	Geo. W. Bailey	19	200.00
2494	John Guthmann	26	200.00
2495	John McKinlay	27	200.00
2496	Eugene Sullivan	33	200.00
2497	John Thompson	33	200.00
2498	Jos. Grimm	53	50.00
2499	Fred H. Hornberger	132	200.00
2500	C. V. Alger	213	50.00
2501	J. H. Bradley	225	200.00
2502	Frank Kernan (dis- ability)	257	400.00
2503	Jacob Knels	309	200.00
2504	I. S. Barnes	318	50.00
2505	Thos. Gillard	349	200.00
2506	Geo. Reinhold	433	200.00
2507	J. E. McConnell	458	200.00
2508	John H. Weinhold	492	50.00
2509	A. P. Karns	699	50.00
2510	Mrs. A. Krusselman	712	50.00
2511	Mrs. D. Duburell	862	50.00
2512	Walter Brown	880	200.00
2513	G. W. Marden	904	50.00
2514	John H. Woodbury	914	50.00
2515	Chas. Grooms (dis- ability)	1015	200.00
2516	Mrs. K. Gregory	1103	50.00
2517	Geo. W. Bork	1016	50.00
2518	Mrs. Laura Beck	1334	50.00
2519	Mrs. R. O. Endicott	1465	25.00
2520	Mrs. A. Rausch	5	50.00
2521	Mrs. Jennie Job	11	25.00
2522	Anton Bucman	54	200.00
2523	And. G. Carlson	63	200.00
2524	Samuel Rosemond	142	50.00
2525	I. W. Brown	221	200.00
2526	Jas. Steinbrook	589	200.00
2527	Mrs. Ida Wagner	1596	50.00
2528	G. W. Webb (dis- ability)	257	400.00
2529	Geo. McDonald	432	200.00
2530	A. D. Cox	426	200.00
2531	Wm. Charteris	769	200.00
2532	Geo. C. Appel	990	200.00
Total			\$22,957.75

The parties who threaten to stamp out unionism don't know what they are talking about. They can't do it.

It is power that rules the world; through manifestation of power trade unionism has gained advantages in the past and there is no other way by which it can make progress hereafter.

The parties who threaten to stamp out unionism don't know what they are talking about. They can't do it.

It is power that rules the world; through manifestation of power trade unionism has gained advantages in the past and there is no other way by which it can make progress hereafter.

RECORDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA.

- 454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 574; Wm. Doyle, F. S., Alabama ave and 12th st.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Davis, 2023 1/2 1st ave.
75 " —W. R. Blivens, R. S., East Lake; Thos. Willard, Jr., F. S., 1902 5th ave., N.
1510 " —G. W. Lester, R. S., 1010 H ave., North; B. Andrus, F. S., 1108 N. 14th st.
1781 " —Col. L. D. Carr, R. S., 1508 4th ave., N.; G. B. Holliday, F. S., 526 15th st.
372 Brighton—W. T. Rickman, R. S.; C. L. Farley, F. S., Box 4.
1316 Demopolis—(Col.) E. J. Brown, R. S.; James Allen, F. S., Gen. Del.
1389 Dothan—Henry Deal, R. S., Box 68; G. H. Gilford, F. S., Box 51.
296 Ensley—H. F. Davis, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1, Birmingham; A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.
1120 Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363; W. T. McFadden, F. S., 1118 Sweetwater, S.
670 Blocton—L. W. Colburn, R. S.; James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239, West Blocton, Ala.
Gadsden—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.
271 " —G. H. Hendon, R. S., 1343 Candler ave.; W. R. Scarborough, F. S., 1329 Hill ave.
1398 " —S. L. Swan, R. S., 526 Letson alley; J. M. Swan, F. S., 526 Letson alley.
353 Montgomery—S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 135 S. Holt st.; C. H. Thorn, F. S., 31 Mintos ave.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn St.
89 " —J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale. C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 754 Charleston st.
92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S., 122 Davidson st.; Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.
1118 " —W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.; E. S. Finley, F. S., 704 Monroe st.
1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.; J. A. Bencier, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.; E. D. Dunlap, F. S., 102 Craig st.
1616 " —J. T. Perry, R. S., 327 Alabama st.; Jas. D. Johnson, F. S., 650 Washington st.
1007 Sheffield—John B. Pippin, R. S., Box 106; R. C. Gannoway, F. S., Box 13.
71 Tuscaloosa—J. R. Bean, R. S., Box 21; S. T. Malone, F. S.
1780 Uniontown—Joe Lacy, R. S.; G. B. Washington, F. S., Box 53.
666 Wylam—G. W. Futrell, R. S.; W. M. Burgin, F. S., R. F. D. 1.

ARIZONA.

- 1631 Douglas—C. H. Odam, Box R.; J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box R.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.; L. S. Pelton, F. S.
1723 Phoenix—S. Woodward, R. S., 435 E. Canal st.
857 Tucson—R. R. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.

ARKANSAS.

- 1751 Black Rock—G. D. Erans, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.
1404 Burma—L. D. Wilson, R. S.
1581 De Queen—J. C. Scherker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.
1232 Fort Smith—O. E. Hampton, R. S., 315 Catholic ave.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 905 S. 13th.
1617 Greenwood—F. G. Nelms, R. S.; A. W. Hannah, F. S.
1740 Hartford—J. T. Boone, R. S. Gwynn, Ark.; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.
891 Hot Springs—Forest Long, R. S., 717 5th st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.
1621 Huntington—John Bach, R. S.; A. Bach, F. S., Burma, Ark.
690 Little Rock—T. A. McGuire, R. S., 608 E. 14th st.; L. H. Burnham, F. S., Box 66.
1356 " —Fred Chapin, R. S., 1213 Water st.; C. Myers, F. S., 106 Shiler ave.
1777 " —(Mill) H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.
816 Mansfield—O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.
1627 Mena—R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.
1404 Midland—H. K. Wilson, R. S. and F. S., Burma P. O.
212 Paragould—E. V. Holfield, R. S., Box 145; C. C. Grozan, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—W. F. Bixby, R. S.; J. C. Evans, F. S., 1009 S. Plum st.
675 " —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.
1302 Spadra—A. V. Cline, R. S.; J. L. Garrett, F. S.

- 1132 Walnut Ridge—E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.
1442 Wynne—J. H. Carter, R. S., Box 341; R. Castleman, F. S., Box 247.

CALIFORNIA.

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, Robert West, 1115 19th st., Oakland.
194 " —Jas. E. Lewis, R. S., 828 Oak st.; G. Kneppler, F. S., 702 Santa Clara ave.
1487 Chico—Hugh Keeler, R. S., Box 152; Wm. Rowe, F. S., 642 Walnut st.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.; W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—Archie Wilson, R. S., 665 15th st.; C. E. Maker, F. S., 1119 Filbert st.
550 " —(Mill) D. C. Crawford, R. S., 822 Brush st.; Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1616 Harmon st., Berkeley, Cal.
1667 " —D. A. Shannon, R. S., 812 Oak st.; H. A. Stange, F. S., 519 20th st.
743 Bakersfield—H. E. Ceiley, R. S., 1720 K st.; Geo. Hudson, F. S., 617 18th st.
1158 Berkely—J. W. Striker, R. S., 2118-A Vine st.; Berkely; Jno. Niedt, F. S., Stock Yards, Alameda Co., Cal.
642 East Yard Richmond—L. E. Rollins, R. S., Point Richmond; W. L. Thompson, F. S., Box 258, Pt. Richmond.
1040 Eureka—F. L. Parker, R. S., 1625 3d st.; J. C. Walling, F. S., 2012 G st.
701 Fresno—F. N. Miner, R. S., Box 457; J. C. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard.
1496 " —(Mill) B. S. Holden, R. S., 372 Clark st.; J. E. Long, F. S., 273 Calaveras ave.
1473 Fruitvale—M. G. Kinne, R. S., Box 154; J. H. Bold, F. S., Gen. Del.
354 Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97; George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.
1043 Hanford—A. Gustafson, F. S. and R. S., 316 E. Ayr st.
1680 Livermore—George W. Meyers, F. S., Pleasanton, Cal.
710 Long Beach—Lewis Y. Sargent, R. S., 726 E. 4th st.; F. Dolbey, F. S.
1641 Lodi—E. J. Williams, R. S.; S. S. Pettitt, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, W. H. Cummings, R. S., 1527 N. Main st.
332 " —A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.; T. J. Goodwin, F. S., Box 1171.
426 " —E. F. Taylor, R. S., 2809 Altura st.; C. M. Stamm, F. S., P. O. Box 659.
1279 " —(Mill) J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.; F. G. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita ave.
1347 " —J. J. Thurman, R. S., Garwanza P. O., Los Angeles; L. Frank, F. S., Garwanza, Cal.
844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4; Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 23.
1761 Loyalton—A. C. Forsyth, R. S.; J. L. Kelley, F. S.
1534 Martinez—J. J. Hannaberry, R. S.
1486 Marysville—C. F. Swift, R. S., 915 F st.; L. H. Pheal, F. S.
828 Menlo Park—Wm. H. Weeden, R. S.; H. W. Lampkin, F. S.
1451 Monterey—J. E. Murphy, R. S.; Harry Joseph, F. S.
1376 Oroville—F. C. Danforth, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
668 Palo Alto—T. K. Thompson, R. S., 431 Channing ave.; F. B. Chase, F. S., Box 115.
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.; G. C. Keyes, F. S., 34 E. Colorado st.
806 Pacific Grove—Geo. Towle, R. S.; J. S. Hall, F. S.
1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th st.; John L. Luke, F. S.
981 Petaluma—C. Grosjean, R. S., 678 Keokuk st.; Jas. Parks, F. S., 666 Western ave.
1343 Redlands—C. V. Reeves, R. S.; J. P. Weaver, F. S., 317 Stuart ave.
235 Riverside—H. G. Tracie, R. S., 173 E. 4th st.; M. J. Burkett, F. S., 451 E. 12th.
586 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J st.; C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
1618 " —(Mill) C. C. Volles, R. S., 513 1/2 J st.; M. L. Thorn, F. S., 1716 S st.
925 Salinas—J. A. Pugh, R. S.; A. J. Abbott, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—C. R. Bollen, R. S., 1551 W 3d st.; D. K. Frankhouser, F. S., 870 5th st.
810 San Diego—H. Emanuel Fletcher, R. S., 139 National ave.; E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 1803 I st.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, F. M. Pendergast, Alcazar Bldg., 120 O'Farrell st.
22 " —John T. Burns, R. S., 104 Hoffman ave.; N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
95 " —J. Campis, R. S., 718 Greenwich st.; John V. Enes, F. S., 9 Elliott Park.
304 " —(Ger.) A. Volswinkel, R. S., 25 Angelica st.; W. Zilge, F. S., 405 Elsworth.
422 " —(Mill) Henry I. Miles, R. S., 29 1/2 Park Grove ave.; J. Becker, F. S., 2545 Bryant st.
423 " —E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th st.; J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan st.

- 483 " —Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market.
616 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S., 1701 Geary st.; E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 " —(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1208 8th st., Oakland; C. A. Kinneer, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 " —M. L. Gregg, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
1710 Sausalito—Eugene G. J. La Rose, R. S.; Gus Backstine, F. S.
316 San Jose—H. J. Cornthwait, R. S., 387 N. 9th st.; W. Reinhold, F. S., 8th Empire.
262 " —(Mill) A. M. Smith, R. S., 464 Bird ave.; J. M. Taylor, F. S., Santa Clara, Cal., Box 615.
162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.; L. R. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—G. W. Hilmyer, R. S., Box 1782; Wm. Lockhart, F. S., Box 1741.
35 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., Petaluma ave.; Wm. Marshall, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—R. S. Sumner, R. S., 301 Garney st.; F. O. Calkins, F. S., 434 E. 3d st.
1062 Santa Barbara—O. M. Barnes, R. S., Box 44; W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oregate.
829 Santa Cruz—Chas. F. Brower, R. S., Sea Bright, Cal.; A. D. Benjamin, F. S., 280 Bever st.
1400 Santa Monica—Jos. Doran, R. S.; M. J. Musser, F. S.
751 Santa Rosa—Geo. Wolfe, R. S., Box 321; F. E. Seymour, F. S., Box 321.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1030 E. Church st.; J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulunne—Chas. F. Drayer, R. S., Carters P. O.; Len Follett, F. S.
180 Vallejo—A. A. Stiles, R. S., 202 Kentucky st.; J. A. Filloon, F. S., 110 Main st.
1484 Visalia—E. A. Jones, R. S., 810 S. Court st.; Carmen Wenn, F. S., care Visalia Planing Mill.
771 Watsonville—J. G. Palmer, R. S., 155 W. 3d st.; R. E. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA.

- 1788 Amherst, N. S.—L. J. Poirier, R. S.; S. J. Hunt, F. S.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222, Waterloo, Ont., Can.; Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
1204 Brandon, Man.—W. G. King, R. S. and F. S., Box 463.
498 Brantford, Ont.—S. Main, R. S., 248 Colborn st.; Chas. Wilmont, F. S., Box 596.
1538 Bridgetown, N. S.—Edmund C. Hall, R. S.; Sampson Turner, F. S.
709 Brockville, Ont.—F. Clow, R. S.; W. A. Fitzsimmons, F. S., Box 404.
1779 Calgary, N. W. T.—R. Stagg, R. S., Box 718; Leo Dowler, F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alexis Currie, R. S., Box 89; H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 203.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—C. McLarty, F. S.
1782 Coleman, Alta.—N. W. T.—John Nathan, R. S. and F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Bukey, R. S. and F. S., Box 659.
1241 Cranbrook, B. C.—J. A. Landy, R. S.; R. G. Coughlin, F. S.
1325 Edmonton, N. W. T.—A. B. Jones, R. S.; J. A. Kinney, F. S., Box 125.
1220 Fernie, B. C.—Gordon Southland, R. S.; J. Wilson Gray, F. S.
1012 Frank, Alta.—R. W. Johnson, R. S., Box 18; J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—Roderick McLeod, R. S., Brodie st.; W. Passingham, F. S.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jas. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.; H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—Henry McBeth, R. S., Box 21; Simon Cemeran, F. S., Main st.
1744 Granby, Que.—Narcisse Deloge, R. S.; Alfred Laberge, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S., Box 121; K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Chas. J. C. Sinclair, R. S., Woolwich st.; Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flannagan, R. S., 44 Gottingen st.; Fred E. Hull, F. S., 67 Maynard st.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 71 East ave., N.; W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
1421 Hull, P. Q.—A. O. Proulx, R. S., Point Gatineau; Arlt. Dufresne, F. S., 81 Du Lac.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 28 Quebec st.; W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
1144 Lacombe, Alberta—Stewart Cruickshank, R. S.; C. W. Mobley, F. S.
1681 Lethbridge, Alta.—Harry Blizzard, F. S.
1061 Medicine Hat, Assa., Can.—P. E. Bonnell, R. S.; W. E. Hutson, F. S.
817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen street.
Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a St. Elizabeth st.
134 " —(Fr.) H. P. Couillard, R. S., 50 Avenue Guilbault, Longueuil, Can.; J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.

- 1127 " —(Mill) F. X. Dufresne, R. S., 665 Berry st.; J. A. Forget, F. S., 799 Charlevoix st.
1244 " —James Fraser, R. S., 71 Laurier ave., St. Henry; John Baker, F. S., 246 Coursol st.
1783 Moose Jaw, Assa.—A. W. Wells, R. S.; J. E. Corrigan, F. S.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, R. S. and F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Wm. Hodgkiss, R. S.; Helut Green, F. S.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750; R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamburg, R. S. and F. S., Box 198.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—Wm. Carver, R. S., Humberstone P. O.; Wm. Schneider, F. S.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 Du Roi; J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
1784 Regina, N. W. T.—W. E. Fox, R. S.; Jos. Boyle, F. S.
1674 Red Deer, Alberta—E. A. Graham, R. S.; E. T. Matchett, F. S.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S., Cromwell st.; Robert Irvine, F. S., 321 Wellington st.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—J. R. Johnson, R. S., Sault Ste. Marie, West; W. J. Jeffery, F. S., Sault Ste. Marie, West, Box 147.
1632 Shcrbrooke, Que.—Geo. Corriveau, F. S., 113 King st.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Alphonse Forget, R. S., Box 527; Henry Brule, F. S., Box 527.
1109 Strathcona Alberta, N. W. T.—D. G. Bisset, R. S., Box 143; Donald McHie, F. S.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Odulf Pilon, R. S.; V. Francour, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193; Thomas Messier, F. S., 202 Church st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—A. E. Hamilton, R. S., 88 Exmouth st.; Chas. T. Dunlavy, F. S., 265 Ludlow st., West End.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., 94 Champlain st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254; W. R. Bradshaw, F. S., 254 Albert st.
1793 Three Rivers, Que.—P. Parent, R. S., 108 St. Oliver st.; Jos. Heroux, F. S., 21 Ave. Laviolette.
1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front; F. G. Grisdale, F. S.
27 Toronto, Ont.—Frank T. Short, R. S., 43 Gloucester st.; D. D. McNeill, F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—A. J. McLellan, R. S., 342 Delaware ave.; W. G. Hammitt, F. S., 226 Concord ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.; J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
1736 Valleyfield, Que.—Andri Hibert, R. S., Rue Alexandre; Philippe Leduc, F. S., 85 Ellice st.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—W. H. Higgins, R. S., 432 Princess; Geo. Greenwell, F. S., 2016 3d ave.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyou, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Jackson, R. S.; Wm. Spencer, F. S.
1409 Wetaskinew, Alberta—Wm. Wendt, R. S.; J. M. Lane, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—J. G. Chandler, R. S., C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—R. Merrick, R. S., 357 William Ave.; E. J. Deyer, F. S., Box 121.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S., 29 Bay st.; A. Stephenson, F. S., Wilson st.

COLORADO.

- 264 Boulder—Geo. E. Dickey, R. S., 2136 Bluff; E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
489 Canon City—W. S. Evans, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. E. McKinnon, F. S., 814 Rudd ave.
417 Colorado City—G. F. Norton, R. S., Box 21; E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 1211 N. Weber; D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain.
547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallante, R. S., Box 574; Adolph Houck, F. S., 308 Colorado ave.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette st.; D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
475 Florence—A. P. Johnson, R. S., 531 W. Main st.; J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pikes Peak ave.
1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Whedbee st.; W. S. Young, F. S.
1396 Golden—E. W. Bengson, R. S.; Chas. Woldridge, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—W. Herman, R. S.; Geo. A. Smith, F. S., Box 164.
1637 La Junta—E. H. Woodruff, F. S.
850 Leadville—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S., 217 W. 5th st.; Peter Erikson, F. S., Box 242.
1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228; G. R. Copeland, F. S.
681 Loveland—Jas. K. Adams, R. S., Box 115; D. d'Allimand, F. S., R. F. D. No. 4.
1640 Paonia—C. O. Lee, R. S.; J. W. Cline, F. S.
362 Pueblo—N. P. Bischoff, R. S., 50 Blk. U.; Willet Walt, F. S., Box 493.
832 Salida—J. L. Griffin, R. S.; Matt Lax, F. S., Gen. Del.
1257 Silverton—Wm. Schuppan, R. S., Box 279; J. H. Campbell, F. S.

- 267 Telluride—Fred Cushman, R. S.; A. B. Coupin, F. S.
 1173 Trinidad—Julian Erion, R. S., 1215 Arizona ave.; C. E. Carter, F. S., 135 E 1st st.
 584 Victor—F. A. Liebe, R. S., Box 61; C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

- 995 Branford—C. S. Bonney, R. S., Short Beach, Branford; E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 191.
 115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.; J. C. Boothe, F. S., 2660 North ave.
 952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
 927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane st.; G. E. Mabie, F. S., 28 Osborne st.
 623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239; Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
 127 Derby—F. F. Dommermuth, R. S., Shelton, Conn., Box 951; A. S. Bond, F. S., Shelton, Conn.
 647 Fairfield—H. A. Lyman, R. S., Box 224, Southport, Conn.; Fred Marburg, F. S.
 196 Greenwich—A. G. Cameron, R. S., 45 Greenwich ave.; John Locke, F. S., 57 Sherwood pl.
 43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar; G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
 1437 " —John J. Reardon, R. S., 125 Mather st.; John J. Coleman, F. S., 81 Chestnut st.
 920 Meriden—W. G. Wilson, R. S., 66 Sherman ave.; Geo. J. Stanley, F. S., 405 Broad st.
 1512 Middletown—Samuel R. Lewis, R. S., 12 Catherine st.; Henry Walters, F. S.
 804 Naugatuck—Thomas F. Maher, R. S.; James Reilly, F. S.
 97 New Britain—Chas. H. Allen, R. S., Box 747; Geo. F. Simons, F. S., Box 747.
 1672 " —(Mill) Wm. M. Nissen, R. S., 89 Glen st.; John Hiltbold, F. S., 153 Greenwood st.
 New Haven—Secretary District Council—C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 33 Hazel st.
 79 " —C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 33 Hazel st.; D. F. Early, F. S., Box 336.
 611 " —(Mill) C. A. Peppier, R. S., 58 Woosley st.; John Dunn, F. S., 180 East st.
 183 New London—Walter Wolverton, R. S., 25 10th st.; Mortimer S. Darrow, F. S., 55 Ocean st.
 1172 " —Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main st.; Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 48 Crystal ave.
 1005 New Milford—Jas. G. Mealia, R. S., Box 714; E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
 137 Norwich—M. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52; F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central ave.
 746 Norwalk—Samuel O. Kemp, R. S., 9 Isaacs pl.; Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
 818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.; Wm. Sherman, F. S., Box 462.
 1119 Ridgefield—Edgar Davis, R. S., F. J. Walker, F. S., R. D. No. 6.
 757 South Manchester—Claude E. Truax, R. S., 3 Spring st.; J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Olcott st.
 210 Stamford—Frederick Wood, R. S., 104 Maple ave.; J. W. Flynn, F. S., Hanrahan ave.
 234 Thompsonville—Michael Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 528; Thos. McCarroll, F. S., Box 166.
 216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 132 Migeon ave.; Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 281.
 1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S., G. P. Wilson, F. S.
 1626 Wallingford—Chas. Loucks, R. S., 56 Fair st.; R. Clark, F. S., 755 E. Center st.
 260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 69 W. Liberty st.; N. J. Engelle, F. S., 36 Park pl.
 825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant st.; Chas. Tinker, F. S., 64 Maple ave.
 1648 Windsor Locks—Edmund Fournier, R. S., Box 370; A. Pello, F. S., Box 316.
 588 Winsted—Bert Jarvis, R. S., 89 Hillside ave.; Maurice Reidy, F. S., 224 Main st.

DELAWARE.

- Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, D. P. Henry, 332 E 7th st.
 626 " —Samuel Steel, R. S., Elsmar, Del.; John Matthews, F. S., 1717 Penna. ave., Arlington.
 1526 " —(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 721 10th st.; G. Merritt, F. S., 225 W. 17th st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, E. B. Byrne, Dyer's Mill, 13th and C sts., N. W.
 190 " —C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.; L. Luebker, F. S., 136 Fenwick st., Ivy City, Washington, D. C.
 884 " —Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 116 Taylor st., Anacostia; Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
 1103 " —(Mill) E. B. Byrne, Dyers Mill, 13 and C sts., N. W.; L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
 1651 " —Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.; W. F. Wilkinson, F. S., 312 9th st., S. E.
 1221 Bartow—D. K. Lyle, R. S.; W. O. Fussell, F. S.

FLORIDA.

- 1746 Bradentown—R. Kretschmar, R. S., Box 124; Frank L. Price, F. S.
 1275 Clearwater Harbor—S. A. Whitesell, R. S.; Bernard Cone, F. S.
 1725 Daytona—W. G. Hobbs, R. S., Box 120; H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 120.
 1767 " —(Col.) W. J. Harold, R. S., Box 9; J. S. McBride, F. S.
 1741 Fernandina—Calvin Belton, R. S., Box 501; I. F. Jones, F. S., Box 501.
 1366 Gainesville—J. I. Blake, R. S., 1106 Alachua ave.; A. B. Blalock, F. S.
 966 Hastings—G. J. North, R. S.; John L. Cray, F. S.
 Jacksonville—Secretary Dist. Council, R. M. Hill, R. S., care S. E. Barco.
 224 " —(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, R. S., 1621 Johnson st.; S. T. Minus, F. S., Box 90.
 605 " —J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard sts.; A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams.
 627 " —R. M. Hill, R. S., care S. E. Barco; J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
 1521 " —L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle ave.
 1686 " —E. A. Gramling, R. S., 839 Jesse st.; H. Powell, F. S., Cleveland and Florida ave.
 655 Key West—Morris Cochran, R. S., White st.; N. P. Nelson, F. S., 804 Williams st.
 1137 " —(Col.) C. C. McKinney, R. S., 1010 Olivia st.; A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
 1370 Kissimmee—Jas. W. Bass, R. S., Box 96; J. L. Overstreet, F. S.
 1776 Lakeland—A. J. Poteet, R. S.; John Logan, F. S.
 993 Miami—L. A. Osborn, R. S., 339 4th st.; W. G. Coates, F. S., Box 141.
 732 Ocala—R. W. Prioleaux, R. S., 128 S. Magnolia st.; S. J. Thomas, F. S., Box 811.
 1270 " —E. E. Converse, R. S., care Grace's Mill; W. M. Phillips, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1765 Orlando—M. E. Pugh, R. S. and F. S., Box 72.
 1488 Ormond—A. H. McNally, R. S.; Chas. McNally, F. S.
 1098 Palatka—C. H. Wigg, R. S. and F. S., 124 Adams st.
 1685 " —B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S., Box 170.
 74 Pensacola—Geo. W. Marble, R. S., 730 Stoddard ave.; John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
 107 " —(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.; W. A. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
 1585 Plant City—R. S. Adams, R. S.; W. H. Tyner, F. S.
 864 St. Augustine—Chas. Leynax, R. S.
 1666 " —(Col.) H. L. Glover, R. S., 84 Lincoln st.; H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
 531 St. Petersburg—Sam Eskridge, R. S., Box 74; W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
 420 Tampa—(Col.) E. R. Rolf, R. S., 215 LaSalle st.; J. J. Hendry, F. S., 1109 3d ave.
 596 " —Harry Sutton, R. S., 1110 2d ave.; G. G. Cooper, F. S., Box 599.
 1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Castaing, R. S., Box 14; E. E. Hammell, F. S., Box 118.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, R. S.; M. F. Blitch, F. S.

GEORGIA.

- 1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, R. S. and F. S., General Delivery.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 93 Stonewall street.
 317 " —(Cars) Harry Morgan, R. S., 117 McAfee st.; G. M. McKee, F. S., 383 Cooper st.
 329 " —J. W. Arnold, R. S., 173 Luckie st.; J. C. Zuber, F. S., 81 Central ave.
 439 " —E. L. Ficken, R. S., 77 White st., W. E.; T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 214 N. Broad st., 3d floor.
 283 Augusta—T. W. McCorkle, R. S., 1362 Estes st.; N. J. Downs, F. S., 1467 Glover st.
 1228 " —J. R. Knox, R. S., 922 Talcott st.; D. E. Stegus, F. S., 1240 Hopkins st.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) W. H. Harrington, R. S., 715 S. Cochran ave.; Lee Still, F. S., 428 N. Stonewall ave.
 865 " —V. J. Jones, R. S., 822 E. St.; Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
 1620 Fitzgerald—W. W. Pickins, R. S.; Jerome Smith, F. S.
 918 Griffin—J. W. Reid, R. S., Griffin, Ga.; S. G. Tingle, F. S.
 793 Gainesville—F. McLeroy, R. S., New Holland, Ga.; W. C. Hamilton, F. S., New Holland, Ga.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Seedlove, 110 Cabanis ave.
 144 " —E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
 326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S., and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
 654 " —W. F. Muecke, R. S., 756 Walnut st.; W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton st.
 1390 Newnan—Harry Edge, R. S.; W. W. Scroggin, F. S.
 411 Rome—G. L. Trammel, R. S., 911 Broad st.; C. Blackstock, F. S.
 1455 " —J. W. Whitmire, R. S., 1503 Broad st.; R. L. McKenzie, F. S., 711 5th ave.
 1749 Rossville—T. G. Tipton, F. S., 707 James ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

- Savannah—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Cabanis, 114 33d st., East.
 256 " —W. W. Smith, R. S., Box 251; A. J. Owens, F. S.
 318 " —(Col.) Geo. F. Clark, R. S., 411 W. Huntingdon st.; C. W. Swinton, F. S., 1417 E. Broad street.
 1750 " —Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.; A. N. Graham, F. S., 138 W. Broad.
 261 Valdosta—W. G. Lastinger, R. S., 709 N. Ashley; C. C. Winslaff, F. S., 311 Ashley st.
 277 Washington—K. M. Mickins, R. S.; Davie Heard, F. S.
 1323 Waycross—H. M. Campbell, R. S.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

- 745 Honolulu—Fred Lackwitz, R. S., Box 611; S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
 1772 Hilo—W. R. A. Kayser, R. S. and F. S.
 IDAHO.
 1691 Cocur D'Alene—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29; W. A. Andrews, F. S., Box 278.
 1420 Idaho Falls—R. C. Van Blaricom, R. S. and F. S., Box 1482.
 398 Lewiston—J. W. Stevens, R. S., Box 176, Clarkston, Wash.; C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
 635 Boise City—T. S. Small, R. S., 844 State st.; C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 Moscow—D. C. Barrett, R. S. and F. S., Main st.
 1615 Sand Point—Frank Courtway, R. S., Henry L. Mountjoy, F. S.
 220 Wallace—Fred W. Wallon, R. S., Box 202; K. Jensen, F. S.
 1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53; A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS.

- 377 Alton—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.; Wm. F. Bentley, F. S., 1203 Main st.
 788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.; S. A. Ferguson, F. S., Box 357.
 1184 Auburn—W. P. Elliott, R. S. and F. S., Box 145.
 916 Aurora—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield ave.; Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—L. Brandenburg, R. S., Cleveland ave.; R. V. Harter, F. S., Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—N. N. Coy, R. S.; Frank C. Niess, F. S.
 433 Belleville—(Mill) Ernest Rodenmyer, R. S., 511 S. Alond st.; Herm. Lutz, F. S., 120 Portland ave.
 975 Benton—M. C. Carr, R. S., Box 345; B. J. Smith, F. S., Box 318.
 1766 Benld—E. Ferguson, R. S.; L. J. Bost, F. S.
 63 Bloomington—W. S. Green, R. S., 508 W. Mill st.; J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 S. Center st.
 1675 Breese—Herman Eilers, R. S.; August Middeke, F. S.
 894 Cairo—J. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.; E. A. Prine, F. S., 4014 Elm st.
 1530 " —(Col.) James Jones, R. S.; E. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
 293 Canton—S. E. Snider, R. S., 53 N. ave. B; H. M. Mercer, F. S., 30 W. Pine st.
 841 Carbondale—F. E. Kline, R. S.; J. Z. Harry, F. S.
 452 Carrier Mills—E. T. Davis, R. S., Box 63; J. O. Davis, F. S., Box 63.
 737 Carlinsville—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331; Shobal Boatman, F. S.
 1091 Carlyle—J. H. Yunker, R. S., Box 63; G. E. Yunker, F. S., Box 226.
 588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.; R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 Centralia—L. M. Snyder, R. S., 809 Cemetery ave.; J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—Elmer Hankins, R. S., 1305 W. Main st., Urbana, Ill.; J. J. Shook, F. S., Gen. Del.
 518 Charleston—E. T. Chowning, R. S., Cor. 4th and Van Buren sts.; G. M. Cook, F. S., 1151 6th st.
 1362 Chester—Wm. Bartels, R. S.; H. E. Brinkman, F. S.
 Chicago—Secretary of Dist. Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 5th ave.
 1 " —John H. Robinson, R. S., 943 W. Superior st.; W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bk.
 10 " —D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Place; J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3556 State St.
 13 " —Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.; T. J. Lelivelt, F. S., 1710 Filmore st.
 21 " —(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arthington st.; P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
 54 " —(Boh.) Frank Pekarek, R. S., 646 W. 19th st.; Vaclav Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st ave.
 58 " —Geo. Lakey, R. S., 2026 Maple ave., Evanston, Ill.; Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
 62 " —G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.; A. Wistrom, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
 70 " —Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th; P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 " —S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 101 Dixon st., Oak Park, Ill.

- 141 " —Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.; J. Murray, F. S., 7110 S. Champlain ave.
 181 " —Wm. Hambach, 1141 N. 43d ave.; Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian ave.
 199 " —W. W. McGary, R. S., 9322 Palmer ave.; J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave.
 242 " —(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.; John Oppelt, F. S., 5124 Ashland ave.
 416 " —Wm. M. Miller, R. S., 105 S. Leavitt st.; C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn st.
 419 " —(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.; Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 " —(Fr.) Geo. Boudmant, R. S., 11808 Wallace st.; E. E. Gratton, F. S., 122d and Parnell ave.
 504 " —(Jewish) A. Levintan, R. S., 203 Maxwell; F. Davis, F. S., 206 W. 12th st.
 521 " —(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 942 Carman ave.; Gust Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division.
 1367 " —(Mill) Joe Horsch, R. S., 30 Bissell st.; Herm. Ostland, F. S., 173 Elm st.
 1597 " —H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.; Ed. Holford, F. S., 5004 S. Center ave.
 1700 " —Josef Frusa, R. S., 656 W. 25th st.; Wm. Knourek, F. S., 658 W. 25th st.
 272 Chicago Heights—J. Semmelhaack, R. S., 1432 Green st.; Dan P. Bergen, F. S., 70 W. Hickory st.
 869 Chillicothe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.; W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1411 Christopher—Marty Jones, R. S.; J. W. Walker, F. S.
 1418 Clinton—J. T. Hale, R. S., 516 S. East st.; J. H. Ryan, F. S., 313 N. Elm st.
 1544 Coal City—Oliver Palmer, R. S.; Hugh Miller, Jr., F. S., Box 234.
 204 Coffee—J. T. Green, R. S.; W. A. May, F. S.
 295 Collinsville—Albert Schroepel, R. S., Box 148; M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
 1191 Coulterville—T. S. McMaster, R. S.; Elmer Garvin, F. S., Box 23.
 269 Danville—L. A. Krael, R. S., 22 Virginia ave.; C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Fremont st.
 742 Decatur—E. D. F. Hopson, R. S., 208 W. Wood.
 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 510 S. 7th st.; John Halsne, F. S., John st.
 1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115; N. S. King, F. S., Box 55.
 722 Depue—John Bezely, F. S.
 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.; J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 Dixon—J. L. Anderson, R. S., 507 Spruce st.; R. McMasters, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—H. C. Thornberry, R. S., Box 81; J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135 1/2 Clare ave.
 169 " —Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 709-A, N. 25th st.; Rolla Watson, F. S., French Village, Ill.
 697 " —(Stairs and Mill) E. Scheary, R. S., Gertrude place; Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland.
 903 " —Chas. Bunge, R. S., 1514 Belmont ave.; D. Grine, F. S., 619 Renshaw pl.
 1639 " —Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave.; Chas. Hendricks, F. S., 642 1/2 Collinsville ave.
 378 Edwardsville—Edw. Hobson, R. S.; J. W. Wilkins, F. S.
 1771 Eldorado—Herman Dunn, R. S.; W. H. Brown, F. S.
 363 Elgin—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 S. Union; Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
 1507 Elmhurst—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S.; John Keck, F. S.
 1335 Flora—W. M. Crown, R. S.; John McHenry, F. S.
 1193 Frankfort—Geo. Childers, R. S.; Geo. Johnson, F. S.
 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.; Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 Freeport—S. O. Fogel, R. S., Mary st.; Leroy Lattig, F. S., 78 American st.
 1611 Friendsville—Rolla Keen, R. S.; James Pool, F. S.
 1440 Galatia—J. C. Mathes, R. S. and F. S.
 1087 Galena—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93; W. F. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High.
 360 Galesburg—Frank Munson, R. S., 563 Hawkinson ave.; Sam Davidson, F. S., 144 N. Chamber st.
 1290 Geneseo—J. F. Hughes, R. S., Box 293.
 1234 Girard—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15; F. J. Hoover, F. S.
 1467 Georgetown—Dan Smith, R. S.; J. N. Hinebaugh, F. S.
 753 Greenup—Thos. Wickiser, R. S.; J. T. Smith, F. S.
 870 Granville—H. E. Brown, R. S.; Geo. Scott, F. S.
 1267 Grayville—Robt. R. Gilbert, R. S., Box 13; Wm. J. Bodishbaugh, F. S., Box 503.
 669 Harrisburg—Walter Boatright, R. S.; Wm. Lane, F. S.
 805 Havana—Grant Hole, R. S.; John Dwyer, F. S.
 581 Herrin—H. R. Dial, R. S., Box 452; A. E. Spence, F. S., Gen. Del.
 461 Highwood—Alvin B. Hill, R. S., Highland Park, Ill.; Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 Hoopeston—Chas. Fultz, R. S., 851 Seminary ave.; J. W. De Weese, F. S.

- 904 Jacksonville—J. M. Black, R. S. 705 E. Chambers st.; Geo. James, F. S., 742 N. Main st.
- 174 Joliet—E. B. Ellis, R. S., 1511 N. Nicholson st.; A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
- 1029 Johnston City—S. A. Hyre, R. S.; H. O. Felts, F. S.
- 496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.; T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
- 154 Kewanee—Olof Engman, Jr., R. S., 308 S. Walnut st.; Chas. Winquist, F. S., 118 Houle st.
- 1066 Kimmunity—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
- 250 Lake Forest—Alex. Edwards, R. S.; Lambert Bax, F. S.
- 336 LaSalle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st.; W. E. Timmons, F. S.; 736 Wright st.
- 568 Lincoln—T. J. Lynch, R. S., 210 Willard ave.; F. Dalzell, F. S., Dehner Flats.
- 505 Litchfield—W. A. Clark, R. S.; Bert Seymour, F. S.
- 1182 Lostant—J. D. Raney, R. S.; T. Buckingham, F. S., Tonica, Ill.
- 1688 Lowder—Geo. Jones, R. S.; O. D. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1561 Macomb—J. C. Wettengel, R. S., 227 W. Chase st.; Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fiske st.
- 1623 McCormick—G. L. Jenkins, R. S., Delwood, Ill.; E. Reagan, F. S.
- 633 Madison—J. A. Berninger, R. S., Box 57, Granite City, Ill.; V. E. Compton, F. S., Madison.
- 1684 Makanda—Frank Hopkins, R. S.; T. J. Cover, F. S.
- 508 Marion—P. J. Swan, R. S.; Frank Woodside, F. S., Box 441.
- 789 Marissa—Wm. Petrashek, R. S.; Fred Jensen, F. S.
- 1037 Marseilles—M. S. Young, R. S., Box 128; J. M. Gallagher, F. S., Box 102.
- 765 Mascontah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43; Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
- 347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2605 Marshall ave.; W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
- 1296 Mendota—Wm. Sacket, R. S., 212 Meridian st.; J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
- 803 Metropolis—R. B. Littell, R. S.; B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
- 241 Moline—Austin Hussey, R. S., 1428 23d ave.; Chas. Landquist, F. S., 15½ str.
- 1265 Monmouth—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave.; Jake Faust, F. S., 322 W. 7th ave.
- 1161 Morris—F. T. McLaughlin, R. S., Box 1188; N. J. Mosher, F. S.
- 1188 Mt. Carmel—Leon Murry, R. S.; J. E. Hensley, F. S., Box 504.
- 280 Mt. Olive—Fred Garrels, R. S., Box 68; K. Beyer, F. S.
- 999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202; Henry Hancock, F. S., 421 S. 13th st.
- 604 Murphyboro—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.; Geo. W. Swafford, F. S., 812 Illinois ave.
- 1559 New Athens—Chas. Becker, R. S., Box 184; Henry Geiger, F. S., Box 184.
- 671 New Baden—Chas. Woerner, R. S.; Fred Heithaus, F. S.
- 1199 No. 8 Mine—W. W. Hersberger, R. S., Johnson City; R. A. Stanley, F. S., Carterville, Ill.
- 582 Odin—C. Vandercook, R. S. and F. S.
- 1192 Oglesby—Geo. Brown, R. S., Box 117; Robert Pryde, F. S.
- 1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S.; Jno. N. Shephard, Box 502.
- 661 Ottawa—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell; J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 De Leon st.
- 1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S.; John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
- 648 Pana—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st.; W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
- 1334 Paris—A. E. Hodge, R. S., 311 Parish st.; John Hunter, F. S., 123 E. Wood st.
- 644 Pekin—Cornelius Rust, R. S., 820 Charlotte st.; Wm. Weiss, F. S., 820 Henrietta st.
- 183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st.; J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrds st.
- 733 Percy—W. K. Lickiss, R. S.; W. C. Fisk, F. S.
- 195 Peru—Louis Shandensack, R. S., 2223 Main st.; Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
- 1056 Pinckneyville—J. W. Logan, R. S.; J. Funk, F. S.
- 1786 Pittsfield—Ben Johnson, R. S.; M. D. Branch, F. S.
- 728 Pontiac—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st.; L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
- 1525 Princeton—Clarence Johnson, R. S., 120 N. Randolph st.; F. A. Johnson, F. S., 425 N. 1st st.
- 189 Quincy—Nic. Hafner, R. S., 407 S. 4th st.; F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
- 974 Rochelle—E. B. Sweeney, R. S.; B. R. Longwell, F. S.
- 792 Rockford—Wm. Staben, R. S., 514 Chestnut st.; Chas. Lindquist, F. S., Baker pl.
- 166 Rock Island—Carl Schmach, R. S., 1011 N. 9th st.; A. Johnson, F. S., 932 11th ave.
- 798 Salem—H. D. Evans, R. S., Box 313; J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 166.
- 1564 Savanna—H. O. Atkins, R. S.; John W. Hersey, F. S.
- 1299 Seatonville—Chas. Edwards, R. S.; John A. Reed, F. S.
- 1755 Sorento—J. M. Enloe, R. S.; J. F. Mathis, F. S.
- 1083 St. Charles—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526; Peter Roy, F. S., Box 202.
- 479 Sparta—R. L. Cuthbertson, R. S., Box 209; John Shaffer, F. S.
- 16 Springfield—John McGee, R. S., 122 E. Washington; J. R. Holmes, F. S., 120 W. Capital.
- 631 Spring Valley—Thos. Moir, Jr., Box 118; D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
- 156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458; John Bell, F. S.
- 695 Sterling—E. E. McGee, R. S.; M. B. Quick, F. S.
- 495 Streator—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 613 Tyler st.; Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1002 S. Blomington.
- 826 Sycamore—F. B. Relyea, R. S., Box 629; Andrew Palmer, F. S.
- 1250 Tamaroa—L. E. Johnston, R. S.; W. H. Johnston, F. S.
- 748 Taylorville—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st.; O. Sinson, F. S., Box 603.
- 1515 Thebes—J. P. Watson, R. S.; C. H. David, F. S.
- 1715 Thompsonville—S. M. Carter, R. S.; J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
- 807 Toluca—Frank McCoy, R. S., Box 8; S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
- 1026 Urbana—H. Y. Shaffer, R. S., 407 W. Cal. st.; Jake Schmitt, F. S., 703 W. University ave.
- 1338 Utica—G. H. Schmiding, R. S., Box 320; F. A. Wilkins, F. S.
- 1163 Virden—Erwin Near, R. S.; Cecil L. Rogers, F. S.
- 448 Waukegan—W. G. Campbell, R. S., 130 Jefferson ave.; R. S. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
- 1704 Wenona—B. R. Laughlin, Box 225.
- 1763 West Chicago—J. F. Deutsch, R. S.; Alois Dolf, F. S.
- 1527 Wheaton—E. S. Jayne, R. S., 204 Wheaton ave.; John Stolze, F. S., 107 N. R. R. st.
- 939 Willisville—Henry Brandhorst, R. S. J. Fisher, F. S.
- 1764 Wiegler—J. M. Bowling, R. S., Plumfield; Chas. Reed, F. S., Mulkeytown.

INDIANA.

- 477 Alexandria—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. H. 23; Clarence Noble, F. S.
- 352 Anderson—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 W. 1st st.; W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
- 1380 Bedford—Archie Dalton, R. S., 1511 W. 19th st.; L. B. Emery, F. S., W. 12th st.
- 1712 Bicknell—Jack Clark, R. S.; H. S. Johnson, F. S.
- 1308 Bluffton—C. M. Heninger, R. S., 327 S. Central ave.; J. N. Schriber, F. S., 1021 F st.
- 694 Boonville—John J. Rinkel, R. S.; Chas. Hudson, F. S.
- 431 Brazil—G. C. Sorrell, R. S., Hendricks and Lambert st.; O. M. Hunt, F. S., 615 E. Pinkley st.
- 1454 Buell—K. P. Cox, R. S., Cass, Ind.
- 1375 Carlisle—Jake Wilson, R. S.; W. H. Sutherland, F. S.
- 1349 Clay City—Percy Hochstetler, F. S., Martz, Ind.
- 1682 Coalmont—D. S. Beadle, R. S.; Solomon Inman, F. S.
- 1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S.; A. B. Moreton, F. S., E. Columbus.
- 1355 Crawfordville—Geo. Harland, R. S., 810 Liberty st.; Clarence Newell, F. S., 607 Milligan.
- 946 Decatur—W. E. Moon, R. S.; Ross Mallonee, F. S., 225 7th st.
- 998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25; Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
- 565 Elkhart—E. Z. Stalter, R. S., 508 Milwaukee ave.; H. F. Enders, F. S., 900 Elkhart ave.
- 1734 "—(R. R.) J. E. Parritt, R. S., 131 Pratt st.; Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
- 652 Elwood—W. C. Beyersdorfer, R. S., 201 N. 5th st.; J. G. Fields, F. S., Room 2, Adams Bldg.
- 90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1700 W. Franklin st.; S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
- 1758 Farmersburg—J. H. Branson, R. S.; Frank Frakes, F. S.
- 1465 Frankfort—Ed. Ross, R. S., 53 Main ave.; Henry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
- 1402 Franklin—Ora Forsyth, R. S., 178 W. Jefferson st.; A. A. Jones, F. S., 36 W. Adams st.
- 232 Ft. Wayne—Chas. Breman, R. S., 1030 Grant ave.; C. Nelson, F. S., 714 E. Jefferson.
- 160 Gas City—James Shultz, R. S.; I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
- 1430 Greensburg—F. L. Thomas, R. S., Sheridan st.; John S. McKinney, F. S., 613 W. Washington st.
- Hammond—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
- 599 "—U. Spafford, R. S., 422 Stanton st.; M. Hower, F. S., 20 W. Doty st.
- 1110 East Chicago—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Box 70; Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 222.
- 1517 Indiana Harbor—A. Bedford, R. S., Box 176; Chas. Sluske, F. S.
- 213 Hartford City—Lee Farr, R. S., 107 W. Water st.; J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin.
- 1429 Huntington—John Nix, R. S., 93 Oak st.; John Payne, F. S., 53 Mayne st.
- Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N. Missouri st.
- 60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, R. S., 908 Sanders st.; Paul Schludecker, F. S., 1501 Kennington st.
- 281 "—James Jordan, R. S., 116 N. East st.; J. T. Gode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
- 549 "—(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.; W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
- 1003 "—R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby st.; P. H. Ringold, F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
- 1460 "—(Mill) J. B. Crapp, R. S., 243½ Virginia ave.; Frank Zeigler, F. S., 1647 Fenneman.
- 909 Jasonville—G. S. Milligan, F. S.
- 533 Jeffersonville—Earl Phillips, R. S., Ohio Falls, Ind.; T. W. Reed, F. S., 1014 E. Chestnut.
- 1342 Kingman—G. W. Spencer, R. S. and F. S.
- 734 Kokomo—H. O. Moore, R. S., 171 E. Walnut st.; Henry Hoover, F. S., 58 E. High st.
- 215 Lafayette—S. W. Crosslyne, R. S., N. 9th st.; Levi Shiveley, F. S., 611 S. 21st st.
- 1485 Laporte—Jas. W. Mayer, R. S., 212 E. Maine st.; John Bowman, F. S., Woodward st.
- 1557 Lewis—F. W. Algers, R. S.; Jas. E. Peters, F. S.
- 487 Linton—E. L. Merrill, R. S., Box 614; H. H. Rodman, F. S., Box 241.
- 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.; W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
- 1602 Loogootee—Louis J. Walker, R. S.; J. E. Grannan, F. S.
- 365 Marion—Chas. Wolfe, R. S., 1311 Factory ave.; Jos. S. Myers, F. S., 329 E. Walnut.
- 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S., 214 Fremont st.; A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st.
- 1200 Midland—A. Casad, R. S.; L. H. Dixon, F. S.
- 1470 Mishawaka—F. E. Sage, R. S., 528 W. Joseph st.; L. E. Hiner, F. S., 310 W. Grove st.
- 1753 Mt. Vernon—Ray G. Parker, R. S.; John Fiedler, F. S.
- 592 Muncie—D. H. Gracey, R. S., Box 523; D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 S. Gharkey.
- 436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st.; G. W. Lemmon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
- 1196 Oakland City—George C. Christman, R. S.; Geo. R. Thurman, F. S., Box 273.
- 932 Peru—Jas. F. Snideman, R. S., 571 E. 4th st.; J. M. Roller, F. S., 7 W. River st.
- 1676 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.; Erastus Johnson, F. S.
- 1537 Plainville—A. Corlett, R. S.; Sam Scott, F. S.
- 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S.; S. Hart; Crawford Stormont, F. S., 609 E. Spruce st.
- 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, R. S., 417 S. 9th st.; John Tieman, F. S., 81 Liberty ave.
- 1071 Seymour—F. E. Abbott, R. S., 306 W. Brown st.; P. Augustine, F. S.
- 1435 Shelbyville—Edwin I. Bowen, R. S., 221 S. West st.; M. Cheser, F. S., 88 Montgomery st.
- 1106 Shelburn—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S.; O. L. Hill, F. S.
- 413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., Box 369; L. W. Carpenter, F. S., 1019 E. LaSalle.
- 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
- 706 Sullivan—Charlie Beasley, R. S.; N. D. Martin, F. S., Box 504.
- 205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1660 N. 12½ st.; A. E. Saltzman, F. S., 19½ S. 4th st.
- 358 Tipton—Linn Collee, R. S.; Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
- 1357 Valparaiso—Edmund L. James, R. S., 39 N. Valparaiso st.; John A. Longshore, F. S., 503 Institute st.
- 65S Vincennes—U. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer st.; J. S. Rush, F. S., 816 N. 1st st.
- 812 "—G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1116 N. 1st st.; T. J. Herst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
- Wabash—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
- 598 "—Jonas Gilbert, R. S.; Wm. Jones, F. S., 102 Erie st.
- 1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S., E. Walnut st.; Chas. D. O'Brien, F. S., E. Walnut st.
- 1038 Winslow—O. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52; G. P. Busch, F. S., Box 105.
- 1636 Whiting—Richard Krouse, R. S.; Stillman Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

- 1752 Ada—R. Fleming, R. S., Box 165; M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
- 1028 Ardmore—A. H. White, R. S., Box 16; D. N. Ferguson, F. S., Box 16.
- 1659 Bartlesville—Jas. P. Easterly, R. S.; O. G. Thayer, F. S.
- 653 Chickasha—L. V. Long, R. S., Box 591; W. A. Walford, F. S., Box 688.
- 1590 Coalgate—James Stephenson, R. S.; Box 340; Joe Knight, F. S., Box 340.
- 1092—Halleyville—A. L. Doolittle, R. S.; C. W. Lester, F. S., Box 94.
- 1483 Hartshorne—J. W. McCrary, R. S., Box 65; T. R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
- 896 Holdenville—J. M. Page, R. S.; C. J. Walker, F. S.
- 1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256; J. H. Higdon, F. S.
- 1072 Muskogee—J. H. Klick, R. S., Box 452; L. P. Stine, F. S., Box 64.
- 1452 Okmulgee—H. J. Hanner, R. S.; T. D. Gregory, F. S., Box 74.
- 1293 Sulphur—W. A. Bybee, R. S.; J. R. Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box 24.
- 986 South McAlester—J. H. Freeman, R. S., Box 177; J. R. Williams, F. S., Box 7.
- 1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S. and F. S., Box 260.
- 1178 Wagoner—E. L. Jones, R. S.
- 1575 "—W. R. Hope, R. S.; E. T. Campbell, F. S.
- 1276—Wilburton—E. Miles, R. S.; Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA.

- 315 Boone—Phillon Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.; Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
- 534 Burlington—Louis J. Miller, R. S., 1005 Central ave.; S. Jno. Messmer, F. S., 908 Elm st.
- 308 Cedar Rapids—H. J. Smith, R. S., Box 131; J. C. Cupp, F. S., 411 2d st.
- 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S., 408 E. Franklin st.; A. C. Yount, F. S., 502 S. 16th st.
- 1523 Chariton—G. H. Poucher, R. S. and F. S., Box 917.
- 772 Clinton—Wm. J. Murphy, R. S., 419 2d ave.; M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
- 1142 Colfax—J. W. Birdie, R. S., Box 187; Ed. A. Cox, F. S.
- 364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Perin ave.; H. L. Ward, F. S., 2012 5th ave.
- 634 Creston—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N. Sycamore st.; G. A. Stickland, F. S., 507 Park st.
- Davenport—Sec. Dist. Council, Hy. Grothe, 821 4th ave., Rock Island, Ill.
- 554 "—Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Oneida st.; Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
- 1272 "—W. T. Gallaher, R. S., 1518 Gain st.; W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
- 106 Des Moines—E. J. Jones, R. S., 3306 N. W. 2nd st.; L. G. Bennett, F. S., 1508 26th st.
- 425 "—(Mill) F. A. Youngquist, R. S., 523 E. S. 4th st.; A. H. Burkeman, F. S., East Des Moines.
- 1609 "—Frank N. Merriam, R. S., 920 E. Beahman st.; C. J. Wermemark, F. S., 1431 Fremont st.
- 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835 Rhomberg ave.; M. E. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
- 1280 "—Fred Gautert, R. S., 1937 Washington; R. A. Dieterich, F. S., 2781 Jackson st.
- 1579 Eldora—Geo. Houghton, R. S.; Edgar Houghton, F. S.
- 284 Fort Dodge—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614 N. 12th st.; Wm. Leahy, F. S., 615 S. 15th st.
- 1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 228 Bloomington st.; Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
- 523 Keokuk—J. Rosser, R. S., 129 N. 7th; H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
- 1644 Knoxville—G. W. Frazier, R. S.; H. A. Tucker, F. S.
- 397 Le Claire—C. B. Stacy, R. S.; E. E. Knapp, F. S., Box 84.
- 1171 Marion—J. E. Seymour, R. S.; Geo. E. White, F. S.
- 1112 Marshalltown—T. J. Stewart, R. S., 808 W. Church st.; F. W. Moran, F. S., 508 W. Church st.
- 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson.
- 1069 Muscatine—Joe J. Reindl, R. S., 205 W. 5th st.; R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe st.
- 1790 "—(Mill) J. W. Yeater, R. S., 411 Lowe st.; Lee W. Lang, F. S., 700 W. 8th st.
- 1213 Mystic—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box 612; B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 579.
- 1116 Newton—A. H. Wright, R. S.; W. Sparks, F. S.
- 1508 Oelwein City—J. E. Donlin, R. S., 115 S. Frederick st.; N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., 507 1st ave.
- 1034 Oskaloosa—P. R. Swayze, R. S., 410 S. 1st st.; J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D. st.
- 767 Ottumwa—C. E. Bishop, R. S., R R No. 1; L. L. Lightner, F. S., Labor Hall.
- 948 Sioux City—Jas. O'Brien, R. S., 201 Market st.; W. C. Weisensee, F. S., 210 Bluff st.
- 615 Washington—W. H. Minick, R. S.; J. Warren, F. S.
- 158 Waterloo—H. F. Hubbard, R. S., 708 Mabel st.; E. Waterloo; C. Burns, F. S., 508 Elm st.
- 915 Webster City—H. C. Kisecker, F. S., 1137 W. 3d st.

KANSAS.

- 923 Atchison—J. W. Jonas, R. S., 510 N. 8th st.; Jno. W. Smith, F. S., 1027 Walnut st.
- 253 Argentine—Frank M. Curry, R. S., 1105 Rroy ave.; M. Murphy, F. S., 930 Powell ave.
- 1724 Arkansas City—Frank Garrett, R. S., 306 S. 4th st.; O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
- 552 Armourdale—P. McGee, R. S., 921 Kansas ave.
- 1482 Caney—W. D. Garr, R. S.; G. J. Hooker, F. S.
- 1205 Chanute—R. Perkins, R. S., 102 N. Forest; John Weber, F. S., 1012 S. Grant.
- 1212 Coffeyville—L. M. Griffiths, R. S., Box 14; J. C. Ecret, F. S., 1109 Elm st.
- 1224 Emporia—H. A. Spencer, R. S., 120 Union st.; H. H. Robinson, F. S., 616 E. 6th ave.
- 942 Fort Scott—E. B. Ragsdale, R. S., 518 Hill st.; A. E. Hogan, F. S., 524 Hill st.

- 876 *Frontenac*—J. A. Tressel, R. S.; W. Head, F. S.
- 609 *Hawatha*—Homer Hirth, R. S.; Wm. Hogue, F. S.
- 285 *Humbolt*—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.; Philo Lyons, F. S.
- 1587 *Hutchinson*—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th st.
- 1198 *Independence*—Harry Hart, R. S., 708 W. Main; M. Biern, F. S., Box 172.
- 1223 *Iola*—C. O. Churchill, R. S., 505 S. 2d st.; J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 213 South st.
- 138 *Kansas City*—S. E. Peffy, R. S., 218 S. 7th st.; T. L. Pollock, F. S., 1022 Splitlog ave.
- 1285 " —W. Q. Freeman, R. S., 1043 Ella ave.
- 1068 *La Harpe*—W. E. Judkins, R. S., Box 403; R. C. Miller, F. S., Box 403.
- 458 *Lawrence*—A. M. Curry, R. S., 922 N. Y. st.; S. P. Byrd, F. S., 275 Lincoln st.
- 499 *Leavenworth*—F. M. Stucker, R. S., 516 Lynn st.; G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th st.
- 1010 *Mulberry*—W. F. Collins, R. S.; Chas. M. Gunn, F. S.
- 1730 *Ncodosha*—S. M. Tucker, R. S.; S. A. Hostetter, F. S., Box 583.
- 1556 *Ottawa*—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S. Mulberry st.; C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust.
- 1742 *Paola*—Wm. S. Hoover, F. S.
- 1022 *Parsons*—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont ave.; H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
- 561 *Pittsburg*—J. J. Wilson, R. S., 311 S. Locust st.; Geo. F. Holt, F. S., Box 131.
- 1571 *Salina*—Wm. Barnetson, R. S., Box 228; T. E. Davis, F. S.
- 1001 *Scammon*—A. E. Lewis, R. S.; Jules Caumiaut, F. S.
- 1445 *Topcka*—W. G. Stewart, R. S.; J. E. Gorman, F. S., 622 Western ave.
- 1546 *Weir*—H. P. Adams, R. S., Box 383; Jay La Brant, F. S., Box 1111.
- 149 *West Mineral*—E. I. Runk, R. S.; A. B. Wilson, F. S.
- Wichita*—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka ave.
- 201 " —W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.; Chas. Rochelle, F. S., 203 Millwood ave.
- 1183 *Winfield*—Chas. W. Sinneman, R. S., 1614 S. Church; J. F. Huff, F. S., 418 W. 9th.

KENTUCKY.

- 472 *Ashland*—W. H. Staten, R. S., 1003 Central ave.; Bert Davis, F. S., 208 18th st.
- 725 *Bowling Green*—John L. Kister, R. S.; F. H. Johnson, F. S.
- 1542 *Catlettsburg*—Nat Canuti, R. S.; J. E. Kesinger, F. S., Kenova, W. Va.
- 641 *Central City*—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 98; C. T. Noffsinger, F. S.
- 1589 *Corbin*—F. H. Leick, R. S.; J. Eagle, F. S.
- 712 *Covington*—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54 Pike st.; Irvin Kite, F. S., 262 Western ave.
- 785 " —H. B. Kampsen, R. S., 262 W. 13th st.; J. Mantz, F. S., 133 Trevor st.
- 1189 *Dayton*—C. B. Glaze, R. S., 607 Dayton ave.; Jas. Anschutz, F. S., 405 Dayton ave.
- 851 *Henderson*—J. W. Hager, R. S., 527 S. Alvasia st.; W. A. Grigsby, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
- 442 *Hopkinsville*—W. H. Hester, R. S., 202 W. 19th st.; E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th st.
- 1650 *Lexington*—C. P. Hawkins, R. S., 417 N. Upper st.; Albert Miller, Jr., F. S., 419 S. Upper st.
- 1692 *Latonia*—J. Linder, R. S., 553 Willow, Covington; Jos. Benz, F. S., Pleasant, Covington.
- 1218 *Ludlow*—J. F. Morgan, R. S.; W. T. Williams, F. S.
- Louisville*—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Voit, 1840 Reutlinger ave.
- 103 " —Henry Voit, R. S., 1840 Reutlinger ave.; Frank Brinkman, F. S., 938 E. St. Catherine st.
- 214 " —(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, R. S., 947 E. Walnut st.; John Mueller, F. S., 701 26th st.
- 1369 " —H. E. Powell, R. S., 706 E. Madison; Aug. Schultz, F. S., 310 First st.
- 1506 *Madisonville*—C. N. Critser, R. S.; J. W. Settle, F. S., Box 278.
- 1039 *Marion*—C. J. Burget, R. S.; W. E. Potter, F. S.
- 698 *Newport*—Andy Wald, R. S., 730 Saratoga st.; J. Sexton, F. S., 834 Patterson st.
- 809 *Owensboro*—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th; W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
- 559 *Paducah*—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark; Robt. E. Mason, F. S., 319 Clark st.
- 1352 *Princeton*—J. R. Williams, R. S.; Jno. A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
- 1705 *Scree*—C. L. Elrwin, R. S.; G. W. King, F. S.
- 1017 *Sturgis*—P. B. Graham, R. S.; B. B. Williams, F. S.

LOUISIANA.

- 973 *Alexandria*—O. C. Unbehagen, R. S., S. Elliott and 14th st.; R. M. Tenison, F. S., N. Magnolia st.
- 1655 *Alexandria*—H. A. De Lacey, R. S. and F. S., 1006 9th st.
- 1147 *Baton Rouge*—Geo. A. Purnell, R. S., 405 Union st.; J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.

- 1726 " —B. C. Murell, R. S., Box 85; C. A. Nygaard, F. S., 615 St. Charles.
- 1495 *Breaux Bridge*—Henry Richard, R. S.; V. A. Berset, F. S.
- 1791 *Covington*—Geo. H. Mehrhoff, R. S.; W. Glockner, F. S.
- 874 *Jennings*—S. A. Keef, R. S.; T. J. Woodworth, F. S., Box 64.
- 1718 *Jeanerette*—Robert Bobin, R. S.; M. Valentine, F. S.
- 113 *La Fayette*—John Wolf, R. S.; P. Cockran, F. S.
- 1057 *Lake Charles*—Geo. W. Armstrong, R. S., Box 550; L. R. Hiscock, F. S., Box 46.
- 868 *Monroe*—J. H. Smith, R. S., Box 388; Walter Masling, F. S., Box 388.
- 758 " —(Col.) William Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.; Wm. Burns, F. S., 312 Catalpa st.
- 1251 *New Iberia*—Jos. O. Le Blanc, R. S. and F. S., 720 Julia st.
- New Orleans*—Sec'y Dist. Council, C. M. Maitrejean, 3122 Laurel st.
- 76 " —C. M. Maitrejean, R. S., 3122 Laurel st.; Chas. A. Thiery, F. S., 3305 Chippewa st.
- 1577 " —A. Fehsenfeld, R. S., 6124 Laurel st.; E. V. Stafford, F. S., 942 Louisiana ave.
- Shreveport*—Secretary Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
- 85 " —R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261; C. L. Worsham, F. S., Box 261.
- 764 " —J. R. Stuckey, R. S., Western ave.; S. J. French, F. S., 606 Walnut st.

MAINE.

- 914 *Augusta*—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26 Hight st.; John F. Spaulding, F. S., 46 Quimby.
- 1663 *Bath*—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont; M. Dalrymple, F. S., 19 Milan st.
- 621 *Bangor*—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st.; Brewer, Me.; W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
- 459 *Bar Harbor*—Henry Smith, R. S., 18 Forest st.; N. Chaney, F. S., Eden st.
- 1259 *Gardner*—M. F. Marrow, R. S., 5 F. st.; Randolph, Me.; G. W. McMaster, F. S.
- 407 *Lewiston*—A. M. Flagg, R. S., 94 Spring st.; Auburn; C. M. Page, F. S., 586 Main st.
- 517 *Portland*—J. F. Cressey, R. S., 75 Ocean ave.; A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
- 1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S., 15 North st.
- 1031 *Madison*—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.; Geo. Lane, F. S.
- 1707 *Millinocket*—Wm. Hurliff, R. S.; E. E. Wyman, F. S.
- 776 *Rumford Falls*—Carl G. Thurston, R. S.; B. K. Farnum, F. S.
- 787 *Skowhegan*—Jno. B. Taylor, R. S., 214 Water st.; Geo. Soule, F. S.
- 348 *Waterville*—Henry Haann, R. S., 14 Abbott st.; E. N. Keen, F. S., 3 Myrtle st.

MARYLAND.

- 1126 *Annapolis*—Mark I. Smith, R. S., Box 133; R. I. Smith, F. S., Box 133.
- Baltimore*—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
- 29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith; Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Aisquith.
- 44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gay st.; H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
- 345 " —Wm. Green, R. S., 1716 Jackson st.; Wm. H. Milligan, F. S., 530 E. Clement st.
- 990 " —Chas. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond st.; G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
- 1315 " —Eugene Sullivan, R. S., 1715 Lorman st.; Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
- 1358 " —M. M. Danaker, R. S., 1625 N. Caroline st.; H. Ripple, Jr., F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
- 1598 " —Jos. K. Schelling, R. S., 1726 Carlisle pl.; G. H. Korb, F. S., Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore st.
- 1695 " —Fred Fleischman, R. S., 2825 Hudson st.; Chas. Arnett, F. S., 328 1st st.
- 1722 " —(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.; W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyl ave.
- 1024 *Cumberland*—Wm. Lowdermilk, R. S., 338 N. Center st.; J. D. Ranck, F. S., 13 Cecilia st.
- 1702 *Frederick*—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
- 1661 *Frostburg*—Clifton Geis, R. S.; Wm. Preston, F. S.
- 1378 *Hagerstown*—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 166 N. Franklin st.; Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
- 1351 *Havre de Grace*—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 395 *Adams*—Wm. Haskins, R. S.; Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner st.
- 1298 *Andover*—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm; Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 1059 *Athol*—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A; C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
- 1307 *Attleboro*—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 43½ Emory st.; A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
- Boston*—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 10 Davis ave., Brookline.
- 33 " —(Boston) A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston; D. H. Deegon, F. S., 77 Romney st., Dorchester.
- 67 " —(Roxbury) Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., South Boston; J. McLaughlin, F. S., 215 Boylston st., Jamaica Plains.
- 218 " —(East Boston) W. N. Thornton, R. S., 429 Chelsea st., East Boston; C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st., East Boston.
- 386 " —(Dorchester) Robt. Swanton, R. S., 31 Dix st., Dorchester; Henry Fogel, F. S., 34 Dickens st., Dorchester.
- 438 " —(Brookline) Angus A. Martin, R. S., 311 Boylston st., Brookline; H. E. Brown, F. S., 1740 Wash. st., Boston.
- 441 " —(Cambridge) L. L. Sanborn, R. S., 76 Yorktown st., W. Somerville; A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st., Cambridge.
- 443 " —(Chelsea) Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st., Chelsea; P. J. Smyth, F. S., 11 6th st., Chelsea.
- 625 " —(Malden) Frank Simpson, R. S., 235 Washington st., Malden; Albert Boulter, F. S., 41 Everett st., Malden.
- 629 " —Somerville) C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st., Somerville; W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st., Somerville.
- 777 " —(Medford) A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave., Medford; M. J. Manning, F. S., 27 Cherry st., Medford.
- 780 " —(Everett) Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 12 Davis st., Revere; W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard ave., Everett.
- 821 " —(Winthrop) Samuel Irwin, R. S., Bayside ave., Winthrop; G. Livenston, F. S., 31½ Hermon, Winthrop.
- 846 " —(Revere) L. G. Layton, R. S., 98 Eustis st., Revere; Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson, Revere.
- 889 " —(Allston) Frank C. Whitney, R. S., 72 Spring st., Brighton; A. Sabine, F. S., 28 Allston st., Allston.
- 938 " —(W. Roxbury) Wm. D. Entremont, R. S., 2 S. Walter st., W. Roxbury; Fred Trethaway, F. S., 27 Fresno st., Roxbury.
- 954 " —(Boston) W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot; I. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
- 959 " —(Mattapan) E. A. Stevenson, R. S., 580 River st., Mattapan; W. E. Webb, F. S., Blue Hill, Parkway, Mattapan.
- 1096 " —(Boston) (Floor Layers) J. A. McKenzie, R. S., 60 Savin st., Roxbury, Mass.; A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
- 1271 " —(Boston) H. B. Sanderson, R. S., 17 Yarmouth st.; Frank Dunnan, F. S., 46 Falmouth st.
- 1303 " —(E. Boston) Jas. Kelley, F. S., 11 More st., W. Somerville.
- 1410 " —(Boston) Henry A. Brown, R. S., 637 E. 6th st., So. Boston; Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset.
- 1572 " —(Boston) G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wallaston; Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge.
- 1653 " —(N. Cambridge) T. S. Babin, R. S., 16 Dudley st., N. Cambridge; C. A. White, F. S., 54 Gorain st., Somerville.
- 1197 *Saugus*—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus; Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
- 1550 *Braintree*—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree; W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
- 1046 *Bridgewater*—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.; J. H. Jones, F. S., Park ave.
- 624 *Brockton*—W. Hanson, R. S., 46 Farrington st.; F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
- 1754 *Canton*—Clarence J. Davis, R. S., Box 35; Led Leonard, F. S.
- 858 *Clinton*—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.; G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
- 1123 *Cohasset*—Aug. S. Burgess, R. S., Box 581; Louis J. Morris, F. S., Box 214.
- 1593 *Concord*—G. W. Orne, R. S.; E. Johnson, F. S.
- 1372 *Easthampton*—Fred S. Knott, R. S., 24 Ward ave.; Jos. F. Fortier, F. S., Mt. Tom ave.
- 223 *Fall River*—Ernest Bridge, R. S., 575 Mt. Hope ave.; Isale Dion, F. S., 45 Bliss st.
- 1305 " —(Fr.) Joseph Vezina, R. S., 30 Arizona st.; F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.
- 773 *Fitchburg*—Fred White, R. S., 192 Water st.; John P. Connelly, F. S., 8 Congress.
- 860 *Framingham*—J. B. McConwell, R. S., So. Framingham, Mass.; F. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
- 570 *Gardner*—(Mill) Peter Brouillet, R. S., 21 Robillard st.; Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
- 919 *Gloucester*—B. Sangster, R. S., 27½ Exchange st.; Neal McMillan, F. S., 8 Paw ct.
- 1045 *Great Barrington*—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.; C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
- 1292 *Hamilton*—D. T. Horne, R. S., Wenham Depot; F. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot.

- 82 *Haverhill*—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.; P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
- 424 *Hingham*—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Box 135, Hingham Centre, Mass.; H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.

- Holyoke*—Secretary District Council, Ed. P. Griffin, 447 High st.
- 390 " —J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.; A. Lafleur, F. S., 632 East st.

- 653 " —M. D. Sullivan, R. S., 654 High st.; Jacob Krueger, F. S., 95 Jackson st.
- 1350 " —M. D. Flaherty, R. S., 641 High st.; J. M. Creley, F. S., 83 Jackson st.

- 400 *Hudson*—A. Giasson, R. S.; Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
- 1645 *Hull*—Jas. L. Walsh, F. S., Alberton, Mass.

- Lawrence*—Sec'y Dist. Council, Jos. Labelle, 41 Lake st.

- 111 " —Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., cor. Hobson and Orchard; J. Labelle, F. S., 15 Lake st.
- 551 " —(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.; Irene Theroux, F. S., 19 Ohio ave.

- 1566 " —(Ger.) Fritz Lorenz, R. S., 18 Boylston st.; A. F. Engstrand, F. S., 100 E. Haverhill st.
- 1427 *Lee*—Chas. A. Markham, R. S.; Harry R. Bell, F. S., Box 56, Stockbridge.

- 370 *Lenox*—John P. Kirby, R. S., Box 143; Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
- 794 *Leominster*—D. W. Shalles, R. S., 68 Church st.; F. L. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.

- 49 *Lowell*—Donald McFadden, R. S., 53 Willow st.; David M. Sennett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
- 1610 " —(Fr.) E. Joyal, R. S., 20 3d st.; Jos. A. Pion, F. S., 307 W. 6th st.

- 688 *Lynn*—Geo. T. Nichols, R. S., 66 Cedar st.; L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
- 1041 " —J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill ave.; M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st., W. Lynn.

- 1651 *Mansfield*—John A. Dunn, R. S.; E. C. Codding, F. S., Box 192.
- 962 *Marblehead*—Richard Phillips, R. S., 40 Prospect st.; R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.

- 983 *Marlboro*—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., 47 Newton st.; Wilfred Bonin, F. S., 261 Church st.
- Middlesex*—Secretary Dist. Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.

- 760 *Melrose*—P. F. Coye, R. S., 904½ Main st.; C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
- 1463 *Stoneham*—G. W. McGoun, R. S., Stoneham; Wallace Graham, F. S., 42 Spring st.

- 831 *Arlington*—James Cramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.; J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
- 883 *Woburn*—S. J. Bezanon, R. S., Hart place; E. B. Northrup, F. S., 5 Vernon st.

- 991 *Winchester*—L. L. Taylor, R. S., 6 Blind Bridge st.; H. A. Hatch, F. S., 26 Eaton st.
- 762 *Quincy*—N. A. Johnson, R. S., 78 Garfield st.; Geo. Gauthier, F. S., 46 President ave.

- 1531 *Rockland*—S. A. Wood, R. S., Box 315; S. F. Bonney, F. S., Box 719.
- 862 *Wakefield*—Wm. E. Packard, R. S., 140 Pleasant st.; W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.

- 1738 *Milton*—G. A. Noyes, F. S., Ranson Rd., Hyde Park, Mass.
- 867 *Milford*—Edward Waters, R. S., 52 S. Bow st.; J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.

- 1324 *Nahant*—Jas. J. Deveney, F. S., Box 12.
- 847 *Natick*—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.; F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.

- 693 *Needham*—F. N. Smith, R. S.; Washburn Adams, F. S., Kimball st.
- New Bedford*—Secretary District Council, B. A. Briggs, 37 Campbell st.

- 1021 " —F. M. Choquette, R. S., 195 N. 2d st.; Jos. Mahar, F. S., 181 Bellevue ave.
- 1287 " —Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.; C. H. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.

- 989 *Newburyport*—F. S. Heath, R. S., 14 Dalton st.; G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
- Newton*—Sec. Dist. Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.

- 275 " —R. C. Ross, R. S., 300 Center; H. H. Johnna, F. S., 173 Linwood st., Newtonville.
- 1600 " —(Mill) F. M. Files, R. S., 67 Belmont st., Cambridge; J. J. McKae, F. S., 171 Linwood ave., Newtonville.

- 680 *Newton Centre*—T. F. Hurley, R. S., 32 Boylston ave.; L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
- 708 *West Newton*—A. W. Strum, R. S., Box 755; A. S. M. Strum, F. S., Box 755.

- Norfolk County*—Sec'y of Dist. Council, Chas. E. Yeaton, 5 Thatcher st., Hyde Park.
- 892 *Dedham*—A. W. Radcliff, R. S., East st.; M. J. Campbell, F. S., 5 Partridge st., West Roxbury.

- 802 *Hyde Park*—Angus W. Martin, R. S., 28 Fairmount ave.; J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park ave.

- 193 *North Adams*—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.; J. J. Agan, F. S., 62 Chase ave.
- 351 *Northampton*—J. F. Martin, R. S., Box 24, Mt. William, Mass.; J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
- 784 *North Easton*—Clarence Mason, R. S., and F. S., Box 61.
- North Shore*—Sect'y Dist. Council, F. J. Haley, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
- South Shore*—Secretary District Council, Fred L. Corthell, Box 135, Hingham Centre, Mass.
- 878 *Beverly*—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale; A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
- 950 *Danvers*—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.; G. B. McKee, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
- 924 *Manchester*—Fred H. Mosher, R. S., Box 510; Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 483.
- 888 *Salem*—E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel st.; Wm. W. Moore, F. S., 6 Liberty st.
- 1210 " —Joseph Gagnon, R. S., 26 E. Gardiner st.; Jean B. Pelletier, F. S., 7 Pingree st.
- 1516 " —N. Murray MacConnell, R. S., 6 Winthrop; Thos. Rowell, F. S., 4 Gifford court.
- 866 *Norwood*—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.; S. M. Chase, F. S., 50 Prospect ave.
- 444 *Pittsfield*—John B. Mickle, R. S., 14 Crescent st.; Andrew Waldron, F. S., 657 North st.
- 1167 *Scituate*—D. O. Litchfield, R. S., Egypt, Mass.; C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
- 1379 *Somerville*—B. S. Doane, R. S., 15 Lawrence st., Camb.; W. V. Segge, F. S., 15 Lawrence st., Camb.
- 861 *Southbridge*—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.; Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
- Springfield*—Sect'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
- 96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.; J. M. Hervieux, F. S., Box 404.
- 177 " —Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.; W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
- 1105 " —(Mill) A. M. Aiken, R. S., 12 Olive st.; E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
- 685 *Chicopee*—Geo. Dion, R. S., 425 Front st.; Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
- 1063 *Stoughton*—F. O. Fowler, R. S., Box 1068; H. Frank Bishop, F. S.
- 1035 *Taunton*—F. B. Barber, R. S., 38 Wales st.; J. A. Stewart, F. S., 178 School st.
- 1170 *Walpole*—Geo. Kierstead, R. S.; Frank H. Brown, F. S.
- 540 *Waltham*—S. Starritt, R. S., 98 Alder st.; Ira F. Ballou, F. S., 198 Lexington st., Auburndale, Mass.
- 1227 " —Thos. Y. King, R. S., 7 Walnut st.; B. D. Taylor, F. S., Howard st.
- 1630 *Ware*—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
- 823 *Webster*—Geo. Carraue, R. S., 58 Granite st.; Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
- 222 *Westfield*—H. R. Stiles, R. S., Dartmouth st.; A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
- 1459 *Westboro*—Joseph McNeil, R. S., Warren st.; Geo. W. Brown, F. S., West st.
- 979 *Williamstown*—Jas. Hosfred, R. S., Box 279; Thos. Nichols, F. S., Box 677.
- 1018 *Whitman*—Geo. J. Robbins, R. S., East Whitman; R. T. Barry, F. S., 42 Gold st.
- Worcester*—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. H. Knight, 1 Benson ave.
- 23 " —John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge; Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 91 Green st.
- 408 " —(Fr.) Arthur Beaudry, R. S., 25 Lodi st.; F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
- 720 " —(Swedish) J. E. Johnson, R. S., 197 Belmont st.; John Bergquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
- 877 " —(Mill) A. J. Sanguinet, R. S., 40 Fairmont ave.; R. L. Walker, F. S., 10 Farnum st.

MICHIGAN.

- 984 *Adrian*—W. J. Lewis, R. S., 31 N. McKenzie st.; A. Curtis, F. S., 113 State st.
- 512 *Ann Arbor*—G. Helber, R. S., 337 S. Ashley st.; Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
- 871 *Battle Creek*—John W. Brown, R. S.; Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 291 E. Main st.
- 116 *Bay City*—York C. Rusling, R. S., 1519 3d st.; Louis Wedemeyer, F. S.
- 898 *Benton Harbor*—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.; L. D. Sheffield, F. S.
- 1170 *Big Rapids*—W. J. Deatrich, R. S.; I. W. Mercer, F. S.
- 1344 *Boyer*—H. A. Fowler, R. S.; W. J. Allen, F. S.
- 535 *Cadillac*—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar; Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
- 797 *Charlevoix*—W. E. Parmelee, R. S.; Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
- 1540 *Charlotte*—M. H. Copper, R. S., 310 Johnson st.; Warren Trace, F. S., 536 Forest st.
- 1095 *Cheboygan*—John McKnight, R. S.; Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 392.

- 1020 *Delray*—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372; John A. Belisle, F. S.
- Detroit*—Sect'y of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
- 19 " —Frank McMahon, R. S., 294 Washburn ave.; Thos. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
- 303 " —Chas. Wassmuss, R. S., 964 Bellevue ave.; O. Friedlund, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
- 1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
- 1372 " —(Car Builders) Ernest F. Kossow, R. S., 326 Ash st.; Gustave Marowske, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
- 1371 *Dewagiac*—L. C. Taylor, R. S.; W. E. Murphy, F. S., 106 Oak st.
- 1690 *Durand*—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S., Box 415.
- 1194 *Escanaba*—Charles Franzen, R. S., 1022 4th; Axel Lawrence, F. S., 1221 Thomas st.
- 643 *Flint*—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.; R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
- 335 *Grand Rapids*—Eugene May, R. S., 51 Crescent Place; J. T. Murphy, F. S., 133 Clancy.
- 1330 " —(Interior Finishers) M. Schaaf, R. S., 411 N. Ottawa st.; S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
- 1336 " —(Cab. Makers) Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.; Theo. Pearson, F. S., 199 St. Clair st.
- 130 *Hancock*—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
- 1254 *Harbor Springs*—Ed. Powers, R. S.; Joseph Conter, F. S.
- 1122 *Houghton*—Geo. Marcotte, R. S.; J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
- 1310 *Hudson*—Fred Taylor, R. S.; B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
- 651 *Jackson*—M. S. Lutz, R. S., 219 N. Gorham st.; J. H. White, F. S., 470 Williams st.
- 297 *Kalamazoo*—B. A. Wood, R. S., 301 W. Walnut st.; H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
- 1008 *Lansing*—H. F. Crann, R. S., 214 Grand st., S.; G. O. Weight, F. S.
- 1226 *Manistee*—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.; Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
- 796 *Manistique*—Wm. Mix, R. S.; Jay Baker, F. S.
- 958 *Marquette*—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.; John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
- 341 *Marine City*—Lyman Tucker, R. S., Box 67; Joe H. Warwick, F. S., Box 276.
- 1164 *Midland*—Delos Jones, R. S., Box 286; John Evans, F. S., Box 245.
- 674 *Mt. Clemens*—Anthony Leach, R. S., 32 Pine st.; William Marten, F. S., 193 Jones st.
- 173 *Munising*—James Duffy, R. S.; Jos. Ouellette, F. S.
- 100 *Muskegon*—Geo. Dausey, R. S., 58 Allen st.; Samuel Knoothulzen, F. S., 315 Terrace.
- 1077 *Owosso*—Wm. Stevens, R. S., 1001 N. Water st.; Geo. Kerby, F. S., 647 N. Hickory st.
- 791 *Petoskey*—Henry C. Smith, R. S., 302 Kalamazoo; Wm. J. Groternut, F. S., 806 Mitchell st.
- 1032 *Pontiac*—John C. Fox, R. S., 340 Auburn ave.; B. J. Blumphy, F. S., 345 Oakland ave.
- 585 *Port Huron*—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1520 St. Clair st.; C. E. Seaback, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
- 59 *Saginaw*—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan ave.; J. B. Sanve, F. S., R. F. D., No. 11.
- 334 " —H. Wettlauser, R. S., 501 N. Hamilton st.; A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th E. S.
- 1468 *St. Clair*—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
- 46 *Sault Ste. Marie*—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday ave.; W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday ave.
- 1080 *South Haven*—A. O. Dillman, R. S., 323 Cherry st.; W. E. Symonds, F. S., 260 Broadway.
- 1551 *Three Rivers*—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French; David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
- 226 *Traverse City*—Clarence Rickerd, R. S., 619 W. 7th st.; E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
- 814 *Wyandotte*—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., Center ave.; H. C. Roberts, F. S., 33 Biddle ave.
- 1283 *Ypsilanti*—Jesse Achin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.; R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.

MINNESOTA.

- 1385 *Albert Lea*—Lewis Johnson, R. S., Box 152; J. C. Knudson, F. S., 314 W. Williams st.
- 951 *Brainerd*—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak; Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
- Duluth and Superior*—Secretary Dist. Council, S. T. Skrove, 823 56th ave., N. Duluth.
- 361 " —W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.; Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
- 376 *Faribault*—W. S. O'Brien, F. S.
- 1328 *Hibbing*—E. Everett, R. S.; F. W. Meharry, F. S., Box 547.
- 992 *Mankato*—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.; E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemeur.
- Minneapolis*—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
- 7 " —D. F. Desmond, R. S., 4732 Upton ave., S.; W. R. Murphy, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.

- 548 " —(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S.; Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
- 1568 " —(Cab. Mks.) D. E. Erickson, R. S., 1822 5th ave., N.; H. Deitz, F. S., 816 Broadway, N. E.
- 908 *Owatonna*—
- 980 *Rochester*—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
- 930 *St. Cloud*—T. A. Albrecht, R. S., 1407 4th st., N.; J. E. Conrad, F. S., 910 10th ave., S.
- 957 *Stillwater*—Geo. A. Gillis, R. S., 117 W. Myrtle st.; Gust Sindingren, F. S., 403 W. Owen st.
- 87 *St. Paul*—John Frieson, R. S., 178 Forbes ave.; J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
- 1526 *Two Harbors*—John Westberg, R. S., Box 842; Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
- 307 *Winona*—John Wilmerding, R. S., 473 W. Howard st.; Chas. Villemonte, F. S., 569 Sioux st.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1348 *Brook Haven*—P. S. Drury, R. S., W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
- 1475 *Greenville*—W. P. Clark, R. S.; A. Bivins, F. S., 130 N. Poplar st.
- 1497 " —(Col.) C. A. Jones, R. S.; J. E. Williams, F. S.
- 929 *Greenwood*—P. S. Thomas, R. S.; M. L. Stoddard, F. S.
- 994 " —C. M. Moore, Jr., R. S., Box 72; Samuel Barnes, F. S., Walthall st.
- 824 *Jackson*—A. O. Hollensbe, R. S.; E. Fox, F. S., 416 Galatin st.
- 848 *McComb*—V. B. Netterville, R. S., M. L. Moore, F. S.
- 1366 *Meridian*—(Col.) L. Alston, R. S., 33d ave., bet. 10th and 11th st.; W. H. Crawford, F. S., 1324 34th ave.
- 619 *Natchez*—I. T. Patrick, R. S., 9 Prentiss st.; Chas. Vandye, F. S., Clairborne st.
- 1606 " —Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor; Armstead Carter, F. S., 601 S. Canal.
- Vicksburg*—Secretary dist. Council, Julius Terrell, Box 71.
- 970 " —(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S., 302 Fayette st.; George Ruffin, F. S., Box 189.
- 1047 " —H. T. Crew, R. S., Box 71; Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
- 1697 *Water Valley*—D. W. Ballard, R. S., C. M. Forrest, F. S., Box 44.
- 1706 *Yazoo City*—W. W. McMurtry, R. S., Box 434; S. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
- 1721 " —(Col.) H. W. Franklin, R. S., Calhoun ave.; G. B. Miller, F. S., 4th st.

MISSOURI.

- 1280 *Brevier*—Walter Chitwood, R. S.; W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1303 *California*—J. R. Busch, R. S.; P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 344.
- 1770 *Cape Girardeau*—John Stike, R. S., 518 S. Pacific st.; Martin Bierschwal, F. S., 39 N. Pacific st.
- 566 *Charleston*—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.; Wm. Simpson, F. S.
- 1278 *Columbia*—C. C. Batteston, R. S., 1203 Wilkes Boule.; W. W. Wade, F. S., 1204 Wilkes Boule.
- 1262 *Chillicothe*—W. C. Alexander, R. S., 208 E. 3d st.; Frank Hawkins, F. S., 1000 Calhoun st.
- 1660 *De Soto*—C. E. Hopson, R. S.; A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
- 1337 *Doc Run*—Frank Samper, R. S.; Lon Self, F. S.
- 1522 *Doniphan*—H. D. Abernathy, R. S.; Arthur Allen, F. S.
- 1424 *Excelsior Springs*—O. H. Hickman, R. S., Box 266; Geo. W. Craven, F. S.
- 922 *Farmington*—H. M. Dolton, R. S.; W. H. Agnew, F. S.
- 1397 *Higbee*—M. J. Embree, R. S.; E. O. Hoden, F. S.
- 607 *Hannibal*—Clay Roland, R. S., 414 Hope st.; M. R. Velie, F. S., 1212 Center st.
- 1622 *Independence*—S. W. Van Artsdalen, R. S., 1227 W. Sea st.; J. R. Davis, F. S., 1301 N. Liberty.
- 1326 *Jackson*—Sim Penzel, R. S.; George Pedigo, F. S.
- 945 *Jefferson City*—H. P. Upschulte, R. S., 314 W. Main st.; L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
- 311 *Joplin*—A. F. Smith, R. S., 2226 Wall st.; L. A. Clevenger, F. S., 802 Jackson ave.
- Kansas City*—Secretary District Council, S. E. Denniston, R. S., 612 W. 13th st.
- 4 " —F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 4337 Woodland ave.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., 4341 Woodland ave.
- 1635 " —John Bolefahr, R. S., 20 W. 17th st.; Conrad Trieb, F. S., 3017 Wyandotte.
- 1391 " —J. M. Creagar, R. S., 1013 E. 15th st.; W. W. Mattox, F. S., 1644 Summit st.
- 48 *Kirksville*—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.; B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
- 1329 *Kirkwood*—W. A. Cassidy, R. S.; Chas. Doeblor, F. S.
- 1294 *Macon*—Thos. McGee, R. S.; W. E. Cunningham, F. S.
- 1177 *Marceline*—J. E. Snider, R. S.; W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
- 934 *Marshall*—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.; N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
- 963 *Maryville*—C. B. Mitchell, R. S., 104 S. Walnut st.; Henry L. Foster, F. S., 605 E. 4th st.
- 1424 *Moberly*—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed; O. K. Spurling, F. S., 512 S. Ault.

- 1187 *Nevada*—Birt Frizill, R. S.; H. L. Frizill, F. S., 916 E. Wooters street.
- 740 *Novinger*—Sam Jones, R. S.; R. D. Frankford, F. S., Box 55.
- 1049 *Poplar Bluff*—J. H. Pipkin, R. S.; I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
- 445 *Rich Hill*—A. T. Meyers, R. S.; S. A. D. Frank, F. S., Box 281.
- 1792 *Sedalia*—J. E. Williams, R. S., 202 W. 5th st.; E. P. Dowding, F. S., 314 E. 3d st.
- 875 *Shoans Point*—W. Goodwin, R. S., Youngstown, Mo.; L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Neff, Mo.
- 978 *Springfield*—A. B. Hoskins, R. S., 827 W. Chase st.; T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1701 *St. Francis*—J. C. Haney, R. S., Flat River, Mo.; G. K. Ashby, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
- St. Joseph*—Secretary Dist. Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
- 110 " —H. R. Jones, R. S., Hesse House; Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th st.
- 1591 *South St. Joseph*—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422; A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
- St. Louis*—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive street.
- 5 " —(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.; Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
- 45 " —(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.; Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
- 47 " —(Ger.) Paul Dorlag, R. S., 1475 Belt ave.; Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
- 73 " —Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.; G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard ave.
- 257 " —Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.; John Peacock, F. S., 5748 Spalding ave.
- 578 " —(Stairs) J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster ave.; Aug. Stohman, F. S., 3017 Indiana ave.
- 602 " —(Millwrights) C. C. Ralph, R. S., 2641 Lafayette ave.; Ed. Schneidwind, F. S., 2805 Wash st.
- 1011 " —Thos. Walsh, R. S., 7918 Pennsylvania ave.; Fred Vorob, F. S., 7401 S. Grand ave.
- 1100 " —(Mill) Jos. A. Berhorst, R. S., 1219 N. 12th st.; Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
- 1596 " —(Mill) N. Becker, R. S., 2212 S. 9th st.; H. Mueller, F. S., 4130 N. Kings Highway.
- 1206 *Trenton*—T. S. Culp, R. S.; W. E. Davis, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 1503 *Webb City*—A. J. Hicklin, R. S., 1026 Aylor st.; Wm. H. Niswonger, F. S., 813 S. Tom.

MONTANA.

- 88 *Anaconda*—F. E. Taylor, R. S., Box 238; J. A. Hansen, F. S., Box 238.
- 1778 *Basin*—Ed Poulin, R. S.; O. B. Holstrand, F. S.
- 1789 *Bozeman*—A. D. Sprague, R. S. and F. S., 624 W. Main.
- 112 *Butte City*—C. A. McGorney, R. S., Box 623; J. E. McNally, F. S., Box 623.
- 1102 *Glendive*—F. E. Endman, R. S.; Fred Birch, F. S.
- 286 *Great Falls*—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th; Erick Olson, F. S., 315 S. 2d ave.
- 1086 *Havre*—L. McMillan, R. S., Box 135; J. A. Goheen, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 153 *Helena*—Frank Lambert, R. S., 548 3d st.; S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
- 911 *Kalispell*—Geo. W. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave., W.; Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1085 *Livingston*—W. L. Bicket, R. S.; M. D. Priest, F. S.
- 28 *Missoula*—R. A. Fuller, R. S., 1231 Cooper st.; M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
- 967 *Whitefish*—J. D. Fraser, R. S.
- 744 *Red Lodge*—H. D. Logan, R. S., C. G. Reeder, F. S.

NEBRASKA.

- 1286 *Beatrice*—J. H. Coomes, R. S., Walden's Add.; Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
- 1501 *Columbus*—E. C. Worden, R. S.; Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
- 1433 *Fairbury*—W. W. Waters, R. S., 920 7th st.; C. H. Gudge, F. S., 210 W. 4th st.
- 1395 *Fremont*—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.; E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
- 1386 *Grand Island*—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.; Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
- 1055 *Lincoln*—G. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.; E. S. Ascott, F. S., 1234 A.
- 960 *Nebraska City*—R. R. Ricketts, R. S., 6th st. and 7th ave.; W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
- 427 *Omaha*—R. McKim, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.; Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
- 1535 *Schuyler*—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237; C. K. Lord, F. S.
- 279 *South Omaha*—John Bjork, R. S., 2513 M; Fred Towne, F. S., 519 N. 20th st.
- 1703 " —E. Schwabenberg, R. S., 2217 U st.; Lars Johnson, F. S., 365 S. 21st st.

NEVADA.

- 1761 *Goldfield*—W. L. McSonagill, R. S.; C. H. Brown, F. S.
- 1117 *Sparks*—James J. Froppier, R. S.; C. E. Fuller, F. S.
- 1417 *Tonopah*—S. C. Stratton, F. S.

971 Reno—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179; W. A. Collyer, F. S., Cor. 6th and Sierra.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1505 Berlin—A. D. Bedell, R. S.; H. L. Fields, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 8 Princeton st.; J. Arthur Boudreau, F. S., 5 Abbott st.
1138 Dover—W. E. Hayward, R. S., 23 Maple st.; J. L. Perkins, F. S., 81 Portland st.
1222 Franklin—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.; Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson ave.
931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.; W. A. Sleeper, F. S., 263 Massabesic st.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore; A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 61 South; B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wabird st.

NEW JERSEY.

1002 Arlington—Thos. H. Rock, R. S., 12 Duke st., Kearney, N. J.; R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart ave.
432 Atlantic City—Thos. Watts, R. S., 135 N. So. Carolina ave.; Lewellyn Davis, F. S., 126 N. So. Carolina ave.
1619 "—(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pfaff, R. S., Box 340; P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith Terrace.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208; M. Southall, F. S., Leonardo, N. J.
1067 Belleville—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.; Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union ave.
Bergen Co.—Secretary District Council, T. A. Du Bois, Englewood, N. J.
1443 Englewood—Judge Foster, R. S., Highwood; Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 163 Boiling Spring ave.; Alfred King, F. S., Riverside ave., Rutherford, N. J.
265 Hackensack—Harry C. Beaven, R. S., Peasant ave., Maywood; C. A. Kan, F. S., 24 Warren st.
1051 Ridgewood—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
880 Bernardsville—L. L. Leves, R. S.; Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.; H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
1489 Burlington—W. Schuyler, R. S., Locust ave.; John M. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Union.
Camden—Secretary District Council, Jas. H. Reeve, 424 Washington st.
20 "—E. E. Houghton, R. S., 562 Auburn st.; Jas. H. Reeves, F. S., 426 Washington st.
1532 "—J. N. Barney, R. S., care E. C. Brittingham, 434-436 Chestnut st.; T. P. Dickinson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
1179 Cliffside—Geo. Serfess, R. S., Hudson Height; J. H. Raas, F. S., Cliffside Park.
1156 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308; J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy; Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.; Frank Wood, F. S., 189 West st.
1785 Fort Lee—Geo. Lahm, R. S.; John Riley, F. S.
1253 Gladstone—Smith Kagan, R. S., Peapack, N. J.; Geo. Simmons, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
1656 Gloucester—R. Shellhamer, R. S., 228 Mercer st.; Frank Hewitt, F. S., 302 Jersey ave.
57 Irvington—James Walsh, R. S., 81 Cumming st.; J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 256 Cottage st.
1728 Lakewood—Chas. Comstock, R. S.; C. A. Conklin, F. S., Box 277.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Geo. Bents, R. S., 76 Columbia ave., West Hoboken; Joseph Worischke, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.; D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 "—(Ger.) G. Bernhard, R. S., 225 Monroe; W. Freese, F. S., 19 Pierce ave., Jersey City Heights.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.; Wm. Lawrence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Pl.
Hudson County—Secretary Dist. Council, Geo. Devine, 99 Magnolia ave., Jersey City.
139 Jersey City—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.; G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw ave.
118 "—(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City; Jos. Shaw, F. S., 348 Grove st. (Stairs) De Witt Staats, R. S., 132 Weehawken st., West Hoboken, N. J.; Lewis F. Soffel, F. S., 37 Vroom st.
282 "—(Framers) H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.; Wm. Hafman, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 "—Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 247 Beacon ave.; J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Wm. Thompson, R. S., 282 New York ave.; Karl Neils, F. S., 240 Hancock ave.
1455 "—(Cars) S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.; M. Devaney, 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.

383 Bayonne—S. Darashepsky, R. S., 63 W. 24th st.; Max Dinerstien, F. S., 87 W. 51st st.
486 "—W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th; C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th st.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.; Samuel Stryker, F. S.
1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.; J. F. Keating, F. S., 28 Main st.
305 Millville—Albert Zimmerman, R. S., 42 Fulton st.; S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
Montclair—Secretary Dist. Council, Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st., East Orange.
429 "—Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.; H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
Monmouth County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pilgrim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.
750 Asbury Park—J. B. Housel, R. S., Box 114, Belmar, N. J.; Franklin W. Hall, F. S., Box 1015.
151 Long Branch—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th ave.; Charles Brown, F. S., Station B.
1327 Belmar—Samuel Studwick, R. S., W. W. Schanck, F. S.
1405 Red Bank—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.; G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.
638 Morristown—A. B. Losey, R. S., 3 Liberty st.; C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 "—(Mill) William Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton; Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
Newark—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. F. Day, 190 High st.
119 "—Jos. S. Waldrup, R. S., 113 Hartford st.; S. Cole, F. S., 64 Cutler st.
120 "—(Ger.) Andreas Hartman, R. S., 67 Lang st.; Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.
148 "—H. Henry, R. S., 56 21st st., Irvington; L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly ave.
306 "—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.; J. F. Manion, F. S., 165 N. 5th st.
723 "—(Ger.) Gus Guth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.; John Schrade, F. S., 303 S. 11th st.
1209 "—(Mill) J. F. Day, R. S., 190 High st.; J. L. Koll, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
1613 "—(Italian) Leo Mitzael, R. S., 298 Morris ave.; Bucalo Girolamo, F. S., 58 Madison st.
1297 New Brunswick—John W. Helm, R. S., 294 Suydam st.; Moses Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop ave.
1124 Newton—Wm. Glearner, R. S., 16 Ashford st.; C. W. Saunders, F. S., 58 Halstead st.
349 Orange—John A. Richter, R. S., 524 Valley road, West Orange; M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.
Paterson—Secretary Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 113 11th ave.
325 "—Geo. Walters, R. S., 130 E. Halsman st.; Sam Garbrant, F. S., 195 Temple st.
1036 "—Sigfred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa ave.; Chas. Blewett, F. S., F. S., 113 11th ave.
490 Passaic—P. P. Redington, R. S., 159 8th st.; J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
1157 "—H. Steinman, R. S., 85 Hope ave.; H. Richmond, F. S., 20 2d st.
65 Perth Amboy—J. Feeney, R. S., 75 Division st.; W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.; L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, R. S., Box 261; H. Wier, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., Wm. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.; A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—Wm. L. Reed, R. S.; A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau.
1091 Ridgewood—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
542 Salem—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 7th st.; Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
455 Somerville—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rariton; T. S. Mitchell, F. S.
1392 South Amboy—Pearl Stone, R. S., South River; Carl Davis, F. S., South River.
1113 Springfield—F. E. Melsel, R. S.; W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murray, R. S., Box 193; John J. Osland, F. S.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.; J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox, 23 Downie st.
167 Elizabeth—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 816 East Jersey st.; Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.
687 "—(Ger.) Wm. Maier, R. S., 810 Center st.; John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—W. P. Ferrel, 222 Lafayette st., Roselle, N. J.; W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., East, Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—David Bodine, R. S., 33 Lincoln place, Plainfield; W. H. Linger, F. S., 147 Front street.
537 Rahway—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.; Wm. R. Way, F. S., 2 Union st.

320 Westfield—E. J. Wilcox, R. S., 120 S. Elmer st.; Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
312 Westwood—Oscar Banta, R. S., 41 James st., Englewood, N. J.; Herman Prell, F. S., Peetezburgh, N. J.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.; G. P. Albertson, F. S., 513 Park ave.
NEW MEXICO.
1159 Alamogorda—J. E. Moore, R. S., Box 51; J. W. Stephens, F. S.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.; James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 1/2 N. 2d.
30 Artesia—E. S. Haggard, R. S. and F. S., Box 23.
645 Las Vegas—J. L. Shepherd, R. S., 616 Main st.; F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
511 Roswell—W. T. Davis, R. S., Box 217; W. Q. Fawcett, F. S., Box 562.

NEW YORK.

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
274 Albany—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.; L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.; J. Lather, F. S., 217 1/2 Sherman.
1446 "—(Mill) Howard H. Pangborn, R. S., 41 Sherman; F. De Vore, F. S., 491 N. Pearl st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
6 Amsterdam—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minaville st.; A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—H. J. Painter, R. S., 19 Elm st.; M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.
614 Baldwinville—S. J. Lonergan, R. S., 29 Canton st.; Lefray Vosburgh, F. S., Tappan st.
1321 Ballston Spa—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550; J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—Jos. A. Balle, Jr., R. S.; Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.
1264 Bath—Fred Hamilton, R. S., 16 Whiting st.; Frank Fowner, F. S., 19 Sharon st.
233 Binghamton—S. H. Frisbie, R. S., 79th st.; G. M. Ross, F. S., 55th st.
1052 Blasdel—Victor Murray, R. S.; Thos. E. Joep, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 9 E. Genesee st.
9 "—J. E. Robinson, R. S., 783 Michigan; G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.; Adolph Kilian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Roetzer ave.; M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Fongerson st.
374 "—J. F. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.; E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 9 E. Genesee st.; Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
1345 "—Harry Page, R. S., 608 Fulton st.; Geo. F. Langdon, F. S., 568 William st.
1377 "—Stanley Spring, R. S., 172 Austin st.; John G. Falk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
1574 So. Buffalo—E. H. Draudt, R. S., 352 Germania st.; J. H. Spencer, F. S., Blasdel, N. Y., Box 106.
502 Canandaigua—W. M. Allison, R. S., 74 Ft. Hill ave.; Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—E. E. Barber, R. S., Box 623; H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
1578 Chautauqua—L. M. Mathews, R. S.; F. A. Harter, F. S.
368 Clayton—John Perry, R. S.; Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.
99 Cohoes—A. Van Arman, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—Geo. Sara, R. S., Box 10; Frank Richmond, F. S., Box 10.
491 Corinth—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S., Palmer, N. Y.; Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
700 Corning—R. F. Simmons, R. S., 167 Sly ave.; Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—S. Clark, R. S., 132 Groton ave.; A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.; A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Thos. J. Browne, R. S., Main st.; August J. Berbert, F. S., Hastings-on-Hudson.
466 Dunkirk—L. W. Oehser, R. S., 239 King st.; F. E. Nicholas, F. S., 120 W. Main st., Fredonia, N. Y.
532 Elmira—J. B. Randall, R. S., 612 Coburn st.; Harry Lewis, F. S., Cleveland ave.
1614 Fine View—Karl Emmett, R. S.; G. E. Frazier, F. S.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Clarence P. Linson, R. S.; John F. O'Brien, F. S.
673 Fort Edward—B. Wigg, R. S., Main st.; P. Cronquist, F. S., Box 493.
754 Fulton—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.; E. Schenck, F. S., 8 N. 4th st.
187 Geneva—F. C. Brown, R. S., 24 Poultney st.; G. H. Porter, F. S., Brevort House.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—Fred Howell, R. S., Box 70; Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.

229 Glens Falls—W. C. Palmer, R. S., 63 Walnut st.; J. L. Johnston, F. S., 25 Harrison ave.
1107 Gloversville—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson; E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
1030 Gouverneur—N. W. Wood, R. S., Box 954; J. R. Wilson, F. S., Box 410.
1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238; Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
380 Herkimer—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellinger st.; F. J. Cole, F. S., 326 Mohawk st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—C. B. Fitting, R. S., Box 311; Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.
1075 Hudson—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.; John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.
1261 Ilion—M. W. Harter, R. S., 119 E. Clark st.; Arthur Johnson, F. S., 125 W. Main st.
149 Irvington—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187; Chas. Maccabee, F. S., East Irvington.
357 Islip, L. I.—John Gates, R. S.; S. Benjamin, F. S., Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—Geo. H. Seager, R. S., 504 S. Aurora st.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—John Hanlon, R. S., 202 Main st., Room 6; A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.; James Newnham, F. S., 340 W. Main st.
251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 315 E. Chester st.; T. P. Rice, F. S., 46 Broadway.
1560 "—(Mill) J. H. Schryver, R. S., 12 Warren st.; Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.
516 Lindenhurst—John Weinnisch, R. S., and F. S., Box 16.
591 Little Falls—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.; A. E. Coyle, F. S., 16 High st.
289 Lockport—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 24 Cave st.; Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—E. T. Reilly, R. S. and F. S., 21 Wellington st.
543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 702; J. Holton, F. S.
1438 Massena—Ed. Dishaw, R. S.; Geo. Morrell, F. S.
1576 Mechanicsville—Nelson J. Baker, R. S., Box 528; Merritt W. Baker, F. S., Box 92.
574 Middletown—John Schindler, R. S., 71 Prospect st.; Simeon Wood, F. S., 25 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—James B. Simmons, R. S., Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.
Mohawk Valley—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Dudley ave., Utica, N. Y.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. M. Finch, R. S., Box 307; Geo. Moore, F. S., Box 307.
1729 Moravia—P. F. Murphy, R. S.; M. B. Rosecrans, F. S.
646 Newark—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.; Chas. W. Heath, F. S., 18 W. Maple ave.
301 Newburg—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.; J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 "—A. A. Huppelsberg, R. S., 16 Rockdale ave.; Frank Brady, F. S., 69 Drake ave.
718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.; Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North ave.
New York City—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
12 "—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 374 Warren st., Brooklyn Boro.; Frank Karl, F. S., 368 Himrod st., Brooklyn.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) M. Braun, R. S., Madison, near Myrtle ave., Glendale, P. O. L. I.; Ernst Bradley, F. S., 585 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
34 "—E. J. Wurttenberger, R. S., 453 13th ave., Long Island city; Fred Renker, F. S., 200 Broadway, Long Island City.
40 "—Jas. J. Lyan, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.; E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.
51 "—E. A. Rodd, R. S., 1135 E. 169th st.; K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison ave., N. Y. City.
56 "—(Floor Layers) O. Olsen, R. S., 341 E. 79th st.; A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d st., Manhattan Boro.
64 "—A. D. Campbell, R. S., 893 3d ave.; E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
81 "—H. W. Munro, R. S., Dewey Cottage, Far Rockaway; Jas. A. Faley, F. S., Far Rockaway.
109 "—P. F. McCormick, R. S., 387 Degraw st., Brooklyn Boro.; E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck ave., Brooklyn Boro.
126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.; M. J. Casey, F. S., 228 Monitor st.
128 "—John Quinn, R. S., 20th st., Whitestone, N. Y.; B. F. Jones, F. S., 8th ave., White-stone, N. Y.
147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 430 Railroad ave., Brooklyn; Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.

- 172 " —W. H. R. Hoffman, R. S., Halperin st., Westchester; Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
- 175 " —C. E. Young, R. S., 403 S. 5th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Geo. H. Fletcher, F. S., 349 Bainbridge st.
- 200 " —(Jewish) Jere Levene, R. S., 356 Cherry st.; J. Goldfarb, F. S., 69 E. 100th st., New York City.
- 240 " —John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th; D. Coughlin, F. S., 143 E. 97th st.
- 247 " —Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 159 Dikeman st., Brooklyn; Jos. Gleason, F. S., 139 Bradford st.
- 258 " —Chas. Ashley, R. S., 331 Ralph ave., Brooklyn; Wm. Steen, F. S., 581 Decatur st., Brooklyn.
- 291 " —(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan ave., Brooklyn Boro.; Arthur F. Gentsch, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
- 309 " —(Ger. Cab. Makers)—George Hoffman, 105 E. 83d st.; Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 324 " —Jos. Loeffler, R. S., 476 Stanhope st., Brooklyn; Chas. Krause, F. S., North 4th st., Woodside, L. I.
- 340 " —D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.; H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 375 " —(Ger. Framers) Henry Kuveke, R. S., 1979 2d ave.; Hy. Ortland, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 381 " —J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743-A Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 382 " —Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th st.; E. E. Hirtle, F. S., 341 E. 86th st., Manhattan.
- 387 " —Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.; S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 451 " —Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.; W. Carroll, F. S., 620 Park Place, Brooklyn Boro.
- 457 " —(Scan.) Wm. Lofmark, R. S., 193 E. 100th st.; Osc. Johnson, F. S., 129 E. 101st st.
- 464 " —(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.; Geo. Fieser, F. S., 759 E. 162d st., New York City.
- 468 " —Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City; Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
- 471 " —N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 473 " —Joseph Schlitt, R. S., 27 Perry st.; W. J. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., Jersey City, N. J.
- 476 " —Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.; Wm. E. P. Swartz, 8 Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
- 478 " —H. H. O'Connor, R. S., 31 W. 124th st.; C. R. Nagel, F. S., 670 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
- 493 " —W. B. Ringrose, R. S., 8 242d st., Wakefield, N. Y. C.; W. Scott Serviss, F. S., Robertson place, Wakefield, N. Y. C.
- 497 " —(Ger.) Ferd Meyer, R. S., 243 E. 10th st.; John Huber, F. S., 340 E. 5th st.
- 507 " —Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Box 75, Corona, Queens Boro.; P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
- 509 " —Robt. Stewart, R. S., 6005 5th ave., Brooklyn; (T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 513 " —(Ger.) Geo. Wecklein, R. S., 233 E. 103d st.; Paul Schoene, F. S., 1403 Ave. A.
- 567 " —H. Carstensen, R. S., Stapleton; P. J. Klee, F. S., 156 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
- 575 " —(Stair) Thos. Loughran, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn; H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave.
- 593 " —Jos. M. Vanderpool, R. S., 165 E. 224th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
- 601 " —James B. Smith, R. S., 11 S. Division ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; C. Scuitz, F. S., 19 N. Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
- 606 " —Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelt ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; L. Scofield, F. S., 24 Sharp ave., Port Richmond.
- 613 " —John P. Shultz, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.
- 639 " —T. G. S. Malkin, R. S., 1043 40th st., Brooklyn; H. B. Patterson, F. S., 338 53d st., Brooklyn.
- 640 " —Alfred Frommelt, R. S., 10th st. bet. 2d and 3d ave., College Point, N. Y.; P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
- 707 " —(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.; Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 714 " —John R. Reilly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing; Jno. Snyder, F. S., 92 Queens ave., Flushing.
- 715 " —D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester, N. Y.; Jas. Allardice, F. S., 749 Tinton ave., Bronx.
- 724 " —H. W. Spaulding, R. S., 152 W. 62d st.; W. P. Stine, F. S., 2394 Jerome ave.
- 774 " —J. A. Kennedy, R. S., 246 W. 143d st.; Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
- 786 " —(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 901 " —Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.; Thos. Tutill, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Woodhaven, L. I.
- 906 " —C. F. Freidlein, R. S., Rose-dale, L. I.; Chas. M. Depew, F. S., Cedarhurst, L. I.
- 907 " —Andrew Clark, R. S., Great Neck, L. I.; Martin Hamilton, F. S., Manhasset, L. I.
- 983 " —H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
- 1363 " —(Ship Joiners) C. M. Winaut, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Rutledge st., Brooklyn.
- 1388 " —Chas. Bickle, R. S., Huguenot Park, P. O.; G. Boesh, F. S., Huguenot P. O., S. I., N. Y.
- 1425 " —Albert Rief, R. S., Sheeps-head Bay; M. J. McGrath, F. S., 461 5th ave., Brooklyn.
- 1548 " —Geo. B. White, R. S., 365 Broadway, Union Hill, N. J.; Jas. Gilroy, F. S., 857 9th ave.
- 1565 " —(Italian)—
- 1671 " —Edw. H. Tooker, R. S., Southampton, L. I.; R. S. Duffy, F. S., Southampton, L. I.
- Niagara Falls—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
- 322 " —W. J. Sweet, R. S., 615 18th st.; J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
- 1555 " —F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.; F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon ave.
- 369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 331 Miller st.; W. M. Miller, F. S., 94 Bryant.
- 310 Norwich—Chas. Roll, R. S., 1 Mandeville ave.; Ed. B. Buckley, F. S., 22 Fair st.
- 474 Nyack—E. B. Remsen, R. S., Summit st.; R. F. Wool, F. S., Upper Nyack.
- 1354 Ogdensburg—W. H. Le Claire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.; C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand; C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
- 546 Olean—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.; Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
- 1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 17 Midland ave.; J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 Ossining—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.; Alfred Seilberger, F. S., Dale ave.
- 747 Oswego—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.; Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 Peekskill—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson; Chas. Powell, F. S., Simpson Place.
- 996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty; E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 Perry—F. M. Lawson, R. S., Perry Center; Eugene Stanton, F. S.
- 1115 Pleasantville—W. D. Bailey, R. S., Box 138; Fred Wild, F. S., Box 16.
- Port Chester and Vicinity—Secretary Dist. Council, A. G. Cameron, R. S., 11 Old Field Pt. Rd., Greenwich, Ct.
- 77 Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605; E. Howard, F. S., 61 Hasco ave.
- 573 Rye—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397; J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
- 1135 Port Jefferson—Frank Edwards, R. S., East Setauket; J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
- 1145 Port Jervis—Walter I. Meyer, R. S., 32 Church st.; Chas. E. Daily, F. S., 11 Hombeck st.
- 203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Win-nikee ave.; F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
- Rochester—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. J. Thompson, 270 Benton st.
- 72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Ave. A.; B. F. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
- 179 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehrli, R. S., 21 Carl st.; T. Krait, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
- 231 " —Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Eiffel; Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
- 1016 Rome—F. G. Wilcox, R. S., 109 N. George st.; C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense.
- 1552 Salamanca—V. E. Holcomb, R. S.; Geo. Canfield, F. S.
- 1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.; Wm. Havens, F. S., Ft. Edward, N. Y.
- 600 Saranac Lake—J. F. Growe, R. S.; Timothy Haselton, F. S.
- 1015 Saratoga Springs—Wm. H. Martin, R. S., 137 Woodlawn ave.; N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple st.
- 412 Sayville, L. I.—F. J. Fear, R. S., 76 Garden st.; E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
- 146 Schenectady—Walter M. Carr, R. S., 889 Stanley st.; Geo. W. Gordon, F. S., 341 Hulett st.
- 835 Seneca Falls—Asa M. Kline, R. S., 47 Ridge st.; Geo. Welcher, F. S., 76 Garden st.
- 853 Silver Creek—Arron Taber, R. S.; Chas. Diffenbach, F. S.
- 1594 Silver Springs—L. E. Danforth, R. S.; C. R. Tyler, F. S.
- Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
- 26 " —John Naughton, R. S., 510 Arthur st.; John A. Nhare, F. S., 206 Bellevue ave.
- 192 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick; Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 600 Vine.
- 1162 Suffern—W. E. Doremus, R. S., Box 18, Hillburn; J. A. Anderson, F. S.
- 895 Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Orchard st.; Maurice Powers, F. S., Lawrence ave., N. Tarrytown.
- 1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevin, R. S.; Loy W. Ives, F. S.
- Troy—Secretary of District Council, John McGrath, 1032 Short 6th st.
- 78 " —T. McClellan, R. S., 507 1st st.; James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
- 636 " —(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st., Watervliet, N. Y.; Robt. Finn, F. S., 1915 7th ave., Watervliet.
- 446 Tupper Lake—Moses Leonard, R. S.; Moses Lanco, F. S.
- 389 Tuxedo—A. E. Hazen, R. S., Box 95, Sloatsburg; Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
- 125 Utica—J. P. Weber, R. S., 23 Hicks st.; G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
- 1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.; M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
- 278 Watertown—Geo. E. Feisthamel, R. S., 37 Lynde st.; A. B. Wager, F. S., 108 Flower ave., E.
- 1693 Waterford (Mill) Geo. H. Lambert, R. S. and F. S., Box 472.
- 337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42; Ralph Kroff, F. S., Box 68.
- 53 White Plains—W. N. Mabee, R. S., 23 Ridge st.; W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
- Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
- 273 " —Engene Buckley, R. S., 156 Asburton ave.; Frederick Bruce, F. S., 80 Ash st.
- 726 " —Herman Romaine, R. S., 97 Palisade ave.; Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 384 Asheville—A. L. Garrin, R. S., 56 Hillside st.; W. B. Whittaker, F. S., 12½ N. Pack Square.
- 1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S., Box 55; W. J. Puett, F. S.
- Charlotte—Secretary District Council, M. Long, R. F. D. No. 8; J. S. Smith, F. S., 1412 E. 5th.
- 1332 " —J. L. Glenn, R. S., 1410 E. 5th st.; R. E. Jackson, F. S., 304 W. 7th st.
- 1580 Clinton—John W. Pollock, R. S.; A. D. Eggell, F. S.
- 1554 Concord—A. E. Bost, R. S., Box 190; W. F. Probst, F. S., 18 Academy.
- 1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton ave.; J. M. Martin, F. S., 1001 Parker st.
- 1743 Fayetteville—N. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box E. E.; Nimrod Mitchell, F. S., Box E. E.
- 1528 Gastonia—Ernest Smith, R. S.; R. H. Plyler, F. S., Box 341.
- 1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. ave.; S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
- 1464 " —M. W. Smith, R. S., 709 Marten st.; J. T. Valentine, F. S., 819 South E. st.
- 1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st., James City; W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
- 1462 " —C. P. Arnold, R. S., 50 Burn st.; W. E. Brock, F. S., 183 Middle st.
- Raleigh District Council—Secretary District Council, W. T. Barrow, N. Pearson st., extended.
- 630 " —J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West; L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 S. Swain.
- 1588 " —H. G. Ruth, R. S., 214 S. Harrington st.; Wm. W. Hudson, F. S., 411 New Bern ave.
- 1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.; W. R. Marshall, F. S.
- 1714 Salisbury—N. E. Earnhardt, R. S., 504 E. Cemetery st.; W. T. Jenkins, F. S., cor. Long and Council st.
- Wilmington—Sec. Dist. Council, R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell street.
- 899 " —D. B. Sellers, R. S., 505 Campbell st.; G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
- 1361 Wilson—B. E. Gardner, R. S., 203 R. st.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1176 Fargo—H. P. Halverson, R. S., 419 3d st., north; C. J. Bengston, F. S., 412 N. 11th.
- OHIO.
- 84 Akron—W. E. Smith, R. S., 231 S. Main st.; A. E. Mills, F. S., 277 Berg st.
- 1139 Alliance—L. S. Milburn, R. S.; 165 Grant st.; R. C. Coulter, F. S., 214 W. Main st.
- 539 Ashtabula—C. P. Lystrom, F. S., 143 Walnut st.
- 1720 Athens—T. T. Sutton, R. S., 47 May ave.; L. D. Radcliff, F. S.
- 569 Barberton—G. S. Wolfe, R. S., Melvin st.; G. W. Conn, F. S., 422 N. 2d st.
- 1533 Barnesville—F. G. Wood, R. S., Box 432; T. W. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
- 17 Bellatre—Jesse W. Thomas, R. S.; G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison.
- 1383 Bowling Green—N. B. Armstrong, F. S.
- 170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242; B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
- 1762 Bucyrus—Wm. Ulam, R. S., 309 Jump st.; Wm. Rein, F. S., 611 S. Walnut st.
- 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
- 245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 601 Foster ave.; H. L. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
- 1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Leindecker, R. S., 601 3d st.; John Smith, F. S., 302 Sheffer ave.
- 143 Canton—Chas. Welsh, R. S., 224 Harter ave.; C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linton ave.
- 589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.; S. S. Duffee, F. S., 570 E. 2d st.
- 1255 " —John Wilhelm, R. S., 438 Church st.; J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
- Cincinnati—Secretary of Dist. Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson ave.
- 2 " —H. A. Heeg, R. S., 210 Mulberry; C. A. Quick, F. S., 4442 Glenway ave., Price Hill.
- 209 " —(Ger.) A. Weisberger, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.; Aug. Weise, F. S., 209 Gest st.
- 327 " —(Mill) Hy. Schmitz, R. S., 1202 W. 9th st.; Lawrence Koop, F. S., 647 Main, Covington, Ky.
- 628 " —Wm. Cutter, R. S., 4172 Hamilton ave.; L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 3465 Colerain ave.
- 664 " —(Stair) Hermann Auberger, R. S., 1818 Linn st.; Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
- 667 " —Wm. Lloyd, R. S., 2380 Kempfer Lane; W. C. Wood, F. S., Madisonville, O.
- 676 " —John Lindeman, R. S., 2615 Jefferson ave.; A. Zink, F. S., 2221 Victor st.
- 692 " —Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.; J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom st.
- 1582 " —George Bunck, R. S., 8 E. 7th st.; A. J. Hains, F. S., 536 Delta ave.
- Cleveland—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
- 11 " —Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler ave.; Jas. M. Rundle, F. S., 127 Colfax st.
- 14 " —Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman st.; Wm. Gerbrick, F. S., 1375 Lexington ave.
- 29 " —(Rob.) Louis Becvar, R. S., 64 Czar st.; James Kaitman, F. S., 59 Weckerling st.
- 393 " —(Ger.) Gus Neuman, R. S., 249 Edwards ave.; T. Welh-rich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
- 419 " —(Ger.) B. Naf, R. S., 1454 Pearl st.; W. Shirley, F. S., 35 Conrad st.
- 1108 " —Warren F. Hahn, R. S., 5 Gordon Court; C. A. Schwindt, F. S., 25 Purdy st.
- 1231 " —Louis Ankert, R. S., 57 Ship-herd; F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 60 Collins Pl.
- 1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) T. M. Erickson, R. S., 19 Cloverdale ave.; F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
- 1258 " —W. Masteller, R. S., 59 Bayne st.; Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
- 1346 " —(Mill) J. F. Spaulding, R. S., 69 Hoadley st.; Frank Appel, F. S., 33 Coulburn, South Brooklyn, O.
- 1756 " —(Jewish) Ph. Margolen, R. S., 269 Mayflower st.; N. Zalen-sky, F. S., 58 Cherry st.
- 739 College Hill—Robt. Brown, R. S.; A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
- 1089 Collinwood—C. A. Wise, R. S., Box 678; H. H. Goldthorp, F. S.
- Columbus—Sec'y Dist. Council, C. A. Sibley, R. S., 1562 Oak st.
- 61 " —Dan Hammell, R. S., 67 E. 5th ave.; Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak st.
- 494 " —L. L. Taylor, R. S., 574 Oak-wood; H. K. Tremble, F. S., 228 Hamilton ave.
- 525 Coshocton—J. McCann, R. S., 339 S. 2d st.; Alva Shrake, F. S., 525 S. 8th st.
- 863 Conneaut—H. F. Everett, R. S.; W. E. Rockwell, F. S.
- Dayton—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
- 104 " —Wm. S. Houser, R. S., 15 W. "L" st.; John Weyrich, F. S., 212 Linwood st.
- 373 " —C. M. Garrison, R. S., 525 E. Huffman ave.; W. T. Sheri-dan, F. S., 221 Warren st.
- 346 " —(Ger.) Christ. Rensch, R. S., 135 Hickory st.; J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Fillmore st.
- 1628 " —(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.; John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer.
- 1516 Delaware—C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
- 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.; F. Hautman, F. S.
- 328 East Liverpool—W. S. Pittinger, R. S., 278 Oak st.; G. B. M. Beatty, F. S., 183 Cadmus st.

- 294 East Palestine—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S., Box 300.
- 1426 Elyria—W. P. Troxel, R. S.; F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
- 822 Findlay—H. A. Berger, R. S., 422 Sandusky st.; J. B. Alsopach, F. S., 1221 Summit.
- 1766 Fosteria—Chas. W. Koss, R. S., 219 N. Poplar st.; P. W. Wilcox, F. S., 236 E. Crocker.
- 1166 Fremont—J. H. Taggart, R. S., R. F. D. No. 6; F. J. Voss, F. S., 623 S. Front.
- 1237 Galion—G. L. Weaver, R. S., 251 Sherman st.; J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
- 1541 Gallipolis—L. M. Duvall, R. S., Island Side; M. F. Gills, F. S., 527 3d ave.
- 637 Hamilton—D. A. Everett, R. S., 417 S. 7th st.; A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
- 1111 Ironton—Samuel Arnsperger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.; Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
- 1687 Jackson—Jacob Stollar, R. S.; James Copeland, F. S.
- 1499 Kent—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583; Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
- 840 Kenton—Wm. Titlow, R. S., 215 S. Market; S. Dunson, F. S., 337 N. Leighton.
- 86 Lancaster—R. F. Anthony, R. S., 417 N. Broad st.; O. M. Dickson, F. S., West Union.
- Lima—Secretary of District Council, F. Rader.
- 182 "—J. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d; Rich. Joseph, F. S., 256 E. Kibby st.
- 1423 "—E. E. Stumbaugh, R. S., S. Baxter st.
- 1288 Lisbon—W. J. Trunick, R. S., Box 541; John Morrow, F. S.
- 703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 310 Shepard ave., Sta. R., Cincinnati, O.; Anthony Matre, F. S., 123 Vine st.
- 705 Lorain—W. F. Mack, R. S., 340 Ashland ave.; A. Nichols, F. S., 1743 Livingston ave.
- 854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center and Wallburg.
- 735 Mansfield—Elmer E. Amsbaugh, R. S., 15 Dale ave.; J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche st.
- 1149 Marion—H. B. Hammerly, R. S., 340 Oak st.; Joe Norris, F. S., 420 N. Main st.
- 356 Marietta—Wm. H. Murphy, R. S., 943 Fort st.; Frank Ackerman, F. S., 715 Montgomery.
- 1567 Martin's Ferry—Chas. Bailey, R. S., Box 467; Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
- 881 Massillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.; Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
- 1586 Middleport—R. L. Beach, R. S. and F. S., Box 362.
- 1477 Middleton—E. T. Birk, R. S., 125 N. Main st.; J. Root, F. S., 625 Jefferson st.
- 1668 Mineral City—Thos. Shott, R. S.; T. J. Casehen, F. S.
- 740 Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 204 Coshocton ave.; F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
- 1735 Nelsonville—Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726; Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
- 136 Newark—Jesse Belle, R. S., 373 Woods ave.; S. R. Frisbie, F. S., 123 Maholm st.
- 1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsley, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.; Samuel Hirst, F. S., 264 W. Ray st.
- 1514 Niles—James Lockwood, R. S., Gen. Del.; Chas. L. Haefling, F. S., 524 3d st.
- 837 Norwalk—C. G. Smith, R. S., 17 Olive st.; C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Walnut st.
- 404 Painesville—R. J. Brakeman, R. S.; C. J. Worden, F. S.
- 650 Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81; E. D. Will, F. S.
- 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
- 437 Portsmouth—John Hastings, R. S., 209 W. 3d st.; W. H. Kress, F. S., 808 Harvard Place.
- 1229 Ravenna—H. K. Parker, R. S., 262 Freedom st.; E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery.
- 1282—Salem—A. B. Harris, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; W. B. Stratton, F. S., 270 W. Dry st.
- 940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore st.; Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
- 1025 Sidney—Charley Bulle, R. S.; T. W. Welch, F. S.
- 660 Springfield—W. A. Crabill, R. S., 479 W. Jefferson st.; D. Osborne, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 186 Steubenville—Thos. W. Lucas, R. S., 406 S. Fourth st.; L. Whitaker, F. S., 520 Garrett ave.
- 213 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56, W. Market st.; J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
- Toledo—Secretary of District Council, F. D. Shaner, 1704 Superior st.
- 25 "—C. W. Murphy, R. S., 524 Ontario st.; Frank Shaner, F. S., 1704 Superior st.
- 168 "—(Ger.) Peter Peter, R. S., 2525 Locust st.; Chas. Busdicker, F. S., 1829 Michigan.
- 557 "—Geo. C. Rawlings, R. S., 3765 Glenwood ave.; Fred Bossert, F. S., 1112 Greenwood ave.
- 1311 Uhricksville—Geo. W. Cusick, R. S., Dennison, O.; F. H. Westhafer, F. S., Box 88.
- 1711 Van Wert—H. M. Smith, R. S.; O. E. Blake, F. S., 136 Grant st.
- 1235 Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; O. A. Kistler, F. S., 522 Niles ave.
- 1300 Wellston—E. W. Pratt, R. S.; James Kamey, F. S.
- 405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625; H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
- 1174 Willoughby—F. C. Waite, R. S.; W. A. Bates, F. S.
- 1239 Wooster—M. Himmelreich, N. Western ave.; Chas. C. Gosche, F. S.
- 1608 Xenia—Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit; T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trumbell st.
- 171 Youngstown—W. H. Pierce, R. S., 24 N. Champion st.; J. H. Abel, F. S., 628 Alice st.
- 716 Zanesville—F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.; F. Kappes, F. S., 216 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA.

- 1603 Anadarko—F. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245; J. Gentry, F. S., Box 442.
- 117 Chandler—J. G. Kimball, R. S., Box 372; L. B. Johnson, F. S., Box 193.
- 1431 El Reno—Thos. Gillilan, R. S., Box 485; J. W. Gillilan, F. S., Box 485.
- 763 Enid—Wm. Besgrove, R. S.; S. H. Kerr, F. S., 1409 Oak st.
- 1624 Guthrie—H. D. Gothauer, R. S. and F. S., Box 125.
- 752 Guymon—J. E. Easterly, R. S.; S. H. Henderson, F. S.
- 985 Hobart—J. A. Johns, R. S., Box 423.
- 902 Lawton—H. W. Gay, R. S., Box 161; Otis Tonini, F. S., Box 161.
- 1472 Mangum—G. W. McDougal, R. S., Box 38; R. B. Cheek, F. S., Box 53.
- 276 Oklahoma City—H. J. Girard, R. S., Box 131; C. E. Ballard, F. S., Box 131.
- 292 Shawnee—J. M. Bell, R. S., Box 248; O. O. Onstott, F. S., Box 248.
- 1733 Sparks—E. E. Gawthorp, F. S.
- 528 Wanette—Guy Vaughn, F. S.

OREGON.

- 917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.; J. W. Pantaja, F. S., 254 Alameda ave.
- 536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S., 5th and Valley ave.; C. E. Fosterling, F. S., 5th and Myrtle ave.
- 1148 Grant's Pass—R. D. Cole, R. S.; D. A. Fitzgerald, F. S.
- 872 La Grande—C. J. Vanderpool, R. S.; T. J. Hughey, F. S.
- 1313 Pendleton—J. E. Stine, R. S., Box 140; F. H. Eggerth, F. S., Box 312; Ann st.
- 50 Portland—E. I. French, R. S., Box 458; N. Hughes, F. S., 1065 E. Salmon st.
- 1638 "—J. F. Durst, R. S., 992 Malloy ave.
- 1673 "—C. O. Matlock, R. S., 236 Columbia; Wm. Weels, F. S., 184 Sherman st.
- 1063 Salem—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.; W. H. Pittit, F. S., 18th and Mill.
- 1185 Sumpter—Dudley Newton, R. S., Box 248; S. H. Summers, F. S., Box 229.
- 1219 The Dalles—F. C. Tyler, R. S., 805 E. 3d st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.; Fred Leverentz, F. S.
- 465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore; S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford, Pa.
- 211 Allegheny City—J. W. Elwood, R. S., 124 Beach st.; E. E. Bellevue, Pa.; M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
- 237 "—(Ger.) Thos. Klein, R. S., 1205 Laurel st.; Edward Knobel, F. S., 925 James st., 3d floor.
- 135 Allentown—G. F. George, R. S., 831 Cedar; O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
- 900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.; F. P. Brandt, F. S., 77 1/2 Washington ave.
- 105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.; J. C. Smeltzer, F. S.
- 1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.; Warren Reagle, F. S.
- 1669 Barnesboro—R. C. Rogers, F. S.
- 1190 Bellefonte—J. S. Dunlap, R. S.; C. Wetzel, F. S., Genl. Delivery.
- 1252 Beltzhoover—Frank E. Miller, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O., Pa.; W. J. Clarke, F. S., 1130 Browns-ville ave., S. S. Pittsburg.
- 263 Berwick—Wm. R. Lutz, R. S., 405 E. 3d st.; H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.; M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
- 406 Bethlehem—Harry F. Detweiler, R. S., 115 N. High st.; Levi H. Serfass, F. S., North Bethlehem.
- 773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682 Jones ave.; Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca ave., Wilkensburg.
- 121 Bradford—A. C. Stark, R. S., 48 Benet Brook Road; J. G. Campbell, F. S., 7 Hobson Place.
- 500 Butler—W. S. Brandon, R. S., 113 Hickory st.; H. E. Waldenmeyer, F. S., 511 New Castle st.
- 813 Carbondale—John Downing, R. S., 189 Park st.; F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
- 1708 Carlisle—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.; Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.
- 1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., N. Franklin; C. R. Spencer, F. S., 218 W. Market.

- 1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.; J. B. Worcester, F. S., 424 Fallowfield ave.
- 571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112 Pine st.; John G. Garbart, F. S., Elliott, Pa.
- 207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.; V. Montgomery, F. S., 1206 W. 7th st.
- 1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13; Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
- 1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.; T. H. Matthews, F. S.
- 1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.; J. A. Slagle, R. S.
- 1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey; W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
- 845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S. Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural Delivery, Media, Pa.
- 587 Coatesville—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214 W. Chestnut st.; S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
- 882 Columbia—Jonas B. Morrison, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; J. H. Harms, F. S., 136 N. 5th st.
- 321 Conneville—F. H. Christner, R. S., 118 N. Alley; J. M. Franks, F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
- 1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., 806 Fayette st.; C. W. Allen, F. S., 52 Front st., West Conshohocken.
- 1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S., Box 647; L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
- 1126 Donora—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box 579; Hayes Coder, F. S.
- 1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.; P. Smedley, F. S. E. Downingtown.
- 580 DuBois—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper; J. H. Smith, F. S., 220 E. Scribner ave.
- 1441 Duquesne—Chas. E. Burns, R. S., Box 446; Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
- 239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 High; Frank P. Horn, F. S., 112 S. 18th st.
- 501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.; P. E. Le Bar, F. S.
- 1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7; E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126 Leetsdale, Pa.
- 421 Elwood City—W. J. Bowles, R. S.; F. H. Nagle, F. S., R. F. D. 2.
- 409 Erie—E. J. McManus, R. S., 505 W. 18th st.; John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
- 185 Falls Creek—J. R. Breakey, R. S.; M. D. Barber, F. S.
- 1683 Forest City—Ernest S. Potter, F. S., Thompson, Pa.
- 682 Franklin—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113 Liberty st.; Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., Cor. 8th and Elk st.
- 905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356; Jacob C. Nagle, F. S., 14 Front st.
- 1387 Girardville—R. J. Greene, R. S., Parker st.; Harry Mervine, F. S.
- 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
- 1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109 Columbia ave.; Frank Jennings, F. S. Plumb st.
- 298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.; O. M. Gates, F. S.
- 287 Harrisburg—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832 Fulton st.; R. W. Shade, F. S., 308 Cumberland st.
- 129 Hazelton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st st.; Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
- 288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave.; Wilkensburg; R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave.
- 1689 Huntingdon—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Midlin st.; C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Midlin st.
- 1504 Jeannette—S. C. Hollingsworth, R. S., 206 Clay ave.; Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
- 1240 Jermyrn—S. B. Hills, R. S., Box 250; Jas. Davitt, F. S.
- 1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Failing, R. S., Box 474; J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S.; F. W. Martin, F. S.
- 1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 717 Franklin st., S. S.; Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
- 545 Kane—John Gustafson, R. S., R. F. D. No. 2; W. J. Wise, F. S., 6 S. Elk ave.
- 1381 Kennett Square—Thos. F. Grady, R. S.; Luther Yeatman, F. S.
- 1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S.; J. F. Shaffer, F. S., 946 N. Grant ave.
- Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince street.
- 208 "—E. H. Groff, R. S., 902 Columbia ave.; J. W. Kendig, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1364 "—D. E. Simmons, R. S., 347 E. Ross st.; Wm. Luxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut st.
- 1511 "—(Mill) Elwood P. Bucher, R. S., 307 W. Orange st.; J. M. Weitzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 677 Lebanon—Harry C. Evans, R. S., 14 W. 10th st.; Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shaffertown road.
- 1094 Mahanoy City—Robt. J. Lutz, R. S., 38 E. Mahanoy ave.; R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
- 1439 McAdoo—Hugh J. McGinley, F. S.
- 255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 43 McKinnle ave.; Clem Dorr, F. S., 760 Boquet st.
- 556 Meadville—H. T. Klippel, R. S., 1125 S. C st.; C. W. Robinson, F. S., 1009 Market st.
- 456 Media—Winfield Baker, R. S., 245 Providence ave.; Wilmer W. Baker, F. S., 620 N. Monroe st.

- 1502 Meyersdale—D. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 181; Wm. F. Miller, F. S.
- 1033 Monaca—John McCullough, R. S., Box 321; Elmer E. Winch, F. S., Box 358.
- 1731 Monongahela—Chas. McKinley, R. S., 222 Vine st.; E. C. Young, F. S., 533 Finley st.
- 711 Mt. Carmel—S. E. Morgans, R. S. and F. S.
- 415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 246 New Brighton—Jos. Dalbey, R. S., 559 12th ave.; A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
- 206 New Castle—John C. McClymonds, R. S., 111 Oak ave.; Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson ave.
- 333 New Kensington—D. E. Kunkle, R. S., Box 341; J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
- 897 Norristown—H. A. Snyder, R. S., 1201 Powell st.; J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
- 1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.; James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
- 830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 208 E. 4th st.; F. O. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
- 1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432; A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, C. L. Gum, N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
- 8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1544 S. Dorrance st.; J. H. Young, F. S., 2337 S. 12th st.
- 15 "—J. Garfield Ward, R. S., 5741 Filbert st.; Calvin H. Broomell, F. S., 817 Holly st.
- 122 "—(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R. S., 50 Meehan ave., Mt. Airy; J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duval st., Germantown.
- 227 "—(Kensington) Chas. McCabe, R. S., 3143 Kensington ave.; Geo. Fulton, F. S., 807 Windsor Square.
- 238 "—(Ger.) Fred Dohn, R. S., 1171 Liberty st., Camden, N. J.; Chas. Shoemaker, F. S., 503 Hamilton st.
- 359 "—(Mill) Wm. McClain, R. S., 1931 S. 6th st.; Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2029 E. Stella ave.
- 463 "—(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S. and F. S., 4350 Paul st., Frankford, Phila.
- 736 "—J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721 S. Chadwick st.; Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 Westminster ave.
- 943 "—(Jenkintown) Frank Shaffer, R. S., McKinley, P. O.; Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1424 No. 12th st., Philadelphia.
- 964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.; Chas. Crowsers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
- 972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 22 N. 27th st.
- 1013 "—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.; J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandwyne st.
- 1051 "—(German Cabinet Makers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.; C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
- 1073 "—(Jewish) L. Teitleman, R. S., 1020 Pine st.; B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
- 1090 "—Geo. Kline, R. S., 4923 Hooker st.; Wm. Chase, F. S., 525 Buttonwood st.
- 1114 "—H. A. Hilsler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
- 1509 "—(Mill) J. B. Riley, R. S., 1821 McClellan st.; John Gilpin, F. S., 35 S. Readfield st.
- 1592 "—Chas. Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar st.; G. W. Rickards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
- 1625 "—Michael Yannonne, R. S., 702 Fulton st.; Cesare Finocchi, F. S., 640 Earp st.
- Pittsburg—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
- 142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.; H. G. Shomaker, F. S., 1315 Sherman ave.
- 164 "—(Ger.) John Ruellins, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O., Pittsburg; P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
- 165 "—John W. Hiltz, R. S., 6910 Hamilton ave.; J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
- 202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.; G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
- 230 "—L. J. McKenna, R. S., 20 Ruth st., S. S.; W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
- 254 "—(Stairs) F. A. Park, R. S., 5455 Kincaid st.; G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
- 385 "—Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott Borough); E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.
- 402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.; Fred Gundermann, F. S., 120 Freeland st., 31st ward.
- 827 "—(McKeesport) Jos. W. Ross, R. S., 1200 Park st.; McKeesport; E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKeesport.
- 890 "—(Hazelwood) W. D. Hunter, R. S., 4814 Blair st.; J. G. Cox, F. S., 2 Dyke st.
- 1048 "—(McKeesport) G. W. Kincaid, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKeesport; W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
- 1186 "—Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., Gen. Del. Sta. A.; J. L. Miller, F. S., 6842 Simon st., E. E.

- 401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.; W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
- 366 Port Allegany—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236; J. E. Conner, F. S., Box 487.
- 997 Pottstown—Daniel E. Bauer, R. S., 340 Cherry st.; H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
- 228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.; John N. Stout, F. S., 707 Walnut st.
- 1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154; Wm. Harl, F. S., 492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.; F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
- 834 Reynoldsville—W. S. Kerr, R. S.; W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
- 947 Ridgway—W. G. Reuning, R. S. and F. S., 403 W. Main st.
- 145 Sayre—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Box 163; H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
- 563 Scranton—E. C. Patterson, R. S., 309 Lack ave.; P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack ave.
- 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) W. Piehl, R. S., 918 Maple st.; Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
- 690 Sewickley—C. G. Sweringen, R. S., 333 Elizabeth st.; W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
- 37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.; W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
- 268 Sharon—J. M. Andrews, R. S., Hazel st.; W. H. Lemox, F. S., 34 Grant st.
- 1382 Sharpsburg—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.; Gustave Alferman, F. S., 115 Cherry st., Etina.
- 709 Shenandoah—Wm. Morris, R. S., 34 S. Catherine st.; Frank Gradwell, F. S., 28 N. Catherine st.
- 1480 Smithport—S. P. Button, R. S., Box 220.
- 1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., James Mackentire, F. S.
- 982 St. Mary's—Chas. Wells, R. S., Box 623; J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 838 Sunbury—Alex. E. James, R. S., 984 Parberry ave.; D. P. Reeder, F. S., 1008 E. Chestnut st.
- 1050 Tarentum—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.; Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
- 1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake; Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
- 852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce; James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
- 1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144; H. W. Mycster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
- 987 Waynesburg—John McCormick, R. S.; F. M. Patterson, F. S.
- 1014 Warren—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d; L. P. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
- 541 Washington—D. S. Knestrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.; J. W. Nickerson, F. S., 119 Murray ave.
- 248 Weissport—F. P. Nicholson, R. S.; John E. Hahn, F. S., Weissport, Carbon Co.
- 1154 West Chester—Jos. H. Buffington, R. S., 315 Dean st.; Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Gay st.
- Wyoming Valley—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
- 768 Dorancetown—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.; E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
- 414 Nanticoke—James F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.; W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
- 150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.; Wm. Deitz, F. S., 75 Church st.
- 93 Wilkesbarre—R. F. Stout, R. S., 26 Lincoln st.; Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
- 102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 33 Sheridan; D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
- 665 "—(Mill) Harry J. Miller, R. S., 232 Penna ave.; Otto Miller, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
- 439 Wilkesburg—O. Berkley, R. S., 17 La Bella ave.; W. F. Miller, F. S., 486 Elka st.
- 691 Williamsport—M. E. Kelley, R. S., 308 E. Jefferson st.; A. H. Neece, F. S., 451 Center st.
- 936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.; J. W. Boor, F. S., Box 237, Wilmerding, Pa.
- 191 York—John P. Maul, R. S., 127 S. Balnder ave.; J. W. Urey, F. S., 349 Girard ave.
- 1236 York—B. Allison, R. S., 255 S. Penn st.; Sam'l Wiser, F. S., 337 Princess st.

PORTO RICO.

- 1277 Arecibo—Lorenzo Justiniano Clavelin, R. S., 24 Monserrate pl.; Victor Manuel Olmo, F. S., 14 Cristobal Colon st.
- 1412 Arroyo—Romualdo Cochran, F. S.
- 1422 Aguadilla—Manuel Gomez, R. S., San Francisco st.; Felipe Beza, F. S.
- 1762 Guayama—Jose Rodriguez, F. S., Federicon, Libre Hall.
- 1696 Juncos—Domingo Valdes, F. S., Federacion Libre Hall.
- 1633 Mayaguez—Juan Bta. Rivera, R. S., McKinley st.; Luis Perveier, F. S., Bo. Barcelona.
- 1195 Ponce—Juan Garcia, R. S., 35 Guadalupe st.; Pedro Braun, F. S., 31 Buenos Aires st.
- 1450 San Juan—Esteban Morales, R. S., 43 Cruz st.; Policorpo Miro, F. S., 43 Cruz st.

- 1493 Utuado—Emilio Luinonez, R. S., Betances st.; Manuel De Jesus, F. S., Conteras st.
- 1775 Yabucoa—Victor Aponte, R. S., S. Jose st.; Anton Figuerva, F. S., Colon st.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center; Joseph L. Saucier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.
- 1125 Central Falls—Henry Guilbert, R. S., 122 Sylvan st.; Michel Bissonnette, F. S., Broad st.
- Newport—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sisson's Wharf.
- 176 "—P. J. Kelly, R. S., 14 Sisson's Wharf; C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
- 1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.; Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
- Pawtucket and Central Falls—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. F. Reid, R. S., 672 N. Main st., Pawtucket.
- 342 "—Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.; A. Lacroix, F. S., 75 Bucklin st.
- 1719 "—(Mill) J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson st.; J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
- Providence—Secretary of Dist. Council, Edw. S. King, 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville.
- 94 "—J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lippitt st.
- 632 "—E. M. Pease, R. S., 7 Portland; Silas Archibald, F. S., 28 Corinth.
- 859 "—(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.; Francis Hamelin, F. S., 49 Corliss.
- 1233 "—A. V. Pettine, R. S., 91 Arthur ave.; Frank Demitri, F. S., 7 What Cheer ave.
- 1520 "—(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 147 Pearl st.; Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oakland ave., Auburn, R. I.
- 1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S., Box 199.
- 217 Westerly—A. R. Garitt, R. S., 109 W. Broad st.; F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
- 801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1745 Aiken—Miller Hare, R. S.; W. B. Hudgens, F. S.
- 1306 Bennettsville—W. F. Pond, R. S., Box 88; D. J. Everett, F. S.
- 1492 "—L. A. Blackman, R. S.; K. D. Reese, F. S.
- 1318 Camden—J. W. Crossland, R. S.; L. P. Turner, F. S., Box 494.
- 1428 "—(Col.) James E. Perry, R. S. and F. S.
- Charleston—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
- 52 "—(Col.) Isaac T. Singleton, R. S., 111 Spring st.; J. Pinkney, F. S., 36 H st., North.
- 159 "—Wm. R. Thomas, R. S., 268 St. Philip st.; J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
- 577 "—(Ship) S. Dent, F. S., 163 Ashley ave.
- Columbia—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
- 69 "—(Col.) W. Y. Smith, R. S., 1523 Taylor st.; C. A. Thompson, F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
- 949 "—J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.
- 1084 "—J. H. Brawley, R. S., Brookland, S. C.; A. F. Riser, F. S., 908 1/2 Main st.
- 1739 "—(Col.) H. P. Sightler, R. S., 2300 Lady st.; T. P. Gordon, F. S., 1904 Harden st.
- 221 Florence—(Col.) Geo. W. McAvoy, R. S., 177 Dargon st.; John J. Purvis, F. S., 144 Gilliard.
- 1558 Gaffney—S. M. Scoggins, R. S., Box 385; W. H. Dempsey, R. S., Box 6.
- 1399 Greenville—A. M. Gallamore, R. S., 510 E. Washington st.; J. S. Campbell, F. S., 1851 Pendleton st.
- 1406 "—(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.; M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.
- 1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193; L. W. Nance, F. S.
- 1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.; J. L. Williams, F. S.
- 913 "—J. M. Winn, F. S.
- 1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
- 1481 Newberry—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.; A. J. Chappel, F. S.
- 1509 Orangeburg—Walter Lindsey, R. S.; B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
- 1456 Spartanburg—H. L. Benedict, R. S., 17 N. Church st.; W. M. Chambers, F. S., 90 Converse st.
- 418 Sumter—C. T. Trimbley, R. S.; W. J. Davis, F. S.
- 1547 "—(Col.) E. W. Curthurt, R. S.; A. G. Spears, Sr., F. S., 21 Council st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 684 Aberdeen—Geo. Kampen, R. S.; D. M. Hale, F. S., Box 450.
- 1440 Lead—J. C. Dennison, R. S., Deadwood; John Boyer, F. S., 110 Addie st.
- 783 Sioux Falls—Geo. Fauske, R. S., 738 3d ave., South; F. C. Almont, F. S.
- TENNESSEE.
- 1152 Bristol—G. P. Ager, R. S.; J. H. Haynes, F. S.
- 759 Chattanooga—W. S. Sittin, R. S., 19 Oak st.; E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.

- 779 Clarksville—G. M. Dugger, R. S., 149 Stafford st.; S. R. Moody, F. S., 810 Commerce st.
- 259 Jackson—M. A. Careline, R. S., 224 Morgan; J. W. Sykes, F. S., 247 Hatton.
- 1517 Johnson City—J. R. Ritchie, R. S.; A. B. Williams, F. S., Watauga Valley, Tenn.
- Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
- 225 "—J. H. McBeth, R. S., 402 W. Church st.; A. A. Larue, F. S., Rutledge Pike.
- 1539 "—C. F. Chapman, R. S., 518 W. 5th ave.; W. H. Ryno, F. S., 1507 Forest ave.
- Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
- 152 "—(Col.) J. F. Richmond, R. S., 184 Ros. ave.; F. H. Kennedy, F. S., 1 Myrtle st.
- 219 "—Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.; J. M. Walden, F. S., 536 Edith place.
- 394 "—W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 161 Gobel ave.; Frank Dingler, F. S., 661 Stevens ave.
- 1208 "—(Mill) C. S. Coburn, R. S., 426 Ponotoc st.; P. D. Schroadt, F. S., 1070 Shaw ave.
- Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
- 350 "—John H. Adams, R. S., 1704 James st.; R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
- 1444 "—O. D. Wells, R. S., 709 S. College st.; C. F. McGregor, F. S., 709 S. College st.
- 968 Sherman Heights—L. C. Hayle, R. S., East Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. M. Houston, F. S., Box 334.

TEXAS.

- 1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239; Z. T. Peak, F. S.
- 770 Amarillo—T. W. Barnes, F. S., Box 112.
- 300 Austin—E. W. Hoffman, R. S., Box 182; J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
- 392 Beaumont—T. C. Jennings, R. S., Box 306; J. O. Haynes, F. S., Box 306.
- 1634 Big Springs—C. E. Talbott, R. S. and F. S.
- 1323 Center—F. F. Porter, R. S.; M. B. McLendon, F. S.
- 1202 Commerce—W. D. Simmon, R. S., Box 91; W. B. Turpin, F. S., Box 91.
- 731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., Gen. Del.; P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th ave.
- 886 Dalhart—W. A. Fowler, R. S., Box 223; J. M. Jacks, F. S.
- 198 Dallas—M. S. Dalton, R. S., Box 299; R. M. Means, F. S., Box 299.
- 520 "—Will Wells, R. S., 45 9th st., Sta. A. Oak Cliff, Tex.; D. J. Tydings, F. S., 46 Center st., Sta. A. Oak Cliff, Tex.
- 1413 "—Harry Barth, R. S., 308 Forest ave.; I. C. Renis, F. S., Hargrove, F. S.
- 371 Denison—Earle E. Badgett, R. S., 218 W. Heron st.; H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodward ave.
- 1448 Denton—J. C. Schneider, R. S., Box 526; J. H. Parrish, F. S.
- 1151 Eagle Lake—Joe Sauter, R. S., W. J. O. Zuber, F. S., Box 394.
- 544 El Paso—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391; S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
- 728 Ennis—H. G. Henry, R. S.; B. F. Watkins, F. S., Box 413.
- 339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201 Allen ave.; J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
- 506 Gainesville—H. S. Gilbert, R. S., 1311 E. Cal. st.; J. I. Siddle, F. S., 505 Taylor st.
- 528 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.; Gordon Wynn, F. S., 1018 13th st.
- 572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S., Box 304; J. W. Martin, F. S., Box 127.
- 856 Greenville—J. W. Hixson, R. S.; J. B. French, F. S., 349 W. Henry st.
- 1529 Groveton—G. R. Taylor, R. S., Box 53; E. R. Jones, F. S., Box 42.
- Houston—Secretary of Dist. Council, Geo. Seipel, 1609 Hickory st.
- 114 "—A. R. Jay, R. S., 1610 Prairie; J. W. Lochridge, F. S., 209 Salmier.
- 953 "—Geo. Seipel, R. S., 1609 Hickory st.; C. J. Keays, F. S., 502 San Jacinto st.
- 1097 Longview—W. T. McDuffie, R. S., Box 414; T. B. Clark, F. S., Box 15.
- 855 Marshall—J. G. Spahn, F. S., 701 May st.
- 1203 Mart—J. B. George, R. S.; J. B. Colard, F. S.
- 1713 Nacogdoches—W. C. Chadwick, R. S., Box 207; W. F. Singleton, F. S.
- 1023 Orange—J. M. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
- 873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.; A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
- 610 Port Arthur—W. F. Youngblood, R. S.; Z. L. Mauzy, F. S., Box 172.
- 704 Quanah—A. M. Griffith, F. S.
- 1312 San Angelo—S. M. Shell, R. S.; W. A. Balin, F. S.
- San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, D. A. Wright, 301 Lamar st.
- 460 "—(Ger.) Ed. Kutschenreuter, R. S., 515 E. Macon st.; T. Jeaurne, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce st.

- 717 "—L. D. Heastand, R. S., 1822 New Braunfels ave.; A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 506 North st.
- 1539 San Marcos—K. D. Biggs, R. S.; O. M. Arey, F. S.
- 197 Sherman—W. A. Brown, R. S., Box 102; W. E. Harrington, 211 W. Lost.
- 1513 Strawn—David Brooks, R. S., Box 227; G. M. Salvage, F. S.
- 596 Taylor—H. M. Waggoner, R. S.; J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.
- 555 Temple—J. W. Petty, R. S., North 1st st.; J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
- Texarkana—Sec. of Dist. Council, C. J. Jenkins, Box 114.
- 379 "—T. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th st.; H. Crabtree, F. S., 20 and Pine.
- 1747 "—W. A. Greenwood, R. S., 1924 Wood st.; C. J. Jenkins, F. S., Box 114.
- 729 Thurber—Billie Boyd, R. S., Box 172; Jarvis Goodwin, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1133 Timpson—G. G. Hairston, R. S.
- 1104 Tyler—W. C. Rosenstein, R. S., Box 352; E. H. Downing, F. S., W. Locust st.
- 622 Waco—J. D. Swin, R. S., 1409 Webster st.; W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
- 686 Wawahatchie—Hugh Parker, R. S., Box 355; W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
- 608 Weatherford—E. Jones, Jr., R. S., 406 Water st.; T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH.

- 450 Ogden—J. F. Truex, R. S., 169 Harrisville ave.; John H. Draper, F. S., 275 W. 2d st.
- 184 Salt Lake City—J. B. Robinson, R. S., Box 296; W. H. Butts, F. S., 827 E. 4 South st.

VERMONT.

- 481 Barre—C. P. Bailey, R. S., 17 Church st.; O. E. Philbrick, F. S., 15 Orange.
- 839 Bellows Falls—Cyrus Campbell, R. S. and F. S.
- 683 Burlington—W. E. Prior, R. S., 112 Colechester ave.; H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
- 1476 Essex Junction—Geo. L. Patenaude, R. S.; Charles Yandow, F. S.
- 1737 Hardwick—Geo. D. Mower, R. S., Box 20; Edw. R. Sheperd, F. S.
- 1284 Middlebury—Robt. Morse, R. S.; W. L. Cady, F. S.
- 679 Montpelier—W. B. Worthing, R. S., 143 Main st.; J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
- 1469 Northfield—O. P. Winch, R. S.; S. M. Porter, F. S., Box 11.
- 590 Rutland—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.; R. S. Blue, F. S., 33 Pine st.
- 1230 St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S. and F. S., 17 Ferris st.
- 1549 Vergennes—Jule Kingsley, R. S.; C. Jarvis, F. S.
- 1500 Waterbury—W. J. Latero, R. S., Box 232; A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 35.
- 1647 Williamston—H. Pach, R. S.; John A. Perry, F. S.
- 1773 White River Junction—P. E. Adams, R. S.; Theodore Bouchier, F. S., Wilder, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

- 1665 Alexandria—Joseph De Silva, R. S., Box 82; Charles A. Howard, F. S., 215 S. Royal st.
- 1078 Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.; M. L. Latham, F. S.
- 887 Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208; Jesse P. Cunningham, F. S., 213 Mallory ave.
- 403 Lynchburg—E. O. Carroll, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; C. B. Walthall, F. S., 1602 Park ave.
- 306 Newport News—E. D. Cayman, R. S., 1236 25th st.; S. W. Rineheart, F. S., 1156 24th.
- Norfolk, Va.—Secretary Dist. Council, C. E. Good, 211 Gibbs ave.
- 331 "—W. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.; C. E. Good, F. S., 211 Gibbs ave.
- 1774 "—E. McPherson, R. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.; D. D. McPherson, F. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.
- Richmond—Secretary District Council, D. A. Lacy, 128 S. 4th st.
- 388 "—E. F. Woodward, R. S., 609 W. Marshall st.; D. A. Lacy, F. S., 128 S. 4th st.
- 1180 "—W. M. Black, R. S., 323 Harrison st.; H. S. Campbell, F. S., 1612 Beverly st.
- 1664 "—C. G. Bivans, R. S., 1208 N. 20th st.; J. W. Wington, F. S., 817 N. 23d st.
- Roanoke—Sec. Dist. Council, J. W. Stehler, 445 3d st., R. E.
- 319 "—G. M. Linkenhoken, R. S., 501 E. ave. N. E.; G. G. Kirkwood, 410 8th ave., S. W.
- 1128 "—J. F. Hollandsworth, R. S., 15 4th st., N. E.; W. B. Condrey, F. S., 512 Harrison ave., N. E.
- 1070 Staunton—G. W. Shultz, R. S., 322 Richardson st.; Clarence Spittle, F. S., 108 Coalter st.
- 1524 "—W. H. Swartzel, F. S.
- 1662 Wdnesboro—C. M. Faber, R. S.; C. H. Lovegrove, F. S.

WASHINGTON.

- 883 Aberdeen—R. N. Moody, R. S., Box 5; J. B. Glidden, F. S., 832 Terrace ave.
- 756 Bellingham—L. L. Gifford, R. S., 1010 Forest, Whatcom; B. J. Hammer, F. S., Box 442.
- 1698 Centralia—N. E. Greenleaf, R. S. and F. S., Box 645.

1658 *Columbia*—F. T. Hall, R. S.; Jas. Stocks, F. S.
 1004 *Ellensburg*—P. Bishop, R. S.; Howard Hicks, F. S.
 1652 *Elma*—J. G. Reinhart, R. S., Box 287; A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.
 562 *Everett*—F. H. Marchion, R. S., 2922 Lombard; C. Slaughter, F. S., 2925 Rucker ave.
 530 *Georgetown*—E. L. Parrish, R. S.; F. White, F. S., South Park, Wash.
 775 *Gray's Harbor*—W. A. Brisco, R. S.; A. D. Carson, F. S.
 1717 *Marysville*—A. Hollenbeck, R. S. and F. S.
 1607 *Mt. Vernon*—N. J. Olsen, R. S.; C. F. Brown, F. S.
 1657 *Montesano*—E. Bryan, R. S.; F. S. Curry, F. S.
 956 *Olympia*—Edgar G. George, R. S.; Dan Biner, F. S., Box 416.
 313 *Pullman*—Wm. Klossner, R. S.; D. T. Dixon, F. S., Box 476.
 131 *Seattle*—S. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th ave.; M. T. Maloney, F. S., 1520 4th ave.
 338 "—(Mill) J. E. Kline, R. S., 520 W. Roy st.; W. F. Neale, F. S., 702 E. Dennyway st.
 1642 *Snohomish*—C. Y. Hewitt, R. S., Box 256; E. G. Hall, F. S., Box 30.
Spokane—Secretary of District Council, H. Windebank, 218 E. 2d ave.
 98 "—L. J. Ebbutt, R. S., 2009 Gardner ave.; J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardner ave.
 1060 "—(Mill) G. Prodan, R. S., 21 E. Augusta st.; W. J. May, F. S., 1914 Bridge ave.
 1612 *Sprague*—D. H. Seaver, R. S.; E. H. Burton, F. S.
 470 *Tacoma*—P. W. Dowler, R. S., 3819 S. Yakima ave.; Geo. L. McMurphy, F. S., 825 S. Steele.
 1214 *Walla Walla*—Victor Seibert, R. S., 411 Jefferson st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1646 *Acme*—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37; Robert Hunter, F. S.
 976 *Bluefield*—A. L. Stimet, R. S., 89 Bluefield ave.; S. J. Gibson, F. S., Box 152.
 178 *Cameron*—C. H. Smithley, R. S.; Theodore Crow, F. S.
 1207 *Charleston*—W. D. Summers, R. S., 222 Reynolds st.; W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.
 435 *Chester*—Isaac Cox, R. S., Box 3; H. A. Stewart, F. S., Box 3.
 236 *Clarksburg*—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., 131 Sycamore st.; L. W. Stealey, F. S., 996 W. Pike.
 1727 "—E. E. Wadsworth, R. S., Adamston, W. Va.; A. J. Bennett, F. S.
 1759 *Decota*—John M. Hines, R. S.
 1601 *Elkins*—W. J. Curtis, R. S.; G. H. Pierce, F. S., Box 145.
 428 *Fairmount*—D. D. Moats, R. S., 184 Spruce st.; G. L. Ballah, F. S., 1332 9th st.
 702 *Grafton*—E. A. Miller, R. S., 112 Barrett st.; C. F. Burk, F. S., 214 Front st.
 302 *Huntington*—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105 3d ave.; A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.
 1604 *McMechen*—H. B. McMechen, R. S.; B. F. McCombs, F. S.
 1471 *Keyser*—J. S. Cowger, R. S.; C. E. Pingby, F. S.
 1757 *Montgomery*—W. J. Boling, R. S. and F. S.
 1339 *Morgantown*—Harry Allender, R. S., 21 Demain; E. C. Allender, F. S., 21 Demain st.
 1353 *Moundsville*—Jos. W. Chambers, R. S., 222 Birch ave.; Frank Carothers, F. S.
 1181 *Piedmont*—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91; E. J. Lowth, F. S.
 1518 *Point Pleasant*—Hard Risk, R. S.; J. W. Thevenin, F. S.
 1760 *Shrewsbury*—J. J. Maroney, R. S.; J. H. Meadows, F. S.
 1609 *Sistersville*—Jay Allen, R. S., Box 215; H. B. Smith, F. S.
 893 *Wellsburg*—Robert Beard, R. S., Box 183; T. F. Clegg, F. S., Laissezville, W. Va.
 1643 *Weston*—A. O. Ramsburg, R. S.; G. M. Allman, F. S.
 3 *Wheeling*—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 22 Twentieth st.; A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

955 *Appleton*—H. Ashman, R. S., 8th st.; Her. Schultz, F. S., 861 Fair st.
 1709 *Ashland*—Fred Hansen, R. S., 609 19th ave.; E. James Moe, F. S., 515 11th ave., W.
 721 *Bayfield*—Fred De Brive, R. S.; Wm. Van Nest, F. S.
 926 *Beloit*—Otis Cole, R. S., 929 F st.; C. R. Story, F. S., 7 Hilcrest st.
 1570 *Chippewa Falls*—H. L. Schuning, R. S., 410 Olive st.; John Standstinger, F. S., 745 Mansfield st.
 1074 *Eau Claire*—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 464 Summit ave.; J. Flegmiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin st.
 820 *Grand Rapids*—T. M. Vanderhi, R. S.; John P. Bamberg, F. S., Box 484.
 1146 *Green Bay*—Lewis J. Gennisie, R. S., 720 S. 10th st.; F. Cross, F. S., 810 Division st.
 1787 *Hayward*—C. K. Dunster, R. S.; J. B. Goulette, F. S.
 836 *Janesville*—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia st.; Fred Connors, F. S., 303 S. Jackson.
 161 *Kenosha*—J. C. Karnes, R. S., 170 Edward st.; Adam Dauben, F. S., 373 South st.

1143 *La Crosse*—Raymond Schuman, R. S., 1714 Johnson st.; Geo. Otto, F. S., 1232 Adams st.
 290 *Lake Geneva*—Wm. Marzolf, R. S., Box 694; Ed. Rowland, F. S., Box 58.
 314 *Madison*—Clarence Ebbe, R. S., 508 W. Wash. st.; W. Albrecht, F. S., 325 W. Dayton.
 849 *Manitowoc*—Math. Meyer, R. S., 16th and Division st.; John Schneider, F. S., 1207 Division st.
 1246 *Marinette*—A. Beaudrig, R. S., 511 Dunlap ave.; Menominee, Mich.; Ed. F. Johnson, F. S., 1118 Dagget.
 68 *Menominee*—Edw. H. Quilling, R. S.; Herman Valaske, F. S.
Milwaukee—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Griebing, 318 State st.
 188 "—P. J. Van Roo, R. S., 823 10th st.; John Link, F. S., 957 Howell st.
 522 "—(Ger.) Wm. Teichert, R. S., 1524 Groeling ave.; John Braun, F. S., 3517 Wright.
 1052 "—Julius Scharnek, R. S., 732 6th ave.
 1447 "—John Bettendorf, R. S., 766 7th ave.; James Henrickson, F. S., 669 9th ave.
 1519 "—(Mill) A. Hinkforth, R. S., 1038 5th st.; Bern Kasten, F. S., 655 24th st.
 1748 "—W. Griebing, R. S., 1242 20th st.; Wm. Hilty, F. S., 1152 18th st.
 1249 *Neenah*—Ed. Wright, R. S., 734 Commercial; Theo. Kienetz, F. S., 514 Maple st.
 1314 *Oconomowoc*—Chas. R. Fulmer, R. S.; H. C. Elisson, F. S.
 252 *Oshkosh*—Lawrence Allen, R. S., 183 8th st.; John Elmer, F. S., 135 Oak st.
 91 *Kacine*—Paul H. Fehlberg, R. S., 1812 N. Michigan; Fred Hanson, F. S., Clarence ave.
 657 *Sheboygan*—Chas. Schirmeister, R. S., 2228 Kroos Court; F. H. Eckhardt, F. S., 1902 N. 9th.
 755 *Superior*—J. H. Hatch, R. S., 1903 Butler ave.; H. W. Nichols, F. S., 1716 Oakes ave., West Superior.
 1403 *Watertown*—A. C. Huenefeld, R. S., 701 9th st.; Theo. Sprenger, F. S., 512 Cady st.
 344 *Waukesha*—G. F. Peffer, R. S., Oakland ave.; A. L. Andrea, F. S., 104 James st.

WYOMING.

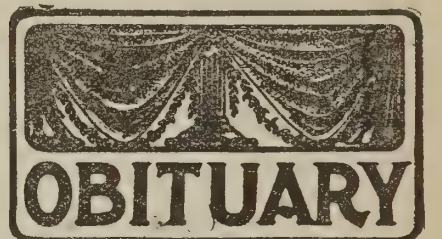
469 *Cheyenne*—F. H. Bixby, R. S., Gen. Del.; C. S. Ackley, F. S., 2518 Evans st.
 1384 *Sheridan*—John Verduin, R. S., Box 674; E. M. Cook, F. S., Box 235.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
 Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
 Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
 Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
 Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
 Atlantic City, N. J.—
 Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
 Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 413 E. Baltimore st.
 Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
 Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
 Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegan, 724 Washington st.
 Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
 Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
 Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
 Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
 Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
 Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
 Camden, N. J.—Price, 438 Arch st.
 Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
 Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
 Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
 Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
 Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
 Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
 Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
 Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
 Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
 Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
 Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
 Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
 Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3118 Lafayette.
 Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.

L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
 Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
 Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
 Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
 East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
 East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
 Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
 Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge-son, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobeil, 1339 Davis st.
 Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
 Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
 Fort Worth, Tex.—John H. Dalton, Labor Temple.
 Garden City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 5/2 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
 Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
 Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
 Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
 Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
 Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 282.
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
 Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
 Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
 Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
 Iliou, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
 Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis-ner st.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d st.
 Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhouse, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
 Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
 Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
 Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
 Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
 Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
 Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelde, 425 W. Jeff. st.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.
 Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
 Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bldg.
 Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
 Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
 Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
 Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
 Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
 Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
 Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 E. Elizabeth st.
 Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
 New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
 Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
 New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Can- tie st.
 New York City—Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Richard Morton, 240 E. 80th st.; st. For Bronx, C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st. For Brooklyn, Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st. For Queens, Philip Gibbons, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 240 E. 80th st.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
 Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
 Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
 Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
 Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
 Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
 Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
 Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
 Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.; (Pittsburg), C. C. Douglas, 310 Mathilda st.
 Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
 Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
 Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
 Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
 Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
 Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Rol.

Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
 Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
 Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Mar- shall.
 Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
 Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
 Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
 Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Cross.
 Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
 San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Strad- ling.
 Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
 Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka- wana ave.
 Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
 Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Mar- ket.
 St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
 St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
 St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
 St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
 St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
 Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
 Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
 Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, Glen- wood Place.
 Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
 Tampa, Fla.—
 Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
 Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
 Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
 Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
 Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
 Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, 1108 E st., N. W.
 Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
 West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
 Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
 Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
 Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ash- land ave.



LOCAL UNION 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother and General Secretary, Frank Duffy; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 60, extend to Bro. Duffy our heart- felt sympathy in this sad hour of his be- reavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the pages of our minutes, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. CHAS. NEWMAN,
 WILLIAM HOFF,
 PAUL SCHLUDECKER,
 Committee.

LOCAL UNION 953, Houston, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life our beloved brother, Joseph Stelzig, we deem it a fitting tribute to our deceased brother to thus publicly acknowledge our sorrow and express our sympathy to his relatives and friends; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of our brother Local Union 953 has lost a worthy member, the family a loving father, and the com- munity a loyal citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and relatives our sincere sympathy in this sad hour of affliction, and that in honor of his memory the charter of our union be draped in mourning for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, that a copy be pre-

sented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEO. SELPEL,
CHAS. WENK,
E. WOOD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 63, Bloomington, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst our brother, Andrew G. Carlson; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. S. GREEN,
S. PETERSON,
J. R. METLOK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 882, Columbia, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, Lewis Mohn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at the taking away of our brother without a moment's warning; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute book, that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

JOHN EICKER,
D. H. HELMAN,
JOSEPH BANGERT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our Bro. Hosmier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to him and his bereaved family in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Hosmier and family, that they be recorded on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FREDERICK SLUSKI,
HENRY SEEGRIST,
ED. A. WRIGHT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

WHEREAS, The Great King of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow workman, John Lester; be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that they be spread in full on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. C. VAN ORDEN,
CHAS. E. LUDLUM,
MERRITT C. HAMPTON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 628, Cincinnati, O.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Henry Goedecker this union recognizes the loss of a worthy brother, a true friend and conscientious workman; further

Resolved, That the members of this union extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased their heartfelt sympathy; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the immediate relatives and a copy be spread on the minutes of this union; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN H. BROWN,
J. M. PEARCE,
WM. CUTTER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 26, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, John Guthman; and,

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood and one of the oldest, most faithful and trustworthy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we feel that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of his local union, and his brother members; one who merited the esteem and respect of all who knew him; and, be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the many bereaved friends and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JAMES H. HORTON, *Committee.*
JOHN NAUGHTON, *R. S.*

LOCAL UNION 619, Natchez, Miss.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take from our midst Bro. W. E. Wright, one of our beloved and devoted members and earnest workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers, and may the removal of Bro. Wright from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family as a mark of respect and esteem, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. L. PROTHOROE,
I. T. PATRICK,
R. S. GODLEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1095, Cheboygan, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Connors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. John Connors and family, that they be recorded on our minutes, and that copies be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our local papers for publication.

JOHN MCKNIGHT,
ARTHUR MORTON,
GEO. W. THOMPSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 838, Sunbury, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst our brother, William Eckman; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

(Continued on page 20.)

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<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Patternm'k'r	<input type="checkbox"/> Motorman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> French } With
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Name _____ Age _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____

OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 19.)

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and, be it further **Resolved,** That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, that a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. F. GAYMAN,
ALEX. E. JAMES,
D. C. WOLF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 269, Danville, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove, by death, from our midst, our brother, William Culp; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a member who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will of the Master, we mourn the loss of our brother, and are once more reminded of the Scriptural injunction to "keep thy house in order;" and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread on our minute book, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and that they be submitted to the Labor Herald and THE CARPENTER for publication.

WILLIAM F. BECKER,
J. W. BROWN,
W. M. SMITH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 269, Danville, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death having again entered our ranks and taken our beloved brother, John Hagerman, and realizing that we have lost a faithful brother, and his family a devoted husband and father; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 269 tender its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends; and, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and the resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER and Herald for publication.

CHARLES BODINE,
G. M. PRITCHARD,
F. T. HACKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 741, Beardstown, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, E. E. McKenzie; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. McKenzie, that a copy be spread upon the records of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. H. IVEMEYER,
F. C. NEISS,
AUG. PICHLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 916, Aurora, Ill.

WHEREAS, The members of this local union sincerely regret the sad death of our brother, James Bolden; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother and extend to his bereaved widow and children our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

F. W. FREDENDALL,
J. W. ROBERTS,
JOHN GREEN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 904, Jacksonville, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, George Marden; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother, and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and while we bow in humble submission to His Divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother who has been so suddenly called from his labor to rest; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that they be recorded on our minute and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. BLACK,
PAT DEVLIN,
J. A. SCOTT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 904, Jacksonville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God the Maker and Ruler of the Universe, to call from us our esteemed brother, J. W. Robinson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. BLACK, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 221, Florence, S. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst one of our dear brothers, Bro. J. W. Brown; be it

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN J. PURVIS,
E. J. MILLER,
E. U. HOWE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1291, Canal Dover, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, George Miller, and we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that Local Union 1291 has been bereft of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our local papers and our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be spread on our records.

D. C. BORDER,
H. F. BREWER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 219, Memphis, Tenn.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst the faithful, true and loving wife and a Christian mother, and the hearts of the members of this local union are sad in sympathy for Bro. Ellis and his beloved children. May the Lord care for them and raise them to be useful men and women; be it

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with Bro. Ellis, the relatives and dear little ones of the deceased, we express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to Bro. Ellis, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. L. YEARGIN,
J. M. PLACE,
HARRY BURL,
Committee.

The Morrill Nail Puller.

Chas. Morrill, No. 277 Broadway, New York, has brought out a nail-puller known as Morrill No. 1, which embodies many new and novel improvements.

As can be seen by the illustrations, the foot is mounted male and female, instead of the regulation scissor-like fashion. This reduces the wear on the pin to a minimum and always insures a correct alignment of the jaws.

In the ordinary nail-puller after it has been used a while, the rivets wear away and spread outwards, causing the jaws to spread apart sideways when the strain of pulling a nail is brought to bear upon them. Mounting the jaws male and female enables a pin to be used instead of a rivet,



reduces the wear and the side walls will not permit the jaws to spring apart sideways.

The foot is so shaped that twice as much power can be developed as in the ordinary shaped foot; the result being that harder holding nails can be pulled than with any other puller. No springs are used, a small ball of metal on the end of the foot serving as a counter-weight and faking its place.

The shank has a handle and hand-guard forged integral with it. This prevents the hand from being pinched or bruised by the ram. The shank is built on the model of an eye-beam, thus combining the greatest strength with extreme lightness.

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Foolish he who for the world would change a faithful friend.—Euripides.

Such Is Life.

Pitiless Greed! Insatiate to oppress
And grind the faces of the suffering poor!
A lower wage means more of wretchedness,
Of cold and want than toil has felt before;

But Plenty, knowing not the keen distress,
Piles up the burdens Labor has to bear,
Of suffering a little more or less,

Will matter not for those long used to care.

Whilst in its lair Want's spectre grim doth hide,

Wealth, knowing not the agony of dread,
The bitter emptiness of joys denied,

Of blighted hopes and happiness all fled,
Bids Labor question not unequal strife,

But bow submissive, knowing such is life.
MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

The Holy Business of Capitalism

Deprive the working class of their natural and social rights, deny them an opportunity to gain a livelihood, compel them to pay rent for the privilege of occupying land, maintain their separation from the means of production, burden them with war debts and the ruinous cost of militarism, confer powers on corporations to hound them from the cradle to the coffin, and, if they are not model citizens under such treatment, bring out the gatling guns and murder them. That is the holy business of capitalism, and a capitalist controlled government.—Union Herald.

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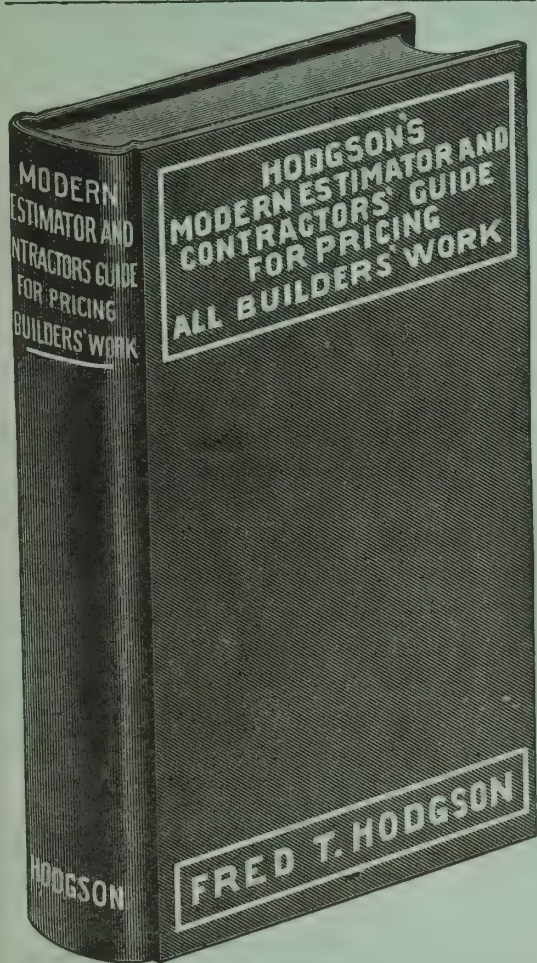
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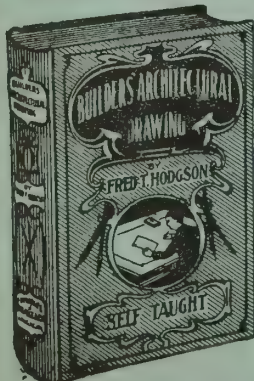
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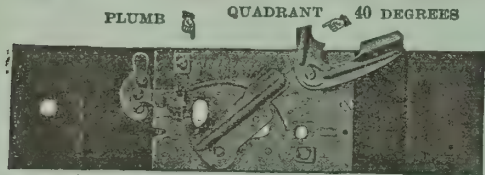
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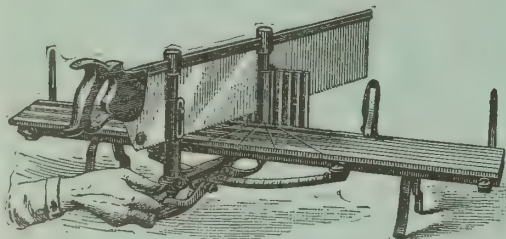
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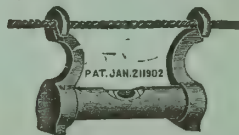
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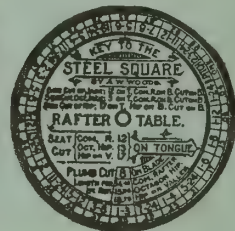
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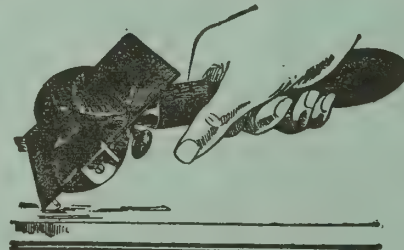
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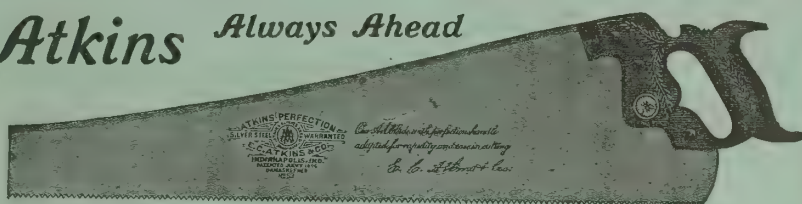
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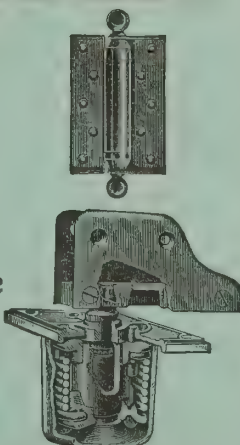
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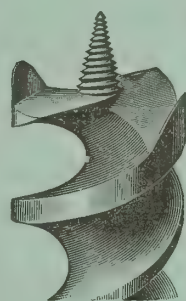
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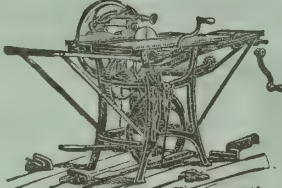


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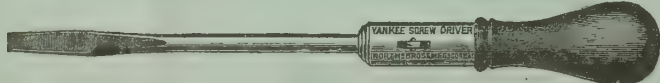
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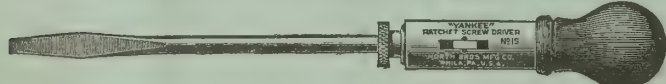
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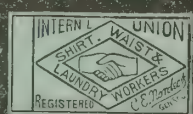
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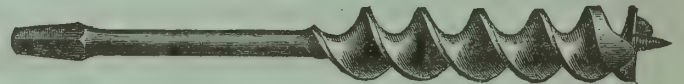
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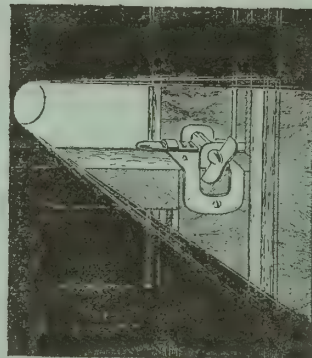
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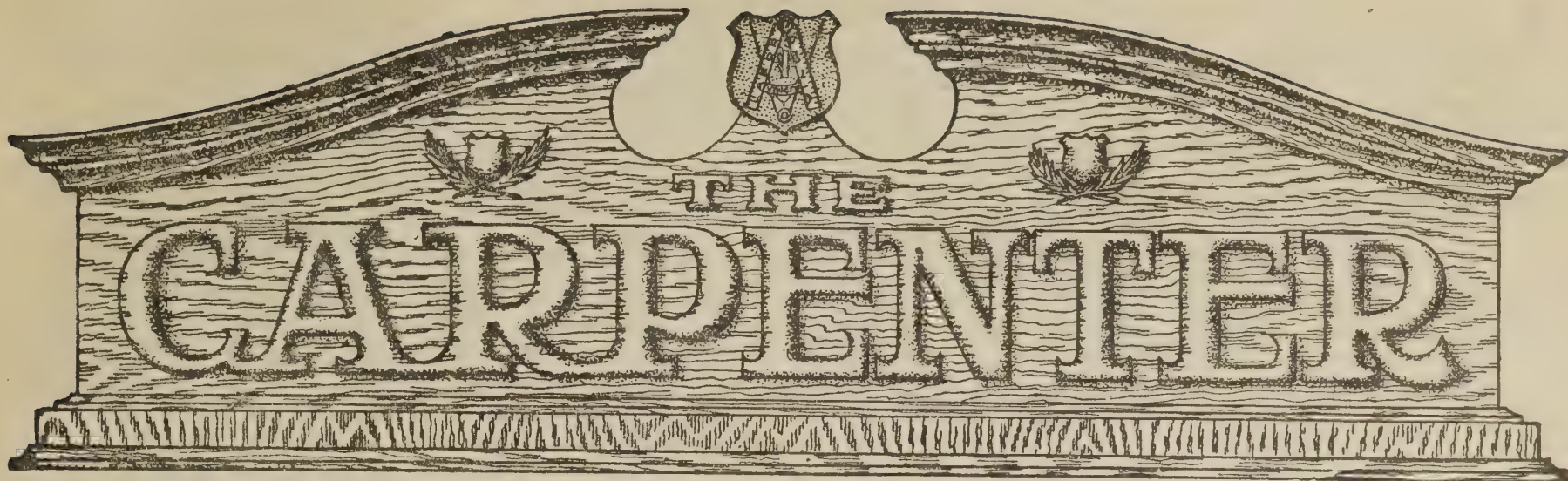
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Brotherhood Badges

Multiple Style

Combination Parade and Funeral Badges are necessary to all Local Unions. The General Office furnishes the most appropriate design with the U. B. Label in the bar and our Emblem in the medallion in rich color effect.

Don't Wait—Prepare Early for Labor Day.



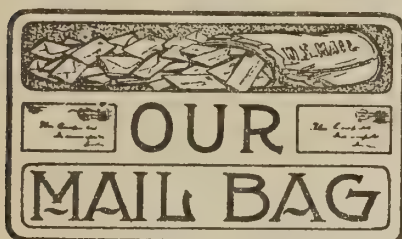
A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 10
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



CINCINNATI, O.—The employees of the well known Robert Mitchell Furniture Co. have recently been organized under the banner of the U. B., and are entitled to all consideration from all local unions and D. C.'s.

* * *

CANTON, MASS.—Carpenters everywhere will please take notice that we have placed the Cabot job of Green Lodge Str., Poukpopog, on the unfair list, the contractor, Chas. A. Meed, of Boston, Mass., having refused to recognize our union. Keep away from said job.

* * *

TIFFIN, O.—The organizations here all went over to Fostoria on last Monday to celebrate Labor Day, and had a big time. Bro. J. W. Slayton, of Newcastle, Pa., was the speaker of the day. We expect to form a Central Labor Union here in Tiffin in the near future. Work has been fair in our locality this summer.

* * *

SPARKS, NEV.—Although trade is fair this season, we must advise brother carpenters to keep aloof from this place. Craftsmen have been flocking here for some time to the extent that now we are overcrowded with men, and disappointment will await any new comers expecting to obtain employment. Stay away.

* * *

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Owing to some cause or other there is an influx of carpenters to this locality, which in its effect is detrimental to resident carpenters and to incoming ones as well. Work being very dull here, we have more men than there is demand for, and traveling brothers will avert disappointment by shunning Youngstown until further notice.

* * *

VICKSBURG, MISS.—In addition to the amounts received from local unions of this State towards our fund to fight the injunction standing against us and published in the August CARPENTER, we

hereby thankfully acknowledge receipt of the sum of \$1.25 from L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss. Conditions here are about the same as last reported; the scab bosses are losing out; they are not getting any of the good jobs, hence things look bright for the union.

* * *

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—While we have been practically successful in our demand for the eight hours, all is as yet not settled. Some of the contractors are still holding out against us, and we would earnestly request carpenters to remain away from this city until we can adjust certain differences.

* * *

KEY WEST, FLA.—We desire to remind the local unions and brothers of the U. B. that we have a carpenters' union in this city that is surely alive. We are gradually increasing in membership, and there is every prospect of a brilliant future for us. Trade conditions are fair at present, still there is no lack of men, and migrating brothers are advised to steer clear of Key West.

* * *

NEWMAN, GA.—Local Union 1390 is in a better condition than it has ever been. At present we have more work than men, and we would like to have eight or ten good union carpenters come here to help us out, the number of resident craftsmen being inadequate to do all the work in the required time. The few non-union men who have come to town recently will join our Organization. We are in hopes of having plenty of work for some time.

* * *

OTTAWA, ILL.—Our little city had a grand time on last Monday, Labor Day. Everything passed off satisfactorily to all organized labor. The parade was the largest ever held in this city, and as to the speakers, we feel proud to have such men as Sam Gompers, Judge Prentiss of Chicago and T. L. Lewis, Vice-President of the Mine Workers. We can say for the U. B. of C. and J. of Ottawa that they feel proud of the day and its results.

* * *

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—We notice in the JUNE CARPENTER that our sister local union in Tuxedo, N. Y., has placed the firm of Mead & Taft on the fair list again. This firm has been doing work in this vicinity for for years and al-

ways have been and are now, unfair to us. They employ non-union men on their jobs here and pay all kinds of wages, save union. Mead & Taft should be kept on the unfair list until union conditions are established wherever they are doing work.

* * *

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—The name of the contractors placed on the unfair list by our local union is J. R. Eddins & Sons, not J. R. Eddins, as stated by our R. S. and published in August CARPENTER. The firm are the leading mill men in Gainesville; builders and manufacturers of doors and sash and all kinds of building material, of which they send car loads to all points of Florida. We trust that all local unions, especially those located in this State, will keep a watchful eye on and discriminate against this unfair firm's products.

* * *

BENNETTSTOWN, S. C.—We have enjoyed Labor Day splendidly. Leaving town in the morning for a large lake about nine miles distant, the weather was against us and the ground wet on arrival. So we put up at a large academy, a fine place for a picnic, and spread our tables with the fine and excellent material that our good union wives had prepared to build ourselves up with. Fine speeches were made by the Hon. J. Preston Gibson and by Mr. John R. Sampson, of our town. Everybody enjoyed themselves. Our local union is getting along finely. We had to drop two of our members and are looking for some more to fill their places. We shall keep the ball rolling.

* * *

BAR HARBOR, ME.—Although the number of L. U. 459 appears in the Financial Report published in THE CARPENTER each month, further information as to the standing of our local union has been lacking for some time. Our silence may have lead many of our sister local unions to believe that we are dead; we are not, however; we only have neglected to send reports on local conditions to our journal. We are glad to state that we have a good strong organization, with sincere and reliable members, who are always ready to take active part in our struggle. All the men in our town are good, full-blooded union men, imbued with brotherly love, ever ready to as-

sist one another in every way possible, and we may well be proud of our local union. Work is dull here at present, a number of brothers are walking the streets, with poor prospect for work ahead of us. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Bar Harbor, Me., until further notice.

* * *

ALTOONA, PA.—Local Union 900 is still in the land and expects to be as long as the U. B. of C. and J. exists. We had a magnificent Labor Day parade and picnic, which proved a grand success all through. Having lost some members in our struggle of last spring, people here thought the Carpenters' Union was dead. But our boys turned out nobly and we showed the public that we are as strong as ever; the large number of carpenters in line was a great surprise to them. We distributed invitation cards to the non-union men at the occasion and in return we had two applicants that day and more will follow. The non-union men begin to realize that union men are given the preference by the people of Altoona, and that the loss of a just strike did not scare us, but made us more determined and firm in our demands. All places of business were closed on Labor Day, and that amounts to a good deal.

Building Trades Lockout in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Builders' Exchange of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at a meeting held on September 13th, decided that each member notify their employees that their shops will be closed on that day to re-open on September 19th as an open shop, when men desiring to work could do so by agreeing to work independent of any union. As a result of this unexpected and arbitrary action of the Exchange, and without the slightest intimation or provocation, a majority of the members of local unions affiliated with the Wyoming Valley District Council of C. and J., were locked out on September 14th. While the local unions so affiliated are rendering all possible moral and financial support to the brothers affected, and are determined to teach the members of the Builders' Exchange a wholesome lesson, which they feel confident they will accomplish, carpenters generally will assist them greatly by keeping

aloof from the field of battle. Carpenters and all building craftsmen are urgently called on to keep away from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., until this fight has been brought to a successful finish.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Reno, Nev.	Macon, Ga.
Chester, W. Va.	Redlands, Cal.
Lorain, O.	St. Paul, Minn.
Bocton, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can
Washington, Pa.	Freaux Bridge, Ia.
Pittsfield, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.	Hartshorn, I. T.
Youngstown, O.	

Missing.

Thos. Hammond, a member of L. U. 274, Albany, N. Y., has been missing since July 24th. He is 59 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of very dark complexion, black moustache and black hair, and has an anchor tattooed on right arm. Members or readers knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with Mrs. Thos. Hammond, 42 S. Ferry street, Albany, N. Y., or with the undersigned.

F. C. LUDLUM,

R. S. L. U. 274, 31 West St., Albany, N. Y.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles County, Cal., will pay Fifty Dollars in Gold for the arrest and conviction of Frederick C. Little, who embezzled funds belonging to the Council. Little is a carpenter by trade and may go under an assumed name. He is 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, was clean shaved, is of dark complexion, has dark curly hair; weighs about 150 pounds, has a short, quick step, has gunshot wounds upon both lower limbs and upon the back of one hand a large scar; is quite talkative and jovial; frequently speaks of the Philippines, where he served in the U. S. army during the Spanish-American War, having been enlisted with the Engineering Corps. Wire or write Central Labor Council, 651 South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal., immediately after locating said Little.

Stolen.

On the night of August 29th, a box of carpenter tools. Same are marked "J. A. W.," and "J. A. Work." Union men of Smithfield, Ohio, and elsewhere, will please keep a watchful lookout for these tools.

JOHN A. WORK.

L. U. 1437, Smithfield, O.

CONVENTION CALL!

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters, 423-425 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 15, 1904.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

Pursuant to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby advised that the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Lyric Hall, Eddy street, in the city of San Francisco, California, beginning at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 14, 1904, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; sixty-four thousand or more, six delegates; one hundred and twenty-eight thousand or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1904.

The importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the San Francisco convention, November 14, 1904.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be ably represented by your best, most faithful and experienced members.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 423-425 G street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor ten days previous to the opening of the convention,

and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at San Francisco; hence, Secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

GRIEVANCES.

Under the law, organizations having grievances against other organizations are required to meet by representation for the purpose of adjusting the questions in dispute before the same can be considered by the convention. A grievance which has already been considered by a previous convention can not be taken up by the forthcoming convention unless three years have elapsed from the time of the decision being rendered: Provided, however, That the organization feeling aggrieved has obtained the consent of the Executive Council to again bring the subject-matter to the attention of the convention.

RAILROAD RATES.

The railroads have refused to make any special or reduced rate on account of the American Federation of Labor convention, and have referred us to the regular Pacific Coast excursion rate, which is as follows:

From Chicago and return, \$110; from St. Louis and return, \$102; from Memphis and return, \$102; from New Orleans and return, \$102; from New York and return, \$148.20; from Boston and return, \$158.20; from Philadelphia and return, \$142.80; from Baltimore and return, \$140.80; from Washington and return, \$140.80; from Pittsburg and return, \$124.80.

The Santa Fe railroad is not patronized by organized labor.

These rates apply going and returning via direct routes.

Rates for tickets one way via Portland, Oregon, \$15 higher than above rates.

TICKETS.

Tickets are limited for going passage to San Francisco to ninety days from date of sale and for return passage to nine months from date of sale. Tickets are good for stopovers west of Missouri river, St. Paul, etc., within transit limits.

Delegates can secure information in detail upon application to their home ticket agents.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Arrangements for hotel accommodations have been made as follows:

Grand Hotel, European plan, \$3 and upward.

Russ House, American plan, \$2 to \$3; European plan, \$1 to \$2.

Lick House, European plan, \$1 to \$2.50.

Auditorium, \$3.50 to \$10 per week, European plan.

Headquarters for the Executive Committee will be at the Grand Hotel.

Delegates should notify Secretary of the arrangements committee, John Kean, 44 East street, San Francisco, Cal., stating time of their contemplated arrival and over which road they will travel. Fraternalty yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

"The worth of a state in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it."—J. S. Mill.

A Russian Ukase in America.

Are we living in America? Is Colorado in America? These are questions frequently and rightly asked in view of the outrages committed in Colorado. Parallel only to the lawless and criminal actions of Governor Peabody, the military authorities and Citizens' Alliance of Colorado is the decree recently rendered by Judge Galbreath, of Butler county, Pa., in the case of Purvis & Co. against L. U. 500, Butler and the D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa. The decree so openly conflicts with and is so flagrant a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania and the constitution of the United States, that we are well justified in raising questions similar to those quoted here above, viz.: Is Butler in America? Have union men any rights at all? Have they a right to breathe?

The unfairness and antagonism of the firm of Purvis & Co. compelled our local union in Butler and the Pittsburg D. C., some time ago, to discriminate against them by applying the methods usually adopted in such cases. The effects being felt by the unfair firm, they brought suit for the establishment of restrictions, as well as for damages, against the members of both local union and D. C.

The decree filed by Judge Galbreath in this case on August 23d, prevents action against the obnoxious firm in any manner whatever and surrounds the members of the Pittsburg district so completely that they can not by action or inference do anything which might prevent anyone from becoming patrons of the unfair firm, and by which our members were seeking to get redress.

The decree furthermore requires L. U. 500, Butler and the Pittsburg D. C. to pay the plaintiffs the sum of \$1,870, the amount they claimed to have lost by reason of not securing contracts from the different builders as a result of the discrimination, and to pay costs. The decree is as follows:

"1. That as to L. C. Wick, one of the defendants, the bill is dismissed.

"2. That the defendants (not including L. C. Wick), and each and every one of them, their officers, committees, agents, employees, servants, members, associates and all others that may act in concert with them, or by their direction, each and every one, be restrained and strictly enjoined from interfering and from combining, conspiring or attempting to interfere for the purpose of doing injury to the plaintiffs in their business, with the sale or contract for sale by the plaintiffs of building materials by representing or causing to be represented in express or implied terms to any customer of the plaintiffs, or to any person or persons or corporation who might become customers of the plaintiffs, that such customers will suffer or are likely to suffer loss or trouble in their business for purchasing or continuing to purchase or contracting for the purchase of building materials from the plaintiffs; or by intimidating or attempting to intimidate, by threats, direct or indirect, express or implied, of loss or trouble in business, or otherwise, any persons or corporation who are now customers or who may hereafter become or desire to become customers of the plaintiffs; or from sending out to any person or persons or corpora-

tion who are now customers, or who may hereafter become or desire to become customers of the plaintiffs, through the mails or delivered to them otherwise, any written or printed card, letter, circular or other notice, stating that members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will not handle or work mill work or materials coming from mills which fail to comply with regulations of the Carpenters' District Council and that the plaintiffs had failed to comply with an agreement of the Planing Mill Association of Western Pennsylvania with the Carpenters' District Council, or an agreement adopted by the Master Builders' Association and said Council, and requesting such customers or prospective customers of the plaintiffs to have their mill work done by mills that operate under said agreement so that no controversy can arise on account of non-union mill work, or from sending out to such customers or prospective customers of the plaintiffs any card, circular or other notice of similar character or purpose, directly or indirectly, or from writing or sending through the mails or otherwise, any written or printed card, circular, letter or other communication, conveying, or intending to convey to any customers or prospective customers of the plaintiffs that the plaintiffs are under the ban of Local No. 500, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or other trades union, or of similar import; or from attempting by any scheme, combination or conspiracy among themselves or with others, to annoy, hinder or interfere with or prevent any person or persons or corporation from purchasing building materials or making contracts for the purchase of the same, from the plaintiffs, and from any and all acts, and from the use of any and all ways, means and methods with a purpose to injure plaintiffs in their business which (acts, ways, means and methods), by putting or attempting to put any person or persons or corporation in fear of loss or trouble will tend to hinder, impede or obstruct the plaintiffs from making sale, or making contracts for sale, of building materials; or from interfering and from combining, conspiring or attempting to interfere for said purpose with the business of the plaintiffs, by the enforcement, under Rule 7 of the working rules adopted for the government of local unions under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which provides that: "No member shall be allowed to work any material coming from any non-union mill and shall comply with this rule when the local unions are so informed and instructed by the District Council," or by other like coercive rules, the natural and necessary effect of which would be to deter the members of said trades unions or others from working on buildings or other constructions to which the plaintiffs were furnishing materials, or contractors, builders or owners of said buildings or other constructions, or others, from purchasing materials from the plain-

tiffs or from interfering and from combining conspiring or attempting to interfere with the business of the plaintiffs for the purpose of injuring them in their business by the enforcement of fines or forfeitures, suspension or expulsion from membership in any of the locals within the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for failure to observe Rule 7 of the working rules adopted for the government of local unions under the jurisdiction of said Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or for failure to observe any of the rules adopted and in force in that union, or that may hereafter be adopted, which would by coercion of said members interfere with the business of the plaintiffs, or from otherwise restraining, coercing and intimidating any one or more of the members of said union for said purpose from working for any contractors, builders, owners or other persons because they are doing or desire to do business with the plaintiffs; or from interfering and from combining, conspiring or attempting to interfere with the business of the plaintiffs by the issue of union labels to any mill within the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, such issue of labels being made for the purpose of interfering with the business of the plaintiffs. From the doing of any and all of which acts and things for the purpose of injuring plaintiffs in their business and thereby compelling them to unionize their mill or have such injury continued, the said defendants (not including said L. C. Wick) and each and every of them, their officers, committees, agents, employes, servants, members, associates and all others that may act in concert with them, or by their direction, are hereby enjoined and restrained."

L. U. 500, Butler, and the Pittsburgh D. C. have appealed from Judge Galbraith's decision to the Supreme Court and the case may come up at the October term. In the opinion of eminent legal authorities they have a "good case;" but if the higher tribunal should not set aside this sweeping, inequitable decree, what then? The article from the "Bricklayer and Mason," published elsewhere in this journal, gives the proper answer to this query: "Let us all strike at the ballot box! Let us send men of our own class to legislatures!" And may we add, let us relegate to the rear judges and public officers subservient to capitalist interests.

The End of Parryism in Des Moines, Ia.

"The Citizens' Alliance of Des Moines, Ia., was formed over one year and a half ago. Its membership included all those who were members of the Builders' Exchange, Material Men's Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, and the Manufacturers' Association.

"After their organization had been perfected they served notice, through the public press, that they were going

to wipe out of existence all labor organizations in that city.

"The journeymen plumbers were the first to lock horns with the Alliance on the first of March, 1904.

"Then followed the electrical workers about the middle of March.

"Next came the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"The above named organizations were locked out for over six weeks.

"On or about the 1st of January, 1904, the secretary of the district council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. notified the secretary of the Contracting Carpenters' Association that the carpenters locals of Des Moines desired a renewal of last year's contract or agreement, to which the secretary of the Contractors' Association replied that their association would enter into no agreement whatever. The secretary of the district council of carpenters replied that the journeymen carpenters would work without an agreement.

"The first week in April passed and the contractors seeing that they were not going to strike, they, the employers, closed down all their mills and shops and buildings, and told the men they would have to sign an agreement with their employers to the effect that they had resigned their membership in the union and would not again become a member of any labor organization.

"This the members of the United Brotherhood refused to do, and started to do contracting for themselves.

"The contractors soon learned of this and demanded of the material men that they refuse to sell lumber to any member of the carpenters' union.

"The material men complied with the demands of the contractors and the hardware merchants likewise. The lockout was then complete.

"The members of the various unions held daily meetings; conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and watched patiently the progress of the lockout. They finally became impatient with the manner in which their employers were handling their first strike or lockout and took a hand in the matter themselves.

"The United Brotherhood locals appointed a committee of three and sent them to Chicago to inquire if there was any lumber and hardware for sale in that city. They returned and reported that they could get all the lumber and hardware they wanted—all that was necessary was the money.

"A special meeting of the carpenters was called and over \$10,000 in cash was subscribed towards starting a co-operative lumber yard and hardware store. They purchased their lumber from Green & Co. (the lumber privates of the west, as they are called by the Lumber Dealers' Association), and their hardware and other building material from well known firms in Chicago.

"When the members of the Citizens' Alliance learned of the first ten carloads of lumber to arrive in Des Moines the members of the Material Men's Association, so-called, were frantic in their efforts to bring about a settlement.

"The District Council of Carpenters and Joiners appointed a committee to

meet with a committee from the contracting carpenters, as the carpenters informed the Alliance they had nothing to do with dry goods merchants, butchers, patent medicine men, etc., but the committee must be contracting carpenters. The committees met and not only got a written agreement for one year, but an advance of two and one-half cents per hour to make up for the time lost in enforced idleness and all men to return to their former positions. The men all returned to work.

"The members of the Material Men's Association presented bills to the Citizen's Alliance for money lost in closing their lumber yards during the lockout. There was not sufficient money in the treasury of the Citizen's Alliance to pay the bills presented. Lawsuits followed thick and fast. The Alliance scattered to the winds, and thus ended Parryism in Des Moines, Iowa.

"But the Carpenters' Co-operative Lumber Yard and Hardware Store Co. is still doing business and all carpenters are working."—Wm. B. Macfarlane, General Organizer.

Expulsions.

J. A. Howell, formerly President of Local Union 418, Sumter, S. C., has been expelled by the local union for misappropriation of funds and other offenses.

* * *

F. C. Little has been expelled by Local Union 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Central Labor Council, having been a delegate to and the Treasurer of said body.

* * *

Henry Harloff, former R. S. of Local Union 522, Milwaukee, Wis., has been expelled for embezzlement of money received on applications.

* * *

J. D. Randlett, of Local Union 620, Vineland, N. J., has been expelled for holding money illegally obtained from the local union.

* * *

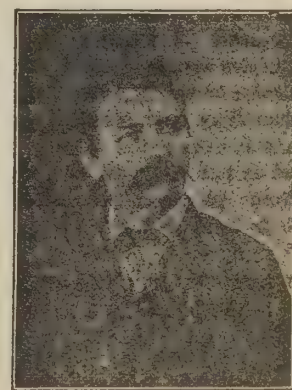
J. H. McAnally has been expelled from Local Union 114, Houston, Tex., for misappropriation of local funds.

* * *

S. P. Miller, the former Treasurer of Local Union 653, Chickasha, I. T., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the local union.

* * *

Frank C. Lamersall, the subject of subjoined sketch and formerly Treas-



urer of Local Union 363, Elgin, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of money belonging to said local union.

CORRESPONDENCE



The Right and Wrong of Strikes.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Having read an article in a recent issue on sympathetic strikes, I would like you to publish this letter (if you can afford the space in THE CARPENTER), which will embody my views on the "Right and Wrong of Strikes."

What is a strike? A strike is a concerted suspension of work by wage-workers, of either sex, in the employ of wage-payers for an alleged non-fulfillment of a contract, or as a protest at the alleged imposition of new demands, or for the sake of obtaining some benefit declared to be deserved on account of new conditions in the line of industry pursued, or in the cost of living, or for the correction of personal offenses against wage-workers.

In any contract or business relation between the wage-worker and the wage-payer, the two parties should meet on terms of complete equality in respect to the law, to natural common rights, to the claims of respect and courtesy, to all the obligations of fair and patient consideration. This excludes, on the part of the wage-laborer, jealousy, suspicion, eye-service, or sham work, under the influence of class feeling or resentment. It excludes on the part of the wage-payer contempt, national, or sectional, or personal prejudice, all taking advantage from a sense of superior power or social standing, or from any traditional sentiment due to past social distinctions.

That any number of men in this country have a right to combine, organize and act together for the lawful promotion of their convictions or their common interests, ought by this time to be beyond dispute. If a number of men may combine, or organize, to raise or keep up the price of oil, meat, or sugar, then there may be a union to keep up the price of labor. An organization of workmen for that purpose is far less likely to do mischief than are the manufacturers or the trafficking monopolists, who overtax the many for the aggrandizement of the few. It will be likelier to have in it manlier men, better characters, and a more disinterested public spirit. Politicians, who have no scruples in damaging and obstructing one another's parties by all sorts of devices, are shocked when they hear, and sometimes when they only suspect, that labor men are doing the same thing. The game is bad for both of them. It takes time to convince unwilling minds, but time and experience will do it.

It sounds well to say that labor cannot live without capital. In point of fact, taking capital in its technical scientific sense, there is a conceivable, and not impossible, industrial and social state where labor can live without capital independently and comfortably. It has done so, and may do

so again. At any rate, capital knows very well that without labor their capital would not, in most cases, have been created, and, if created, would speedily disappear.

We hear it offered as an excuse for a sharp policy on the part of capital, that the working classes are in no danger of depression, in fact that they rather need to be kept down by the strong hand. Is it true? By a report some time ago from the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, "one-third of all the persons engaged in remunerative labor are unemployed at their principal occupation for about one-third of their working time." The average annual wage of the operatives in the ninety manufacturing establishments in New England, as shown by a professor of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, was, but a few years ago, \$441; of the proprietors, \$4,983. If one has but the time and patience to investigate, he will find that about 250,000 families control 75 to 80 per cent. of the national wealth and pay but 27 per cent. of taxes for the support of the government; while the owners of but a quarter of the property pay 73 per cent. In any contract or business relation between the wage laborer and the wage-payer, no transaction is righteous where the necessities, the weakness, the dependence of the laborer are directly or indirectly made to reduce the price of his service below an equitable mark, or to delay payment.

One of the principles of organized labor is to persuade employers to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary. The primary preventive of strikes is definiteness and particularly in the original agreement of contract between the employer and the employed. The specifications could easily be made to meet ordinary cases of difference, and forestall a rupture.

Membership in an association representing a social theory, or a plan of mutual support without any hostile purpose toward any particular institution or enterprise, is no more a justification for discharging workmen than is membership of the officers of a railroad in a political club a justification for an abandonment by the workmen of their work.

Justice demands that, except in extreme necessity, the act which on either side dissolves the contract or suspends the work should not be sudden. The suddenness is a needless element in the injury. Unless there is a patent or actual outrage, notice ought to be given and an opportunity afforded for an amicable adjustment. Either party may apprehend that the other will take advantage of the notice to secure itself and damage the antagonist.

Taking into account the disturbances, the damage to related branches of business, the risk of loss, temporary at least, to one or both parties, the uncertainty of the result, and the probable provocation to ill-temper and consequent alienation, the strike must be regarded as an evil—a measure to be resorted to only in the last extremity, when all other modes of remedy or satisfaction have first been tried.

No strike can be justified on the

ground of reduced wages where it can be proved by the board of arbitration, or otherwise, that the market value of the product of the industry is insufficient to sustain wages at the regular rate. The employer should be compelled to show his books, the workman what it cost him to live, and fully explain his embarrassment in meeting present prices.

In cases of difference, however exasperating, a wise forecast will keep both parties in mind that every such struggle has effects far beyond the immediate issue, and that in the present and prospective state of public feeling any settlement brought about by sheer coercion is to be deprecated as leaving behind irritation instead of mutual good will, and the discontent of an unhealed wound instead of mutual confidence.

Serious and needless losses are suffered among workmen and their families by haste, indiscretion and assumption in exciting and ordering strikes where they are not warranted by sufficient cause. If organizations are needed to prevent this mischief, organization becomes an imperative duty. No rash indignation, no appeals to pride or class spirit, no false loyalty to an irresponsible society, will excuse a wanton waste of time and family comfort. Workingmen lose by it not only what they can not afford to lose in their own welfare; they lose the respect and sympathy of the wiser part of the community standing ready to befriend them.

The wage-earning classes need every bit of mental capacity which they possess or can acquire to enable them to attain well being in the struggle of modern industrial life. The wage-earning classes, as classes, must act solidly together. The solidarity of their interest can be disputed by no fair-minded and competent observer. Industrial and moral worth, not wealth, is the true standard of individual and national greatness.

HENRY J. D. MAY,
L. U. 1345.

From Porto Rico.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

The recently arrived new Civil Governor of this island, Mr. Winthrop, has taken charge of his office. He found the country, of which he is now the highest executive officer, in a lamentable condition, and its working population on the verge of starvation. In his inaugural address the new Governor pays us a true compliment, bidding us to assist him in the execution of his functions, to co-operate with him in the work before his eyes, to courageously brave the many vicissitudes that the people of this country may have to combat and to wipe out the misery prevailing among its toilers.

We, the working men, cherish some hope. The arrival of Mr. Winthrop has aroused great excitement among us and we are all awaiting new and beneficial reforms and new inspirations to take hold of the minds of the people of the land. The great interest the workingmen of Porto Rico are taking in the assumption of his office by the new Governor was manifested in San Juan in a procession formed by and composed of the twenty-seven dif-

ferent labor organizations enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The procession marched through all the main streets of the capital, with banners corresponding with colors and emblems of the respective unions. One of these banners distinguished itself greatly—that of the carpenters. Their members wore the badges and buttons of our United Brotherhood.

Without doubt the new Governor was surprised when passing over the avenues of our shores to find the people of this country, or the politicians rather, completely divided in their politics, while the more intelligent workmen, those who are not the creatures of the politicians, are showing their absolute neutrality in party politics.

The poor class of the people here, as a rule, is and has been dissatisfied with the proceedings of the government, and what has been said by us at previous occasions concerning the political and economical conditions of this country is our incontestable expression of our honest opinion. If one could weigh the political personnel and the workingmen as though they were in a scale, one would find that the working class has been elevated somewhat intellectually and morally through and within our movement. In other words, the organized workers and those under their influence, have escaped political debasement and entered the labor movement cleansed from all impurities of their former associations.

LOUIS PERVEIER,
F. S. L. U. 1633, Mayoquez, Porto Rico.

Stay Away Notices Should Be Discouraged.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Never having seen anything in our journal from this place, I write these few lines to say that the practice in vogue among many local unions of advising carpenters, through the columns of our journal, to stay away from their respective localities, ought to be discouraged, and the publication of towns and cities where work is dull should be discontinued and eliminated.

I claim that publication of notices of this kind entirely fails to have the desired effect, as it attracts the attention of non-union men to localities where they are least wanted and induces them to flock to these very cities or towns, while on the other hand it has a tendency of keeping union men away, who would help the local union in their strife for better conditions. I say, don't discourage any union men from going to any locality he likes to go to; if one man is not able to make a living there maybe another one can and still be a union man at heart and live up to his obligations. Let us all try to help one another.

Geo. Ballard, of Mattoon, Ill., has the contract for a church in Coshoc-ton, O., and also for a church in Decatur, Ill. He is an unfair contractor, and our sister-local unions in the localities named would do well by having a watchful eye on him. May be they can bring him to terms, which we have failed to do, owing to our weakness.

Fraternally,
J. F. HENANGHAN,
L. U. 347, Mattoon, Ill.

Open Shop and Arbitration in New York City.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

What does this recently discovered "cure-all," the "open shop," stand for? While the capitalists feign to be so solicitous for and concerned about the welfare of the unemployed, is it not clear to any unbiased mind that the inauguration of the open shop is the entering wedge for the destruction of labor organization and thus for cheaper labor and longer hours? And does not an increase of the working hours result in diminishing the opportunity of the unemployed to earn a livelihood? We hear a considerable amount of rot about the divine right of any man, union or non-union, to labor—labor for what? For a mere existence! Who ever heard of an employer voluntarily raising wages one cent? What would our rate of wages be, and how many hours would we be compelled to work, if labor organization was not in existence, if through its effort we had not obtained a minimum rate of wages (which in most cases is the maximum) and decent working hours? Are we now to go back twenty years, to twenty shillings and ten hours, six days in the week? This is exactly what the open (scab) shop means, and how would that benefit the unemployed? It is a fact beyond contradiction that unionism, by reducing the hours of toil, has increased the opportunity of the unemployed to secure employment and better their condition as well as the condition of the union men.

The "open shop" and the jug-handled so-called "arbitration" is favorable to the bosses only and a detriment to all wage earners alike.

The arbitration agreement forced upon us in New York City about a year ago stands as evidence for this assertion. According to the provisions of this agreement, while arriving at a decision in any controversy or grievance, the job in question would be finished before a settlement could be reached. The New York employers, in insisting on a majority of representation in the Board of Arbitration, makes it ridiculous as a judicial and deliberative body and destroys all hope of redress in disputes of wages, hours, etc. This kind of arbitration is only a delusion and a snare, calculated to blind the general public.

I, therefore, claim that both the open shop and the one-sided arbitration are inimical to true union principles and simply a retrogression to barbarism; in other words, a colossal fake!

Yours truly,

JAMES BARRY,
L. U. 509, New York City.

Bro. Douglass on the Negro Question.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

In the report of our Second Vice-President, R. E. L. Connolly, published in July CARPENTER, I find that he styles the negro question "that senseless color question." Now, I desire to state that L. U. 1725, Daytona, Fla., notwithstanding representations to the contrary, has done nothing antagonistic to our General Constitution or their own local by-laws.

Bro. Connolly's idea may be correct from his exalted view point of our "senseless color question," but a large majority of carpenters or L. U. 1725,

Daytona, Fla., beg leave to differ with him. We recognize the right of contractors to employ union labor of any race created by God, but reserve the right of not working with them if we individually so decide. I am fully convinced that, for the good of our U. B., all local unions, especially those in the South, should be free to meet this negro question according to their environments. Should the U. B. in convention or otherwise attempt by law to encourage a spirit along the lines advocated by our Second Vice-President it would kill organized labor here in Daytona deadlier than African slavery. From my knowledge and experience of the negro (as a race), he does not want this so-called "equality." It is a fact beyond successful contradiction that if a white man puts himself on a level with a negro the negro immediately loses all respect for the white man. Bro. Connolly's idea on this "senseless color question" will certainly not go in Daytona, Fla., and I would say that in following up this idea he is treading on dangerous ground and not for the good of our U. B., especially so in this section of our country.

Fraternally yours,
J. A. DOUGLASS,
L. U. 1725, Daytona, Fla.

The Disastrous Effect of Political Agitation in Trade Unions.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

In the August number of THE CARPENTER we find a resolution offered by L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass., demanding that our General Constitution be so changed as to permit the discussion of questions of political nature in the meetings of local unions.

To be frank, we will say that we believe the delegates to our convention to be possessed of too much common sense as to vote for the adoption of this resolution. For the sake of argument, however, and for the benefit of the members of the U. B., we will give a brief sketch of certain occurrences in the city of Erie, Pa., within the past three years.

The resolution, preceded by a series of "whereases," winds up thus: Resolved, "That the General Constitution be so amended as to not only permit of discussion of such questions of political nature as pertain to the welfare of our class, but also to urge upon local unions the necessity of instructing their members in matters of this kind." Brothers of the U. B., stop and think. We have increased in number during the past few years until our number is second only to the great organization of Mine Workers. We lead all others, except this one. Simultaneously with our numerical strength we have grown in power and influence. Shall our grand achievements come to naught by placing ourselves in a position where we are a whipping stool for any political party—Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Prohibitionistic or any other "istic" in control of certain sections of our country?

Here in Erie we have tasted bitterly of the effects of the introduction of politics in labor circles. Ten years ago Erie was in the proud position of being one of the strongest organized cities in the State of Pennsylvania. We had 64 labor organizations affil-

iated with the Central Labor Union. A movement to get redress for a wrong to any union, either in our own city or outside of it, met with a hearty response. Labor at that time was king. Then came the entering wedge of disruption, "discussion on political questions." Labor put a municipal ticket in the field and 1,047 votes were cast in its favor on the first trial. One year later a labor candidate for Mayor received 3,386 votes. This campaign, with its bright prospects, brought outside talent into our field. Note the result. Our city elections are held in February. An orator brought from Chicago (when he arrived his clothes were threadbare, dirty and old), dumped into our local field, joined the "Laborers' Protective Union" and sent by this organization to the C. L. U. as a delegate. On the first of May this man was elected Business Agent to represent what had grown to be a solid wall of labor lined up to stand together and fight our battles as brothers.

This man, a stranger to all, having a working majority of the central body pledged to politics, soon forged to the front and the inevitable result came sure and swift.

Unions, theretofore solid, began to divide; the line was drawn very close. If you were with the "leaders," you had a voice, if not, you were a nonentity.

The Printers and Cigarmakers, acknowledged to be the brain of organized labor wherever they are known, were the first to revolt, and one year ago, this date, both of these organizations took up the battle. They sent new delegates to the central body, men who were not easily led by "hot air." Other unions followed suit, and on April 6th last the roaches of trades unionism were voted down and out.

The new officers, on taking possession of the books, etc., found a deplorable state of affairs. Where the Central Labor Union should have hundreds of dollars in their treasury they found 8 cents in cash and debts of about \$500 unpaid. We had a labor paper, which, though it never proved a gold mine or one of profit, was issued in the interest of labor. This, too, under the reign of these leaders, was absorbed by them, turned into a "Socialist" sheet and run for political purposes alone; issue after issue never speaking a good word for the labor unions; nay, vilifying them whenever any space was allowed them for anything in the line of labor news.

After years of effort we had bought a "Labor Temple," a home for our use. This temple also came under the influence of a so-called club; a speak-easy flourished in its walls; the Treasurer of the Club being the imported orator.

After thus allowing ourselves to be carried away and misled by imposters and demagogues, and after our many mistakes of the three years passed, the situation has now changed. The paper has "busted," and is now owned by a beer trust, the ones who started and established it have reaped their harvest in bitter experience. The Carpenters, who also donated toward its establishment, are no exception.

The Central Labor Union, for the past five months, has made strenuous efforts to redeem itself; the temple, representing a \$30,000 investment, has

been cleaned and we hope to save it. This is the result of the introduction of politics in the trades union movement in Erie, Pa. May it serve the local unions of the U. B. as a warning not to allow politics, under whatever disguise, to creep into their organization. Brothers, think twice before opening your laws to any discussion of questions of political character.

A MEMBER OF L. U. 409,
Erie, Pa.

A Home Erected and Owned by Trades Unions.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Believing it to be interesting news to the members of the U. B., we desire the publication of the following in an early issue of our journal:

The trade unions of Jacksonville, Ill., have erected a Labor Temple, which is now completed and is the property of their own.

In January last we started collecting the money required for the purchase of a lot, and after having been successful in that, the different building trades did their part of the work in the erection and construction of the building. It is situated one-half block southeast of the public square. Has three stories and a basement, and is of brick. The work of construction was done free of charge, while the trades not connected with the building industry furnished the money for the material. We had to work hard, of course, to accomplish our end. After we had the roof on, there was no idle carpenter or painter in the city. Each night, after supper, we would go to the building and work until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, until we had it finished up and in good shape.

The building is 20x60 feet. The third floor consists of a hall the full size of the building and is occupied by the Trades Assembly. The second floor has two halls assigned to the meetings of the various unions, and the floor has an office 16x20 feet and an amusement, or smoking room, 20x40 feet. The basement is also full size, 20x60 feet, and 8 feet deep, and is used for the storage of boiler, coal and other fuel. The building is heated by steam throughout and illuminated by gas as well as electricity.

Now we have a home, erected and owned by ourselves; we are proud of it and would urge other cities to follow our example.

Fraternally,

J. M. BLACK,
R. S. L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Fla.

Plans to Form United Labor Party.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

How is capital formed, how it grew to its present mammoth proportions, and what danger it entails, are questions of vital importance, and should attract the immediate attention of all wage earners.

Ignorance and indifference are the factors mainly instrumental in permitting capital to become what it is to-day—the dominant power.

The idea so prevalent among the wage earners that the government is based on the consent of the governed must be eliminated, and immediate steps taken to establish the premise.

With the first introduction of machinery came the change from a gov-

ernment of the people to a government by machine owners, or capitalists.

The only law known to the capitalist is that of greed, and no consideration will be shown the producer of capital.

The capitalists organize for the purpose of concentrating their power so that it will be the more effective in enslaving, in controlling the government, in enacting laws that will destroy the constitutional rights of the American wage earner.

Is it befitting the toiler to resent and attempt to cast off those shackles, that because of his ignorance and indifference, have become fastened to him?

If the 3,000,000 organized wage earners would depart from the narrow path in which their movement is confined, broaden out, adopt methods of a political nature, the possibilities of increasing wages, shortening the work day, etc., would no longer be a question and the struggles and privations that attend every attempt to promote their interests would become things of the past.

A United Labor Party, representing the interests of the wage earner whose power would become supreme by the casting of a ballot, as compared with the power attained by strike or boycott, with the suffering entailed in promoting the same, certainly must appear feasible.

With 3,000,000 wage earners to inaugurate the party, and the possibility of all wage earners becoming parties to it, because of the more apparent solution it offers for all labor difficulties, its success is assured.

The trade unions must constitute the schools, its members the disciples, in getting converts, and both will unite in formulating a platform that will give general satisfaction to all but the capitalist.

F. P. McCORMICK.

Detroit, Mich.

Poking Fun at Employers.

The members of the affiliated Building Trades of Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J., who were locked out several weeks ago by the Master Builders' Association, because they refused to arbitrate their differences, recently went to Bayonne for a shore dinner. The menu card was as follows:

Open Shop Clam Chowder—Nit.
Non-Scab Steamed Clams, with Independent Sauce.

Blue Fish, a la Mode, with Organized Sauce.
Frozen Boss Lobster. Affiliated Chicken.
Delegated Ice Cream, containing the Milk of Human Kindness.

On the reverse side of the card was a piece of poetry entitled, "How Jim Dumps Became Sunny Jim" (with apologies to "Force"). It was as follows:

Jim Dumps was a non-union man
Who worked from day to day;
Each month provisions higher ran,
But Jim got lesser pay.

Employers at non-union Jim
Could shout in language coarse;
Yet they such wages paid to him
As would not purchase "Force."

Now Jim has joined the union,
And is full of life and vim;
He is no more to feel the hand
Upraised to threaten him.

His disposition sunny grew,
With pay no longer slim;
His fellow-men, his bosses, too,
Respect and honor Jim.

Jim Dumps, who was a tool of trade,
Obliging a master's whim,
Has now become when union made,

An independent Jim.
The card was sent to the bosses with "compliments."

Labors' Holiday.

"It has been the rule when writing on the subject of Labor's great holiday to recite the history of labor unions and to dwell in perverted language on their struggles and achievements. Back to the days in the desert when dumb and brawny slaves raised and bedded the mammoth stones of the pyramids; thence to the brick fields of Menepthah, where the children of Israel were compelled to make bricks without straw; thence over roads built by its slaves and into the trade-union halls of ancient Rome; thence to the days of the guilds, with their many variations of forms and purpose, and from these to the first of English trade unions, whose meetings were held in secret, and membership in which was almost included in the many capital offenses of that time—back to the labyrinthine passage of history it has been the fashion to carry the reader, that Labor day might find him in the proper mood for its observance.

A sad history, and yet a glorius one, this story of the weak in their common efforts to resist the strong. It encompasses the history of man's industrial and social freedom, and from its pages might be written the account of the beginnings of his religious and political freedom. It is the text-book of civilization! There is no danger that it shall be forgotten.

But what of today!

All around us history is being made. There is that being done which, if we be not vigilant and ever watchful, shall take from us what we have obtained at great sacrifice and our movement set back many years. In our building we have evidently left something undone, for great as our movement is it suddenly finds itself surrounded by enemies in gigantic formation. They are pressing in upon us; every day brings us nearer and nearer a titanic final struggle whose issue no man can contemplate with easy indifference. On their side are unlimited wealth, a subsidized press, controlled courts, corrupted legislatures and Peabody's potential and active.

From the police captain who urges his men in time of strikes to club and spare not, to the judge with his ever-ready anti-labor injunction, and from him to the military satrap who declares "To hell with the Constitution!" there is an array of strength and influence that we cannot blind ourselves to. A wave of Parryism sweeps over the country. Wherever laws are made or administered there it breaks against the doors like an angry sea. Even candidates for public office, high and low, are silenced, and dare not speak a friendly word for those without whose millions of votes they cannot hope for election.

No need to go back, we reiterate, for history bids fair to repeat itself. Upward slowly through the centuries have we climbed and now we find that our progress is to be checked. Then why look back? Rather let us look about us, and then look upward and forward, and go on.

But enough. What is to be done. That is the question. It is plain that we have failed somewhere. We have

raised wages, shortened the workday, and in many other ways have raised the standard of living. But as American workingmen what have we done to protect our legal rights? What have we done to have a direct voice in the making of our legislation? When in Congress have we had one who could speak for us, one of our own? How many have we had in the state legislatures who wore the cap of labor?

Whenever we have had need to ask for legislation, and that has been almost every day, our torpidity has obliged us to come cap in hand, daring to raise our voice hardly above a bondsman's key. Those to whom we have addressed our petitions, our memorials and our arguments knew that it was our votes that made them; but in their sleeves they laughed at our self-imposed helplessness. They knew that they could refuse us anything, and that when they should come again to seek our suffrages we should have forgotten. Coming they filled our ears with promises, and immediately afterward denied us the substance. For a time we waxed indignant and fumed and spluttered over what we were going to do; but those who deceived us knew us better than we knew ourselves, and so the farce has gone on with sickening monotony.

But bull-pen governors and courts, that trample the Constitution under their feet in their hatred of us must be answered. The political servitude into which we have led ourselves we must leave behind. The Israelites who quit the land of bondage had a Moses. We have none. But we must not wait for the coming of a Moses. Let him who has deceived us and comes among us again with fawning smile and beaming eye be marked that each may know him. And let all others of his kind who come asking our votes for the first time with promises quite as fair as his be not trusted. In this fair land of ours there are 12,000,000 working men, those who work with their hands. Are there not among all these, men who we can trust! Do they not feel as we do, work as we, and hope as we; and have not many of them proved their trustworthiness in hundreds of ways?

LET US ALL STRIKE—this time at the ballot box. While the opportunity is before us, any other striking would be as fighting the air. Rome was not built in a day, no more than liberty comes with wishing. While we have the votes, we are at present without the necessary organization and agreement to obtain the fullest possible return for them; but in many places this fall we can make our strength felt, and thus lay a good foundation. Here an enemy can be punished, and yonder a friend rewarded. But through it all we must lose no chance to send to the legislatures men of our own kind. Not that of "Workingmen's Candidates," whom politicians set up as a decoy, but men whom we know to be clean and able; not parasites or fakirs of any kind.

If as American workingmen we make the most of the opportunity before us, we can then go on welding our forces into a great political power, conscious of its strength and jealous of its rights, and in a little time have not only personal representation in the legislatures but also upon the floor

of Congress. This will not solve the labor question; but it will help us to fight off our enemies, who would solve that question by deciding it for themselves. They will rage against our taking any part in politics that many mean that we are no longer to throw our votes away, and they will send their agents among us to warn us against the "folly" of such course. But they it was who taught us this lesson. They have gone into politics, and in such thorough manner as to control and dominate completely. They are no longer satisfied with a "third house" although they still maintain this political asset. In their campaign against us they have not scrupled to employ every means of a political kind, and if we do not meet them squarely upon the political battlefield, where the contest would be more nearly equal, on the industrial we must fail. The time is here for us to act, not along old lines, but in the way outlined here. But, if with a full consciousness of our position, we are to be led like so many sheep to the slaughter, we should not cry out when we feel the knife."—From the Bricklayer and Mason.

Porto Rican Notes.

Porto Rican architecture and Porto Rican edifice construction are of a character to greatly interest and amuse the American whose life work may be bounded by these professions in his native land. Tourists will search the island in vain for specimens of high art and clever design in either stone or wood, but at the same time they will be well repaid for what they have seen by the way on their trip. It is a fact that both architecture and building have received a wonderful impetus since Uncle Sam raised his flag here, but because of many peculiar climatic and geological conditions, the American builder learns many a useful lesson from his Spanish predecessors, although he may at first disdain to again become a student.

This is a land of earthquakes and hurricanes, and no matter how beautiful a lofty front elevation may appear on paper, the practical construction of the building must take these two important contingencies into consideration. It is true, there is not a hurricane every week nor an earthquake every month, but both these unpleasant visitants come frequently enough to compel their remembrance and recognition when plans are drawn. It is this that the American architect is forced to learn, although it grates against his professional sensibilities to sacrifice grace, beauty and convenience to safety. Spanish builders learned the bitter lesson centuries ago, and the manner of construction in all of the cities of the island shows that experience had due weight.

Architecturally there is nothing really wonderful to look upon throughout the entire island, be it church, cathedral, private residence or government building. The design—when there is any attempt at design—is an imitation of composite architecture. There are innovations in the building line, however, which gain for the island several points in novelty, even if there is nothing to dilate upon in the way of beauty.

About the most noticeable odd thing to the man from the States is the prac-

tice in the construction of houses, to encircle the frame skeleton with a heavy chain. This chain is grooved in the uprights at the corners, and the joining links welded by a smithy on the spot. Thus the Spanish builder bids defiance, as far as he can, to both hurricane and earthquake. When the house is erected on a hill, the transverse beams at the foundation are chained to parallel beams laid in trenches and packed with cement. Speaking of cement, the Porto Ricans for years have blended wood and cement work wherever feasible. It is a common thing to see a cement base constructed about the grounds of a house of the better class, into which wooden posts are mortised, and along these fences slatting nailed.

Porto Rican architects, while admitting the superior convenience and design of the dwellings and schools erected by American builders, maintain that they must fall just as soon as the first earthquake or hurricane strikes the island. There was an earthquake of five seconds' duration in the Lares district on July 2d, and the native builders have been shaking their heads ominously ever since.

By order of the old Spanish government, houses near the bay front were compulsorily restricted to one story. The custom house is but one story. The reason given for this rule was that in case of a siege the enemy's shot aimed at the San Juan fortifications, would do no damage near the wharves. Houses over one story in height might have been hit, as they would have been within the line of elevation reaching from the attacking ships to the fortifications of Morro Castle and San Cristobel on the heights.

Within the limits of the cities of Porto Rico, almost to a house, the dwellings are of some kind of stone. Cement surfaces are in evidence everywhere; the front, side and rear elevations being plastered with this material over rough stone of the kind frequently used for foundation work in the States. In rural districts frame or wooden houses are seen. The architecture of some of the latter is puzzlingly ornate. Every order is visible and painted to resemble every pigment of the rainbow. The peon or laborer lives in a little shack he constructs very much after the order of a hay rick, elevated a few feet on posts.

There is no such thing as a house in a city without a balcony, nor in the country without a porch covering the entire frontage. Plaster ceilings are unknown, from the governor's palace to the humblest habitation. Exposed beams are painted all hues. There is no wainscoting. Sash windows with glass are a rarity. The windows are practically all doors. The wood and joiner work is of the heaviest character, as though intended to resist a siege. Steel ceilings have been tried since the American occupation and found to increase the temperature by holding the intense sun heat. The governor's palace and the government buildings are architecturally severe. If anything, they are Corinthian in order, although there is very little of the columnar and much of the balustrade from ground to roof. The material is partly a composition stone and partly a sort of sandstone, only a true white and much harder.

Contractors of the United States would be driven to madness if Porto Rican customs prevailed there. A contract with a penalty is treated with elastic tolerance. Six months is taken to finish a three months' contract. "Manana" or to-morrow is the perpetual promise. There is always something wrong that is not the contractor's fault—if you are to believe what he says. And what are you going to do? Make a contract with another man and he repeats the performance. It only takes one or two trials and the American kicker submits to the Porto Rican inoculation. He may get into the "Manana" habit himself through very despair. Lumber soaked by the rain, because not sheltered by the contractor, is deemed a sufficiently good excuse to suspend work for a week. There are a multitude of other reasons that would be the pinnacle of absurdity up North, but which seem to go here. Of course, American methods will eventually prevail, but the time will be long, the kicking will be constant, and the patience of the United States contractor often on the verge of exhaustion before the new era sets in. —The National Builder.

THE GENESIS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

BY GABRIEL EDMONSTON, FIRST GENERAL PRESIDENT.



O SAY that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had its birth at Chicago in August, 1881, would be strictly correct.

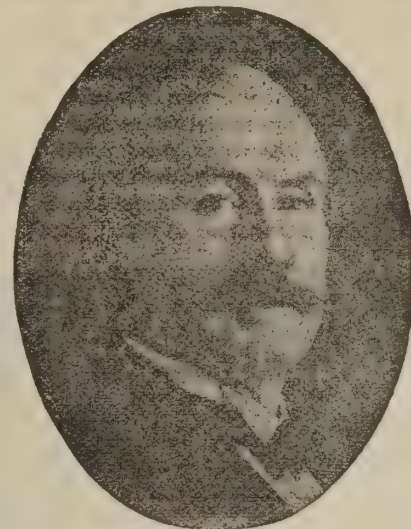
But the rapid stride in the industrial development of our country, the increased facilities of travel and the advantages held by the employer were for a decade previous pregnant signs of an industrial upheaval that was to mark a new era for the workman.

This march of progress would ultimately have forced the unification of our craft, even though the men who formed that first convention had never existed. It is not my purpose to disparage their efforts. They deserve the honor and credit of being the chosen representatives of the combined intelligence of the journeymen carpenters as expressed by organization. They felt by actual experience the evils bearing on their chosen avocation and, rejecting the propaganda of the anarchist, directed a peaceful, lawful mode of altering and amending the conditions of employment.

There are but few of the delegates to that first General Convention of the carpenters now living: J. D. Allen, T. P. Doran, L. F. Lincoln, L. E. Pake and J. C. Sheider. Their testimony is worth preserving. A few more years and that source of information will be gone.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has achieved a proud history during the past twenty-three years, and it is to be regretted that the record has not been systematically recorded at the General Office. Our present General Secretary when called upon for information is too often compelled to answer "There is no record on file in this office." It is with the purpose of reconstructing the past history as far as I may be able that I have assumed this task at the request of the General Office at a time when my physical condition demands quiet and rest. I would wish to tell

the story of the carpenters' struggle of 1880-81 in a manner that would impress the younger element with the fact that what has been fought for and won by great sacrifices is worth preserving.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON, First General President

Prior to the formation of "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" the condition of the journeymen was wretched in the extreme. The country was slowly recovering from one of our worst financial panics. Interest was ten per cent. per annum*, money was scarce and trade stagnation was the general complaint. Wages were so far below the cost of a decent living that the most skillful carpenters were often reduced to the point of beggary. The hours of labor were long. The introduction of the piece-work system, together with the constantly diminishing amount of yearly employment, owing to the multiplied use of machinery, was slowly but surely sapping the manhood of our craft. Chattel slavery had lately been abolished. In its place the wage slave toiled under the lash of necessity without even the redeeming feature of the former system. His master (now the wage system) was no longer compelled by law to provide him with food, clothing, shelter and medical attention when accident or the infirmities of age rendered him no longer profitable. He now was allowed to become a public charge, or suffer the humiliation of burdening his offspring with his care in helpless old age. However much his employer might sympathize with him, and I can recall many noble acts of charity covering such cases on the part of bosses, it was not businesslike to keep an unprofitable hand.

The condition of the boss carpenter was not so far superior to that of the journeyman as might be imagined. He also was forced by the lash of competition to resort to methods that he knew were ruinous in the end. The lien laws of that period were either entirely wanting or so unjustly defective as to discourage the honest, reliable contractor and to encourage dishonest practices. It was a matter of no importance to the owner who contemplated building whether the wages were paid or the materials stolen, so that he got his work done at the lowest possible bid irrespective of the character of the bidder. The boss was making nothing and the journeyman was doing the work for barely enough to keep him in working condition. Many large contractors of that period were either forced into bankruptcy or so heavily loaded with

debt as to impair their credit to a point where recovery was impossible. Added to these burdens of our trade was the stupidity of the subservient journeyman carpenter, who thought he could hold his job and command wages without the aid of a union. Let us see if he did.

In the fall of 1880 when wages were nominally \$2 per day (in Washington, D. C.) the journeyman was required to work "three-quarter time" by reason of the shortening of the hours of daylight, hence his wages were reduced to \$1.50 for one day's labor. Piece work even under a voluntary drive netted him less than \$1 for his day's work. Even this latter amount was accepted and the workman excused himself with that old saw "a half loaf is better than no bread." Doubtless his patient wife and helpless children also accepted the meagre fare as the will of God and at the same time wishing that her better half had something of the man in his makeup and not accuse the Almighty of His shortcomings.

The bosses, individually, could do nothing. The situation demanded that the journeymen should assert their position as important factors in the business of home builders as well as home makers for their families; should assert their position in the social compact and demand that the way to honest, respectable citizenship should be open to them as well as to the professional or commercial class. This they did and the results shown at this date is surprising. It is now possible for the journeyman carpenter to own his own house, to live better, to educate his children and allow them to develop on natural lines, and, thanks to the eight-hour work day, to have time to read the papers and keep himself posted on matters of interest. Within his reach is also the secret of success if he diligently seeks it. I will add, however, that it is my opinion that it is not found in any form of gambling enterprises, but rather step by step, little by little; small, systematic savings doggedly persisted in bring the best results. The bosses are also now making something. Their financial standing is an important item in considering the award of contracts. The percentage plan of doing work is slowly making headway against the old style of trying to get one hundred dollars' worth of work done for ninety in cash. People who have the means to build now understand that their property is liable for every day's labor spent and every foot of material used in its construction.

No fair-minded boss carpenter can deny that the formation of the Brotherhood of Carpenters is responsible for the bettered condition of our trade, affecting both himself and the journeyman. His profit now on the \$3.50 hand is double what it was in 1881 and his prediction that the trade union demands would entirely stop building enterprises has not proven true.

So far we have won our fight for better condition with crude weapons, but prehistoric man in the neolithic age carved the way to civilization with his chipped stone implements. Trade unionism in America is still in its infancy, and the thinking men in its ranks are earnestly seeking a better mode of settling grievances than by the strike. Conciliation and arbitration has already led to a better under-

standing between employer and employee with a net result of good to both.

I have dwelt somewhat largely on the conditions affecting our trade immediately preceding the formation of our national union in order to impress as forcibly as possible on the younger element of our order that, what was won by great sacrifices is not only worth maintaining at any cost, but to them belongs the task of carrying forward the project to its ultimate conclusion. The home builders must take the front rank in the battle for wages.

cussed the means of getting one. They might have had a stereotyped prayer from the Knights of Labor prayer-book, if it had fitted the case, or they could have suppressed the national spirit and sent over to the old country for their plan and thus become the tail of the English kite. They did neither. The three St. Louis unions with a large German-American element, took the initiative by appointing a "provisional committee" April 24, 1881. This body organized by electing Gustav Luebker Chairman and P. J. McGuire Secretary. I regret that I

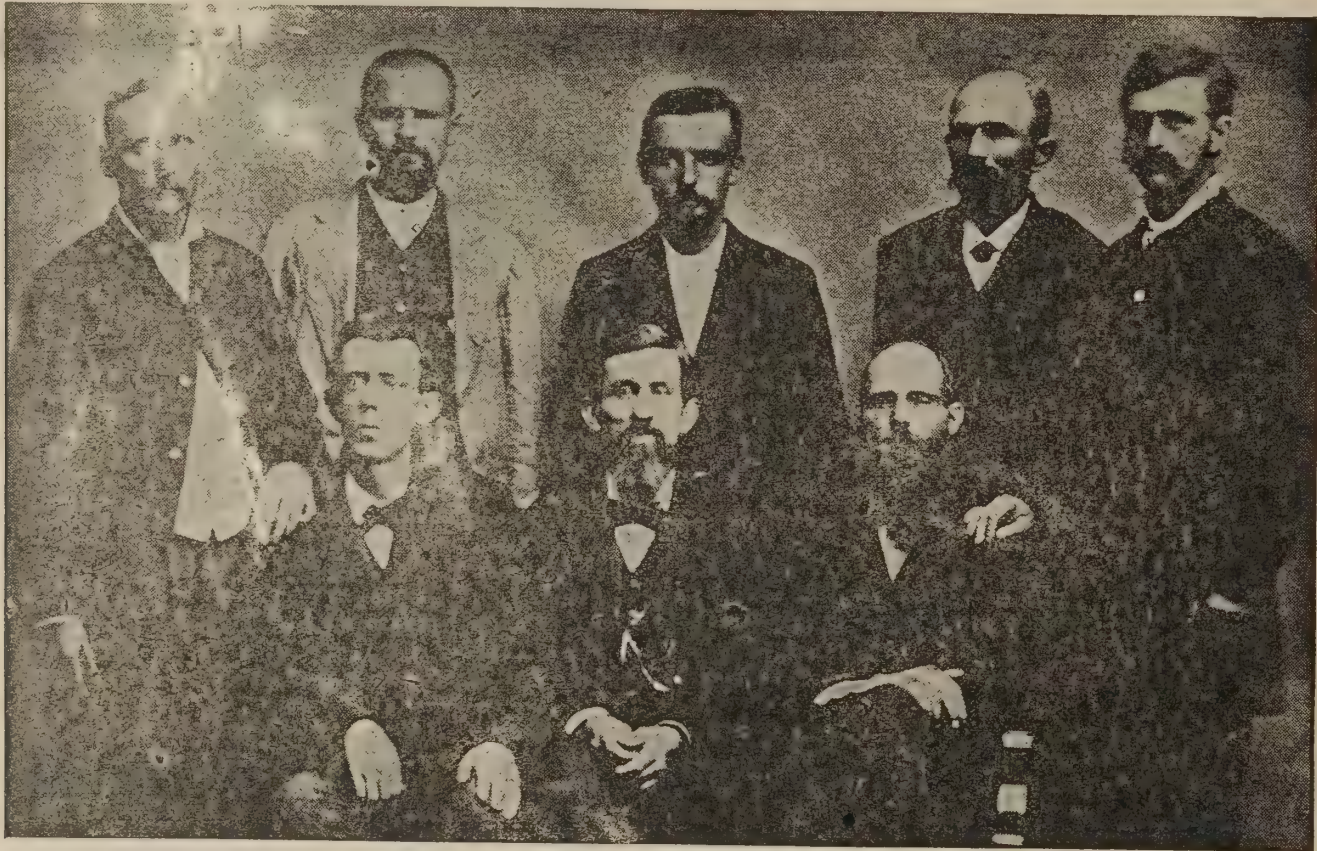
dorsement of the Christian minority. It grew so cold that we had to get out at each stop and skirmish for wood to keep the car warm. The day previous being warm, we sat at open windows, and the soft coal used in the locomotive made a visible impression on the passengers. Soap and towels on a day coach at that date were not thought of by the railroad.

Arriving at Chicago early the second day, we were met by a reception committee and conducted to the homes assigned to us. After changing our complexion with soap and water and

Smith, H. B. Kuhlman, Benj. Stollberg, J. Ellick.

Chicago, M. Miller, W. D. Black, Wm. Engle, P. Rogers, W. T. Henderson, Thos. P. Doran, Richard Comfort, J. K. Wright, G. Rippberger, P. Matthieson, J. B. Goodwin, John Dittman, J. H. Peters, R. Stateman, L. E. Pake.

The roll call showed thirty-six delegates from eleven cities. There were "fourteen unions with a membership of 4,672, as shown by reports of delegates," on the second day's session. Gustav Luebker represented Indian-



The cut shown is the only group of delegates that could be gotten together after the convention closed. The first line standing, beginning on the right, is Gorg, Goodwin, Wind, Oberdeck and Walton. The line sitting, beginning on the right, is Matthieson, Edmonston and Gregg. I may be mistaken in some of these names, but of Gregg and Walton there can be no dispute.

At the opening of the year 1881 organization among the carpenters was confined to purely local affairs in a dozen or more large cities. It was in these gatherings that the larger view of the elevation of our trade took firm root. The complete unification of our craft was the objective point. The tendency then, as it still remains, was to subdivide our trade. There was the carpenter, the stair builder, the framer, the cabinet maker, and the mill hand. To this classification has since been added the floor layers. Next I suppose will be added the jam-setters, the trim-setters and the door-hangers, which will completely wipe out the trade that Christ once honored. The complete unification of our craft means that every man who works with the tools of our trade sufficiently well to command wages is a carpenter and joiner to all intents and purposes. He must submit himself to the jurisdiction of our organization or antagonize it to his own injury, as well as his fellow-workmen. This view of the situation was taken at the start and was substantially embodied in the constitution adopted at Chicago in 1881, and needs no comparison or arguments in this article to support its complete justice.

The men of 1881 were not out courting with their grandmothers' love letters to guide them. They wanted a national union of carpenters, and dis-

have not a full list of the names of that committee, as they should be perpetuated in our organization. Their first step was, after consulting the two Chicago unions, to issue a small four-page 8x10 sheet called the "Carpenter," in which they published a call for a convention of organized carpenters to meet in Chicago August 8, 1881, for the purpose of forming a national body. It was also announced that the Chicago carpenters would house and feed the delegates free of cost to the unions represented. This they did in a style that was suggestive of the famous Southern hospitality. The big pot and the little pot were put on the fire, the best blue-edged plates and the newest table linen were brought into use. The good wife worked extra hours without additional pay to contribute her share toward the success of the enterprise. The Washington Union was put to very little expense, as their delegates took advantage of a rate war between the railroads and secured round-trip tickets to Chicago for nine dollars each. Brother Dave Gregg and myself, to save our Union the expense of sleeping-car fare, rode the twenty-six hours in the day coach. At nightfall the mercury dropped suddenly and there was no fuel in our coach. The remarks of the dozen or more passengers on the management of the railroad were forcible, but received no in-

partaking heartily of the good things provided for us we went to the hall, 192 Washington street, which was in the upper story of a large warehouse, stored with flaxseed.

The Convention was called to order at 3 p. m., August 8, by Gustav Luebker, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Provisional Committee. The address of welcome was delivered by Brother Wm. D. Black, of the Chicago Unions. A temporary organization was affected by the election of the following officers: Chairman, J. P. Goodwin, Chicago; Vice-Chairman, A. Oberbeck, St. Louis; Secretary, J. R. Smith, Cincinnati. The following were elected as a Committee on Credentials: J. M. Kerr, Detroit; H. B. Kuhlman, Cincinnati; T. P. Doran, Chicago; J. M. House, Buffalo; J. G. Gorg, St. Louis. After a short recess they reported the following as entitled to be seated as delegates:

Cleveland, Donald McIntosh.
Indianapolis, Gustav Luebker.
Kansas City, John E. Walton.
Philadelphia, John D. Allen.
Buffalo, J. M. House, J. C. Scheider.
Detroit, J. M. Kerr, I. N. Evans.
New York, John Ritter, Jacob Schneider.
Washington, G. Edmonston, David Gregg.

St. Louis, P. J. McGuire, A. Oberbeck, J. G. Gorg, E. Wind.
Cincinnati, L. F. Lincoln, J. R.

apolis by proxy, but could not report any number of members.

The convention elected the following committees: Rules, McGuire, Comfort, Stollberg, Edmonston, Evans; Permanent Organization, Scheider, Miller, Luebker, Wind, Lincoln, Gregg, Allen.

A recess of a half hour was taken, when the Committee on Rules reported. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, for President, J. R. Smith and R. W. Comfort. After the second ballot Comfort was elected.

The second day's session opened at 9 a. m., Goodwin in the chair; the remaining officers, as recommended by the Committee on Permanent Organization, were elected and installed. The officers elected stood: President, R. W. Comfort; Vice-President, John Ritter; Secretary, P. J. McGuire; Assistant Secretary, Thos. P. Doran; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Stateman. The Provisional Committee of the three St. Louis Unions submitted their report. On motion the delegates reported the condition of trade, number of members and items of interest as occurred to them. Upon resumption of regular order the Convention elected the following as Committee on Constitution: Allen, Smith, Gregg, Kerr, McGuire, Walton, House, Goodwin, Luebker. Adjourned until 2 p. m.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Comfort. The fol-

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-president
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street,
Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board.
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden
City Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box
111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
P. H. MCCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Fran-
cisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minne-
apolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Ex-
ecutive Board must be sent to the General
Secretary.

Following committees were elected: Fi-
nance and Press, Ritter, Gorg, Doran,
McIntosh, Kuhlman; Resolutions, Ed-
monston, Scheider, Oberbeck, Black,
Lincoln; Provisional Committee, Ev-
ans, Pake, Stollberg, Wind, Schneider.
Adjournment for the day.

Wednesday (third day's session)
was called to order by President Com-
fort. Committee on Constitution re-
ported progress and asked for further
time, which was granted. Committee
on Finance reported that they had au-
dited the accounts of the Provisional
Committee and recommended that \$57
be refunded the St. Louis Unions when
the treasury was in a condition to do
so; also that the Secretary be paid a
salary and devote his entire time to
the duties of his office. The Carpen-
ter, to be the property of the Broth-
erhood and the official organ, printed
in English and German and published
in New York City, edited by the Sec-
retary. Report of Committee on Con-
stitution was read. A resolution was
adopted instructing the Secretary to
correspond with the carpenters in
Canada with a view of bringing them
into the Brotherhood. Adjourned un-
til 2 p. m. Reconvened, but owing to
the uncompleted work of committees
adjourned until 8 p. m.

The Convention met at the appointed
time and took up the report on Con-
stitution. The Convention spent con-
siderable time in the selection of the
name, and finally settled on The Broth-
erhood of Carpenters and Joiners of
America.

Thursday (fourth day's session)
called to order at 8 a. m. by President
Comfort. The consideration of the re-
port of the Committee on Constitu-
tion, which continued until 12:30. Ad-
journed until 2 p. m. Convention re-
assembled at 2 p. m., President Com-
fort in the chair. Report of Commit-
tee on Constitution was resumed, final-

ly adopted and the committee dis-
charged. Committee on Resolutions
reported resolutions favoring shorter
hours of work, recommending that
no distinction be made in the hours
of work in winter and summer; de-
manding uniform lien law, making a
lien a first mortgage to secure labor
first and material second; favoring
the formation of Building Trade
Leagues; demanding the abolishment
of piece work; endorsing the call of
the Terre Haute Convention for a uni-
versal Labor Congress to be held at
Pittsburg on November 15, 1881. (This
Labor Congress met at that time and
formed the Federation of Trades, now
The American Federation of Labor.)
Committee was discharged. The Con-
vention fixed the salary of General
Secretary at \$15 per week.

On motion the Convention proceeded
with the election of officers for the en-
suing term of one year. Comfort, Al-
len and Edmonston were voted for.
Edmonston receiving 18 votes, Comfort
14, Allen 2. Gabriel Edmonston was
declared elected and installed. For
Vice-President, Ritter, Oberbeck and
Henderson were the nominees. The
ballot stood Ritter 14, Oberbeck 10,
Henderson 8; no choice. Second bal-
lot gave Ritter 19, Oberbeck 14. Rit-
ter was declared elected. For Second
Vice-President, Oberbeck and Black
were nominated. Black received 19
votes, Oberbeck 14. For third Vice-
President Oberbeck was elected. For
Secretary, McGuire and Smith were
nominated. Ballot stood McGuire 21,
Smith 11. P. J. McGuire was declared
elected. The Convention then fixed,
by ballot, upon Philadelphia as the
place of the next Convention. On mo-
tion, J. D. Allen was elected as the
representative to the Pittsburg Con-
vention.

President Edmonston appointed the
following organizers:

Chicago, R. W. Comfort, J. P. Good-
win.

New York, John Ritter, Jacob
Schneider.

Buffalo, J. C. Schneider, J. M. House.

Kansas City, John Beasley, J. E. Wal-
ton.

Philadelphia, J. D. Allen, Chas. L.
Dodd.

Cleveland, D. McIntosh, Jos. Bud-
dinger.

Detroit, J. M. Kerr, J. N. Evans.

St. Louis, Casper Keep, Robt. Stofiel.

Washington, D. C., Edward Wayson,
John Henderson.

Amid three ringing cheers for the
Brotherhood, the first annual conven-
tion of carpenters adjourned sine die
at 9 p. m. August 11, 1881.

The work of the Convention was
done, and it remained to be demon-
strated if the weakling was to sur-
vive the lack of nourishment provided.
It seems to have been a desire of the
majority to build a cheap National
Union so that it might not bear too
heavily on the locals before they be-
came satisfied of its paramount impor-
tance. A per capita of five cents to
the General Office was expected to pay
the salary of the General Secretary—
\$15 per week, publish "The Carpen-
ter," pay a death benefit of four hun-
dred dollars, a wife's benefit of fifty
dollars, and the per capita to the Fed-
eration of Trades. The dues were not
to be less than twenty-five cents per
month, and the initiation not less than
two dollars. If any trades unionist

can point out where so cheap a Na-
tional Union ever lived longer than
a single month I would be glad to
know the fact. It demonstrates to my
mind the determination of the car-
penters to get together and keep to-
gether, in spite of the most adverse
faults of the Organization. The con-
vention was divided into two factions;
one part wanted a strictly protective
union, and the other desired a benev-
olent body, leaving the protective fea-
tures to the locals. They afterward
became converted to the compromise
features as they now exist. It did not
then seem important as to what be-
came of the man's body after the life
had been starved out of it by a pit-
iless system. I was for a fight for more
wages and shorter hours of labor. The
prospects of a pauper's grave had no
terrors for me if these were denied
me while living. In my younger days
the enticements of the road and the
life of a tramp seemed far preferable
to selling my labor for less than it
cost me to support my family.

Shortly after the close of the con-
vention the General Secretary was
selected to attend a convention of the
Socialists that was held in Switzer-
land, if my memory serves me right.
Before he left he wrote to me from
St. Louis that he had employed Gus-
tav Luebker to perform his duty un-
til his return, which occurred some
months after. I wrote to St. Louis and
became satisfied that Brother Lueb-
kert, while unpopular because of his
rampant Socialism, was thoroughly
honest and trustworthy and I acqui-
esced in his selection as Secretary pro
tem. Whenever it was necessary I
wrote to delinquent locals to forward
their per capita to Brother Luebker
in order that The Carpenter should
appear on time. Brother Luebker
filled his place in a satisfactory man-
ner and edited the paper without im-
posing his hobby on the Brotherhood.
The absence of Brother McGuire, how-
ever, made the duties of General Pres-
ident particularly onerous. I was
obliged to work ten hours each day
and had to sit up sometimes long past
midnight writing answers to letters
that were brought by the double hand-
ful in each mail. The honor of the
position was being dearly bought at
this price and I determined to allow
some one else try it. At the Philadel-
phia Convention the following year a
majority of the delegates were in-
structed to vote me a second term. Of
this I was informed by a delegate who
knew of it, but I could not, in justice
to myself, serve another term. Neither
has any succeeding General President
accepted a second term until Brother
W. D. Huber was re-elected at Atlanta.

Brother John D. Allen did not at-
tend the convention at Pittsburg when
the Federation of Trades was organ-
ized, but he was elected at the second
convention, which met in Philadelphia
in 1882, to succeed me. This conven-
tion also selected me to represent them
in the convention of the Federation of
Trades. In this capacity I served for
eight consecutive terms, filling the of-
fices of Vice-President, Secretary and
Treasurer until retired by the election
of P. J. McGuire as my successor.

It was while our late General Sec-
retary was on the Executive Board of
the American Federation of Labor that
the Amalgamated Woodworkers ap-
plied for a charter. Our representa-

tive at first objected to granting the
request, as it would result in a di-
vided jurisdiction in our trade. This
objection was afterward withdrawn by
him and the charter granted by the
American Federation of Labor. I can
account for this change on the part
of McGuire only by supposing that he
was hypnotized by the diplomacy of
Thomas Kidd, of the Woodworkers.

The growth of the National Union
in its earlier years was slow, owing
to several causes. First, the opposi-
tion of the church, without distinc-
tion as to sect, to all forms of trades
unions. Second, the rivalry of the
Knights of Labor, which grew sudden-
ly into public favor and threatened the
utter extinction of trades unionism on
natural lines. The American Federa-
tion of Labor was then too weak to
help the carpenters, except by giving
them its moral support. It was weak
in representation from the building
trades and powerless to enforce the
autonomy of an affiliated trade. Hence,
it will be seen that the carpenters had
to fight their own way to success.
Third, the great disparity between or-
ganized and unorganized carpenters,
which was probably, in 1881, less than
4 per cent. of the trade, was very dis-
heartening. In 1886, when the effort
was made to establish the eight-hour
work day and resulted in a compro-
mise on nine hours, the non-union car-
penters began to see that their assist-
ance would have assured the success,
which came later.

Now, in conclusion, allow me to re-
capitulate in brief. Two of the more
important results gained were, first, a
general advance in wages from \$1.50
a day to an average of double that
amount; second, shorter hours of la-
bor, from ten to eight. The credit for
these great reforms in industrial pur-
suits must be given to the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters. I chal-
lenge contradiction on this point. An-
other great benefit to our trade was
the abolishment of the piece-work sys-
tem. There has been realized an im-
proved condition of the whole trade
without the distinction of employer or
employee. The amount of sick bene-
fits and death claims to widows will
doubtless far exceed the amount paid
for strike benefits.

* * *

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife."

*There seems to be a law that affects
wages in an inverse ratio to interest; when
interest is high wages are low, when in-
terest is low, the opposite position of wages
holds good.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Tabucoa, Porto Rico.	Westwood, N. J.
Hartford, Conn.	Midland, Ark.
Guayama, Porto Rico.	Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Dayton, O.	Salem, Mass.
Wynne, Ark.	Utahdo, Porto Rico.
Juncos, Porto Rico.	Palatka, Fla.
Total: 12 Local Unions.	

There is, in fact, but one crime in
the universe, and all varieties of im-
propriety whatsoever are aspects or
phases of this crime. It is the crime
of exploitation—the suppression of in-
terests, lives or welfares of some be-
ings for the whim or convenience of
others.—J. Howard Moore.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

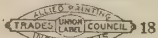
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INDIANAPOLIS, OCT. 1904.

Two Remarkable Articles.

BY HAL SCRYVER.

ERNEST POOLE'S articles in the July and August numbers of "The World Today"—the one on "How a Labor Machine Held Up Chicago and How the Teamsters' Union Smashed the Machine," the other, entitled, "The Disappearing Public"—merit the attention of all thoughtful students of the labor question.

In the first named article Mr. Poole narrates a very remarkable and very instructive episode in recent trade union history. He tells his story very clearly and, as it appears, very fairly. The story is too long and complicated to be even summarized here. The "machine" consisted in a pact between the leader of the Teamsters' Union and a professional "settler of labor disputes." The business of the one was to insinuate himself, by hook or by crook, into the management of strikes of all sorts, after which the other, on payment of a sufficient fee from the employers, arranged to have the strikes called off. Enormous sums of money were thus extracted from the business men and, minus what had to be paid to a few "lieutenants," were divided between the two ring leaders—the "conciliator," apparently, getting much the larger share. The teamsters' organization was used simply as a tool—as a "jimmy" or "sandbag"—and was quite successfully used for about three years, till its members woke up and saw through the game. The union was a new one, which had grown up rapidly at a critical moment, whose members were inexperienced and too trustful. This union was dragged or pushed into strikes in all other trades, so that other unions came to depend upon it and could be betrayed when the price had been paid to the machine.

To us the most significant thing in the whole story is the way in which it exposes the essential dishonesty of the capitalist system and contrasts the timid and unscrupulous greed of the employing class with the instinctive honor and courage of the working class. For a while the business men

were, with few exceptions, willing to keep this disreputable pair in their pay in order to corrupt and weaken the unions, it was the Teamsters' Union itself, supported by other labor organizations, when they had had time to realize what was going on, that rose up and "smashed the machine." The corruption, we may say, came into the labor movement from above, from the example as well as the direct influence of the "eminently respectable citizens," and it was exposed and driven out by an impulse from below, from the rank and file of the workers.

One other significant point may be noted: In throwing over the machine, the union did not lose the fighting spirit or abandon the aggressive methods (such, for instance, as the sympathetic strike) which had been abused by the corrupt leaders and perverted to their evil purposes. The vitality of the labor movement is well illustrated—its power to correct its own mistakes, repudiate its misleaders, punish its traitors, fight out its own internal questions to a finish, and yet keep up a vigorous fight against the common enemy.

Mr. Poole's article in the August number is an excellent reply to the ignorant or subsidized journalists, college professors, preachers and others who, on the occasion of a great labor conflict, always set up a howl about the injury done to "the disinterested public." It exposes, too, the fallacy of the Civic Federation scheme, which presupposed the existence of a "public" apart from the employing class and the wage-working class. This "public," Mr. Poole maintains, is a myth—or, at least, is rapidly disappearing.

The American people consists of about 15,000,000 families. Of these, about 7,000,000 are farmers or farm laborers; about 7,000,000 are wage-workers in factory or shop or mine or railway; about 1,000,000 are owners, large or small, of factories, shops, mines, and railways, and employers of wage labor. Of the second group, about 3,000,000 are already organized in trade unions and the rest are generally in sympathy with them, are joining in large numbers, and have interests identical with theirs. On the other hand, the employers are also rapidly organizing and taking up a policy of bitter antagonism to the whole labor movement.

Mr. Poole does not say much of the agricultural population. But it may be remarked that at least half of them are wage-workers, whose natural interest is with that of the industrial employes in any movement that tends to improve the conditions of labor.

If there is any "disinterested public"—aside from a part of the lawyers, doctors, artists, and preachers—it can consist only in the farm owners. And even they are divided into two classes—the smaller portion being exploiters of labor and naturally falling in with the capitalist class, and the larger portion, mortgage-burdened and trust-ridden, whose true interest—immediate as well as ultimate—is with the militant wage-workers, could they but think together and see it.

The appearance of two such articles of these of Mr. Poole's in a high-class popular magazine is an encouraging sign of the times. Equally so is the appearance of Miss Tarbell's articles

on the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Steffen's on Corruption in "McClure's;" of Mr. Walling's on the "Open Shop," and similar subjects in the "Independent," and of Mr. Lawson's on the Copper Trust in "Everybody's." The people are evidently thinking on such questions more earnestly than ever before, else the publishers would not give us such good reading matter.

Sowing the Wind.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.



NO individual feels responsible for the extreme conditions of the industrial situation, yet no one denies their existence.

The problem of class conflict is becoming a grave and threatening one. "What a man sows that he shall also reap." Results prove that this is also true of combinations, trusts and organizations. Concentrated capital has much responsibility in the bitter differences that so frequently agitate the peace of employer and employed.

Oppression and resentment are evident on all sides. Oppression is not content to rule without making its power felt; it is well satisfied when its victims writhe under the unjust regulations imposed; when they groan under the advance in prices of life's necessities; yea, oppression smiles with contempt at the misery and privations of the poor.

Somewhere the responsibility must rest. The wind has been sown, and the harvest will sooner or later ripen into the whirlwind. Oppression grinds the faces of the poor without mercy and hoards up riches while humanity suffers. If blood and tears are the price we have paid for a capitalist aristocracy—if the nation's wealth and power have been acquired and concentrated at the expense of her people's agony, the stain of injustice will be washed out in universal misery, and the ill-gotten spoils will be dissolved in blood and tears.

Pauperism is a reproach to any rich and powerful nation. It is estimated that in the United States 15,000 persons possess fortunes of over \$300,000, yet pauperism, ignorance, destitution and depravity increase everywhere! Sowing the wind; reaping the whirlwind.

The problem of continual clash and conflict between labor and capital is recognized as the gravest of impending disasters. In the correct solution of this problem every citizen of the United States has a personal interest. From the lowliest sufferer of extreme conditions to the richest rulers of money and markets—all have a personal interest in the well-being of the country.

This is a day of concentration. Organization and counter-organization in capital and labor strive furiously with each other.

The church, too, has its share of responsibility in helping to solve the great industrial problem. But some say the church has betrayed her trust, and lost her influence over the working people. Religion is not mocked, but held in reverence by many toilers, who declare that experience has taught the poor man that church institutions must be sustained by dollars and cents, and his membership is only de-

sirable in proportion to the cash value of the dues demanded. His soul has been estimated by the length and weight of his pocket book, and if he realizes the need of a Savior he must grope alone to find Him.

The church is beginning to realize that something is vitally wrong in its relation to the masses. If the church has sowed the wind, the time of reaping is sure to come.

What men learn through experience, in bitterness and humiliation, are the lessons hardest to unlearn. The fraternal orders and labor organizations supply the sympathy and the standard of Christianity, according to the toiler's opinion, more fully than the church. We would not criticize, but indifference or carelessness must inevitably bar us from any society, and whether the discrimination is real or imaginary, the effectual barrier shuts the masses out of the congregation. In calling attention to the attitude of the people toward church relations, it is well to remember the lack of spirituality that characterizes all organization. We can not impose all of the responsibility on capital. The labor union has its share to do in the solution of the great problem that is up to the nation for solution, and though the church is accused of being for the rich, we believe that Christ, the laborer, will be with the poor and oppressed in the cause of justice. Then labor's cause being a righteous one, let labor Christianize its organizations, and in His name press forward in the progress of unionism. Because others are sowing recklessly, without thought of what the harvest shall be, is only the better reason labor should watch lest it fall into the same error. The great syndicates, by oppression and opposition, have taught the people the necessity of organization. But contention is not Christianity. When organized labor and organized capital accept Christ as their model of righteousness they will begin to make their religion practical, and bring its principles into their business relations.

Then peace will settle all the discord, and notwithstanding human nature that will always keep up a certain amount of antagonism between the two elements, the industrial problem may work itself out satisfactorily. When we cease to sow the wind we need no longer fear a reaping of the whirlwind.

"Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right."

Organized labor may yet require both politics and religion as co-operating agencies in the solution of vexed questions. When that day comes, may labor cast all regard for party preference aside and prove the invincible strength of union by the labor ballot. Party may some day be repudiated for principle, but over all may a true Christian spirit of justice and mercy predominate, and at last may organized labor's victory be complete.

Where the "Open Shop," or non-union, condition prevails the well-disposed employer is forced to come down to the level of his parsimonious and unprincipled competitor. Where the employment of trade-unionists exclusively prevails the sweater is forced up to the level of the fair employer.—Coast and Seamen's Journal.

Kickers.

BY FRANK DUFFY.



It is generally conceded on all sides that there are certain individuals in this world known as "kickers," and they well deserve the name. They rebel against any new change, innovation, idea or improvement. They object to everything put forth, whether it is right or wrong. It has become habitual with them, and is now part of their nature. We find them among the rich and the poor, among the employers and the employees; in the banks, shipping houses and colleges; in religion, politics and organizations, and, in fact, in all shades and walks of life. It is a pity that it is so, and yet they are sometimes of inestimable value to us. Their objections set us thinking whether we are right or not, whether we are honorable in our intentions, and whether our desires would lead to the most good for all.

What I object to most is the "chronic kicker." The man who kicks for the most trivial cause, who is never satisfied, and who could not be suited even if we agreed with everything he proposed. We find such men quite prevalent in labor organizations. Why it should be so with them I can not understand, when we know that these same labor organizations stand for the uplifting of the masses, the education of the poor, the protection of the home and the regeneration of the human race. They find fault with everything and with everybody. They discourage the well-meaning man until he becomes so disgusted with their actions that he only attends the meetings of his union at intervals and finally drops out altogether. What we want is men of common sense and sound judgment, who will not stand on technicalities—who are willing to give and take and deal liberally with everybody as they come along. It is true we have our kicking matches—both internally and externally, when we could be otherwise using our time to a more profitable advantage. The end gained does not always repay us for the time lost and often results in an injury to both sides.

I once heard a story which I take pleasure in herewith repeating in connection with this article: Not long ago two young fellows visited a certain town and started out to paint it red. After hours of enjoyment and conviviality they made for the depot with the intention of going home, but when they arrived there the train had gone and there was nothing for them to do but remain over night. They accordingly went to a hotel and asked for beds. The night clerk informed them that the only beds he had were both in one room, and if that would suit they could have them. They agreed to accept this proposition and were shown to the room by the porter, who left them at the door. Just as they entered the room a puff of wind blew out their lights and not wishing to disturb the house they undressed and got into bed. For a little while there was silence, which was presently broken by Jack exclaiming: "Say, Dick, there's a fellow in my bed;" and Dick replied, "There's another in mine, and I will kick him out; I don't care who he is." "So will I," exclaimed Jack. For about fifteen minutes there was a general scrimmage under the

bed clothes, followed by a brief period in which nothing but the laborious breathing of the two could be heard, when Jack yelled out: "Say, Dick, I've kicked my fellow out," upon which Dick responded from the floor: "Well, you have done better than me; my fellow has kicked me out." Just then the night clerk came along to investigate the cause of the disturbance, when it was found that they had both got into one bed in the darkness and employed their kicking extremities on each other.

The Subject of Organization.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak—
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.



ORGANIZATION is a live topic. Its influence has made itself acknowledged all over the country. The necessity of the times drove the toiler to seek this mode of self-protection.

Organization has grown to be a powerful controlling element in all industrial life.

Its continuous struggle for better conditions, its alternate victories and defeats, even its family rows, or, in other words, the difference of opinion that has seethed red hot in the ranks of organized labor, its determined resistance of oppression—all proves beyond question the remarkable development of unionism. Organization meets the demand of modern progress, hence it is not so much a fad as a necessity—the natural result of modern requirements.

It is exceedingly gratifying to the friends of labor to note the wonderful progress, both in "quality and quantity," unionism has made.

"Idleness is a sin and labor is a duty." Organization is the safeguard, the brotherhood, protecting labor from becoming the prey of indolence and avarice. Personal motives or selfish interests are usually the basic principles of dislike to the labor union.

Disapprobation and denunciation of the union generally comes from a source that fattens on monopoly and been accustomed to dictate its own terms to labor, preferring to hold in serfdom the untutored class its past methods have chained in worse than slavery's ignoble estate. Those who would abuse the cause of labor we would find on investigation, are in some way lining their own pockets at the expense of the poor—are either the operators or the hirelings of monopoly—picture him if you can. A creature, biped, sent out by capital and the educated leisure class to offset the scab of the labor sore! It is a royal thing to labor and it is an honorable course to demand a reasonable share of its results; it is a commendable endeavor that, leaving plenty for the master, would lift the man above penury.

A laboring class that sinks lower into poverty and degradation year by year, forcing little children (irrespective of sex) into mine and mill and sweat shop to meet the expense of a pitiful existence and supply the insatiate craving of those whom they serve—a laboring class that gropes hopelessly on in the dense cloud of ignorance and coarse vices of the slums. Such a class is a reproach to any nation. Labor unionism strives to save American liberty from the disgrace of sus-

taining such a class. The mistaken financial policy of the present time is to build up fabulous individual fortunes and reputations for noble philanthropy by subsequent donations to charity. Unionism strives against the increase of pauperism and corresponding necessity for charity, by giving labor a chance to improve its own condition.

Unionism would create a wage system that would save something over the expense of a scant existence for the laborer that when sickness or other disaster befalls he would not become a mendicant; unionism would raise its toilers to a higher plane of mental, physical, moral and spiritual development, by shorter hours of work and more time for rest and cultivation of such natural faculties as they possess.

Every individual, according to his capacity, has a personal responsibility and influence in the world for good or bad. We can not, we dare not, be careless and habitually selfish because the kindnesses we find to do seem to us insignificant.

God gives us all some small, sweet way
To set the world rejoicing.

Though our influence may count in proportion as a mite among millions, still it shall be directed for good and not evil; for the weak against oppression, and according to the dictates of conscience, always for right—against wrong. Experience has taught the workingman to avoid past errors and look to his own efforts, rather than the employers to formulate plans for the improved condition of his class.

The labor union is the best means to the desired end that has so far been evolved from the chaos of discord over high prices for the necessities of life, and disproportionate pay for work.

No one may plan to revolutionize the world, but through organization, intelligently directed, can not fail to accomplish much for the just cause of humanity's uplifting.

Scientific Philanthropy's Problem.

An atom of physical wreckage—

Battered, ragged, adrift—
Cast up on the scum of life's current,
Seeking kind Charity's gift.
Cold, wretched and penniless, roaming,
Famished and wanting for bread,
An outcast without a home-shelter,
How shall he be clothed and fed?

He has "worked" all the institutions
Over and over again;
He is plainly a chronic pauper,
And likely such to remain;
A poor, stricken, palsied drunkard,
Only a tramp, lost to shame—
Turned away from charity bureaus
"Unworthy"—himself to blame.

He is only a starving beggar,
Facing the wind and sleet;
He has lost his job in the sweatshop,
And has no home but the street;
However, this poor, erring mortal,
Down to the brute level fell,
He is the result of a system
Whose methods drive men to hell.

Condemned for his own degradation,
No help for such tramps as he,
And now as philanthropy's problem
For aye he has come to be;
Afloat on the tide of existence,
Either to beg or to steal,
Hopeless and homeless and pitiful,
Hunting a dram and a meal!

Shall masters e'er cease to be monsters
Who prey on a brother's need?
Shall business men change their methods,
And lose their old lust of greed?
Is it only Utopian folly
To dream of a brotherhood,
Whose righteous pity and justice
Shall rule for the common good?

—MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Our Convention Still in Session.

As this journal goes to press our thirteenth General Convention is still in session in the city of Milwaukee, Wis. In the opening session on Monday, the 19th of September, the committee on credentials reported favorably on and recommended the seating of 450 delegates, which number was increased on the second and third days to a total of 490 delegates representing the various States as follows: Alabama, 7 delegates; Arizona, 1; California, 37; Canada, 2; Colorado, 10; Connecticut, 9; District of Columbia, 7; Florida, 7; Georgia, 4; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 64; Indiana, 24; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 11; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 11; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 24; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 7; New Jersey, 23; New Mexico, 2; New York, 58; Ohio, 29; Oklahoma Territory, 2; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 52; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Utah, 3; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 3; Washington, 1; W. Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 18; Porto Rico, 1, and Hawaii, 1 delegate.

The three General Officers each submitted an elaborate biennial report to the convention. Those reports showed that on June 30, 1902, we had 1,193 local unions, with a membership in good standing of 122,568. On June 30, 1904, the number of local unions had increased to 1,793 and the total membership to 161,205 in good standing. Each report contains a clear financial statement, statistical data on strikes and lockouts, approved and disapproved claims, cause of death, etc., and many suggestions and recommendations calculated to conserve and promote the interests of the U. B. and the welfare of the craft in general.

The General Executive Board also submitted a biennial report, dwelling chiefly on their efforts made to avoid strikes where possible, to bring about a concentration of all forces in the wood working industry and their efforts to provide for the greatest possible safeguard around the funds of the U. B.

The convention has voted liberal donations in support of brothers locked out or on strike in New York City, Waterbury, Conn., Cripple Creek, Victor, Trinidad and Telluride, Col., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jamestown, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. Among other resolutions of vital importance the convention unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the atrocities committed by the State militia and Citizens' Alliance in the strike districts of Colorado, and calling on all members to use every honorable means in securing the passage of the Patterson resolution demanding an investigation of the shameful occurrences in Colorado by the United States Senate.

Another resolution passed calls for the appointment of a committee of six to meet with a like committee already appointed by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners for the purpose of mutually agreeing on Umpire Strasser's award. Our committee to put forth strenuous efforts that dues and benefits provided for in our laws as amended be retained and adhered to by consent of the umpire.

A final and more general review over the proceedings of the convention will appear in our next month's issue.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Obtaining Valleys and Jacks for Roofs of Unequal Pitches.

BY W. C. B. RANDOLPH.

THIS plan of draughting two connecting roofs of unequal pitches will be found very simple and easy and can be done quicker than it takes to describe it.

Provide a planed, straight-edged board of sufficient width for your draught, and with a steel square set to the proper figures to give the pitch required for the main house, see line AB, Fig. 1, which is half-pitch.

proceed to another side of the triangle. Suppose that the width of the connecting house is 24 feet, then the run of those rafters will be 12 feet, and we know the rise, which is 8 feet. Set them off, as in Fig. 2, and enclose the figure by drawing the line EF, which is the length of the rafter on the flatter roof, and is found by scaling to be 14 feet 6 inches long, and this is another side of the triangle that we are after.

Begin now as shown in Fig. 3, using the ridge, 8 feet, for one side of triangle, and the length of the newly-found rafter, 14 feet 6 inches, for another side, and now draw the line GH, Fig. 3, which encloses the triangle and gives us the length of the valley, and which is in position. And we have only to space off the jacks the required distance apart and draw them parallel with the line IJ, which is the common rafter on the connecting house or flatter roof, and by measuring you get the right length of each jack.

A bevel placed at the angle between the jacks and the valley will give the side cut of the jacks.

The top and bottom cuts of the val-

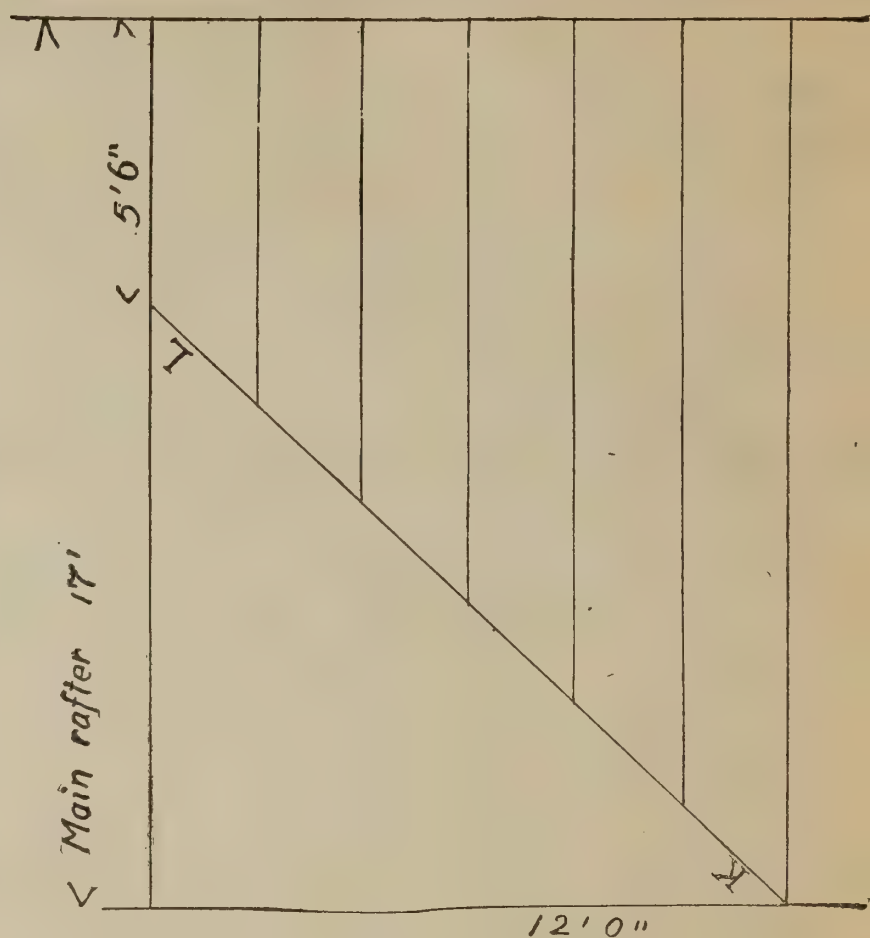


Figure 4.

Referring to Fig. 1 we see that the lower ridge strikes the steeper roof 5 feet 6 inches down from the higher ridge, so we erect a perpendicular, 17 feet long, which is the length of the rafter on the steeper house. See line AB, Fig. 1.

Then measure down 5 feet 6 inches and make a mark.

Now we remember that the run of the rafters on the flatter roof is 12 feet (see "run," Fig. 2), so we set this off at right angles to the common rafter, as in Fig. 4, and draw the line KL, which encloses the triangle, and is the same as line GH, Fig. 3. It is the valley again, but showing its position in relation to the right-hand jacks.

Space the jacks as before, and you may now measure each one for the length and get the side cuts by using a bevel, as was done on the other side of the valley.

This completes the operation and a few trials will so familiarize one with the method that it will soon appeal to one as first-rate, being workable for those who know nothing about roof-framing, and is as rapid and accurate as any other way.

Craft Novelties.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

The illustrations shown at Fig. 1 are taken from "The Metal Worker," and exhibit a method of laying out ornamental shingles, or metal shingles for covering a conical roof, height and diameter of roof being known. The rings show the butts of the courses and the number of courses, so that by a diagram of this kind all the shingles, plates or other covering may be prepared on the ground, and each course taken up and put in place before the next course is started.

Fig. 2, which is taken from "The American Machinist," shows a block in which to rest a flat chisel while

turning a piece of some length to a given diameter, if it is necessary to have it very smooth.

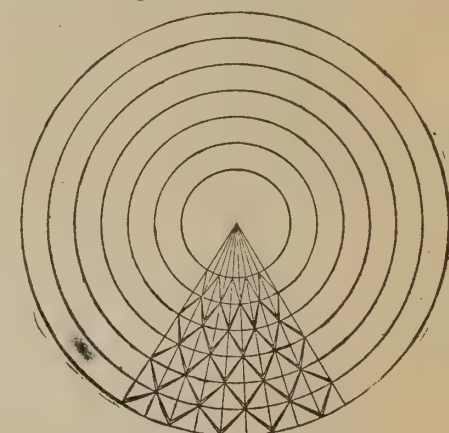


Figure 1.

A pattern maker, when holding a pair of calipers in one hand and a flat chisel in the other, gets a scraping cut, but a little block like the cut causes the chisel to lie at an angle and

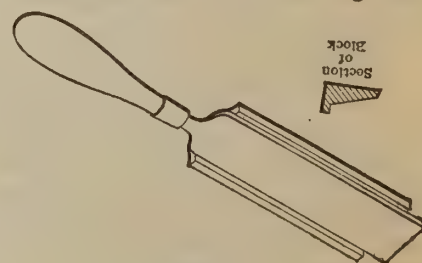


Figure 2.

makes a smooth, drawing cut. Chisel and block are to be held together in the hand against the rest as one piece.

* * *

It sometimes happens that a foreman may be called upon to duplicate or make a number of drawings from one original on white paper. When such is the case a device, something like the one shown at Fig 3, may be employed, which is arranged as follows: In place of a drawing board make an open frame of soft wood, into which set a light of glass so as to be flush with the top of the wood. The

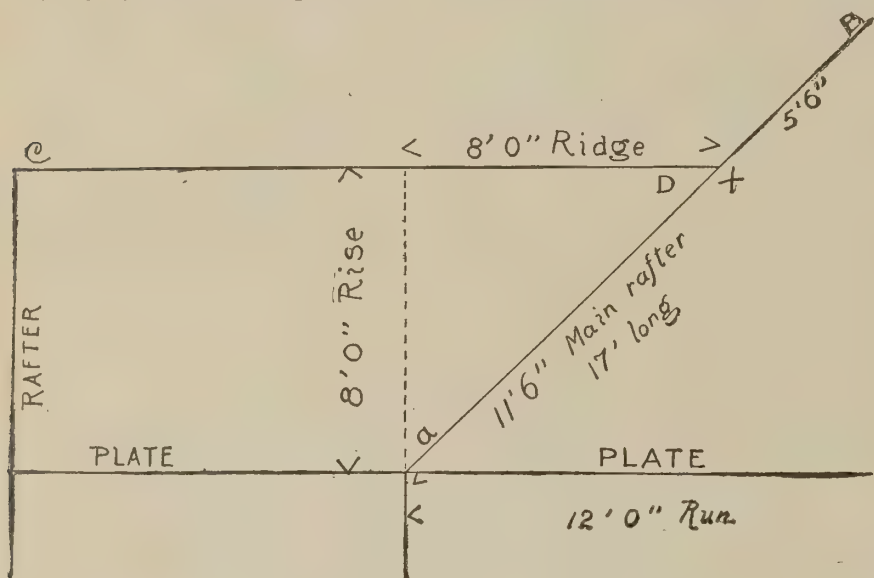


Figure 1.

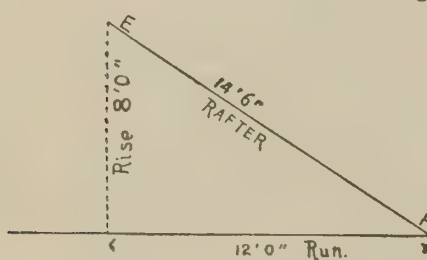


Figure 2.

In this example the run is 12 feet, or half the width of main house. Now the rise of the connecting roof is given as 8 feet. So we measure up perpendicularly on the rafter of main roof 8 feet and draw the ridge of connecting house, line CD, Fig. 1.

Square up from foot of main rafter and put a check mark at this point on the ridge, and by measuring back to the main rafter it will be 8 feet. Of course it will be understood that the drawing is done to a scale, and probably the most convenient scale is 1 inch to 1 foot, unless the roof is very large so as to take up too much room, and in that case it would be well to take a scale of 1/2-inch to 1 foot.

So, the 8 feet on the ridge is one side of a triangle that is required to enable us to find the length of the valley, jacks and their cuts. Now we

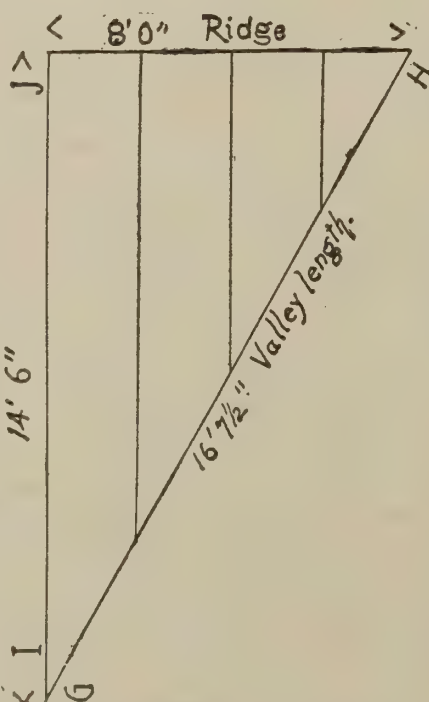


Figure 3.

ley are 8 feet and 14 feet 6 inches, and its length is 16 feet 7 1/2 inches.

Now Fig. 3 shows the jacks in position for one side of the valley only. The other side is found in another way, as follows:

glass should be larger than the border line of the drawing, but smaller than the whole sheet, so that the orig-

fastened by drawing tacks in the softwood frame. The drawing table should be backed up against a window, the

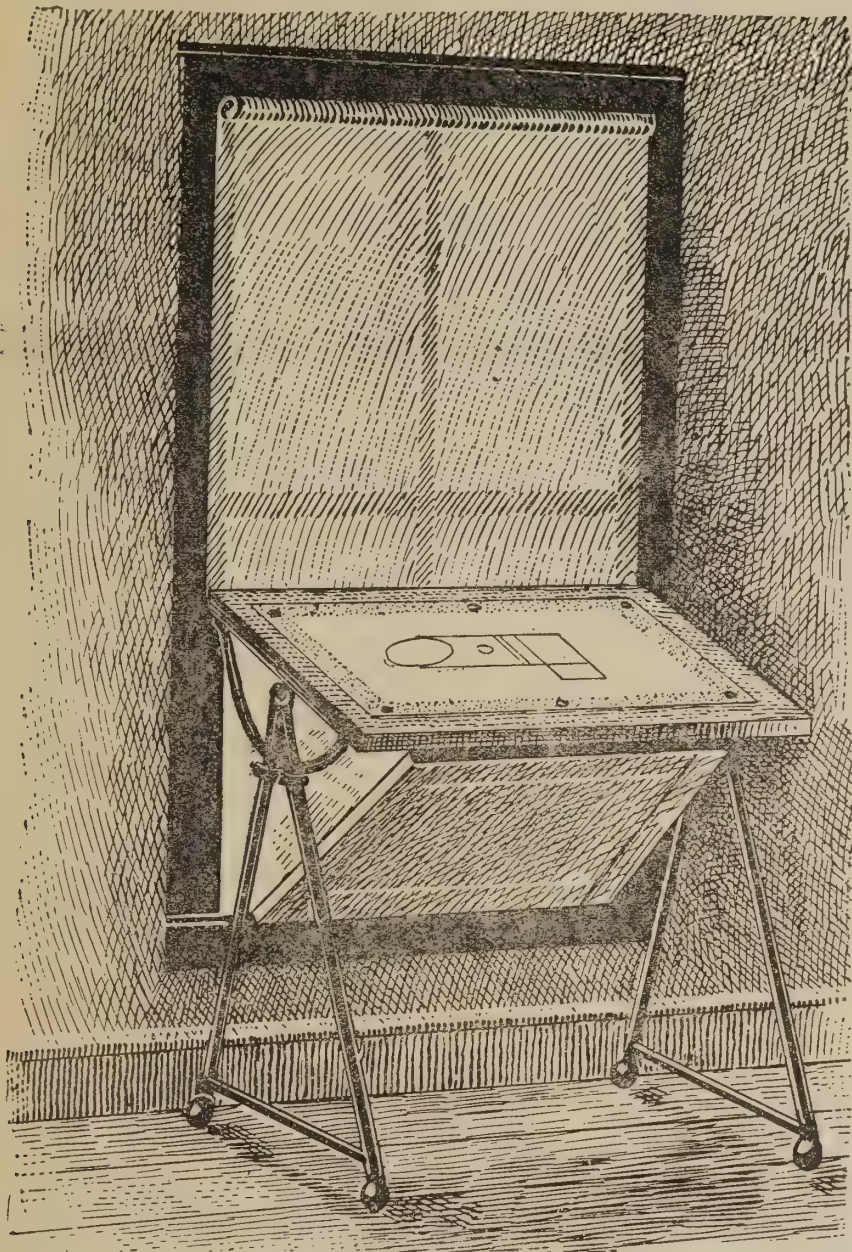


Figure 3.

inal plan could be placed on the glass curtain drawn down to the drawing and the paper stretched over it and board, to keep out the light, and a

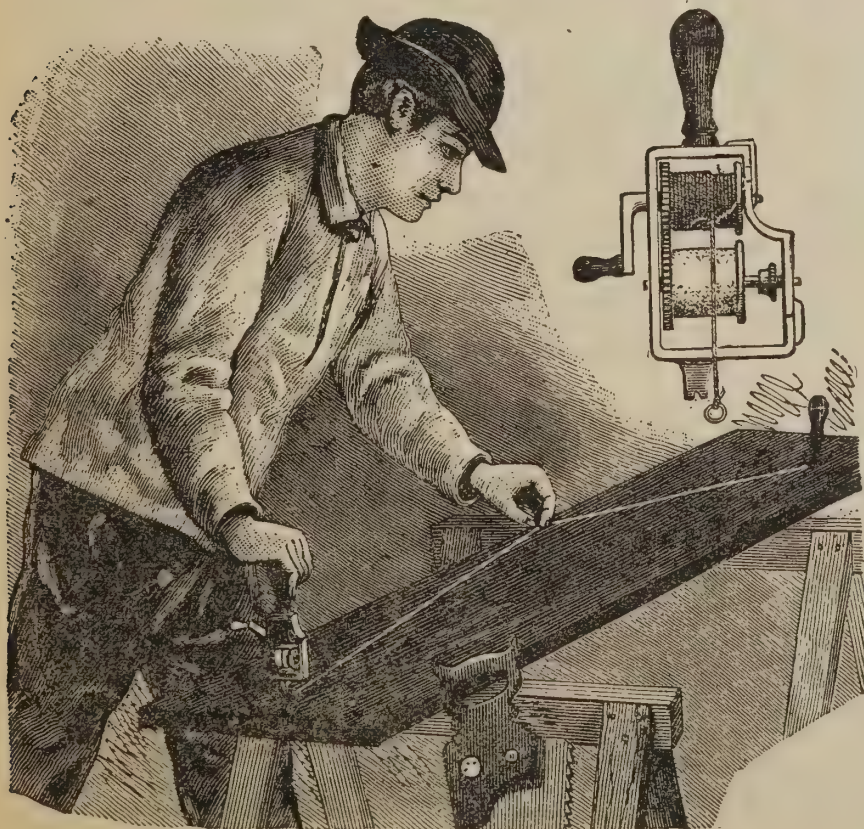


Figure 4.

mirror or a sheet of white paper placed at an angle underneath the glass, so as to throw the light up through the drawing. Under these circumstances copying can easily be done through paper as thick as patent office board, and it is not necessary for the direct sunlight to strike the mirror; even diffused daylight will answer.

Blue prints are now so universally used that a process of the kind shown seems almost unnecessary, but there are times when such a device may be found useful, and it is fitting that every ambitious carpenter should know of it.

* * *

A very convenient chalk-line arrangement is shown at Fig 4, which does its own chalking. Journaled in a frame having a convenient handle, as best shown in the small view, are a line reel and a chalk-holding shaft, geared to be operated together by means of a crank on the line reel shaft. The frame is preferably made in two sections, held together by screws to facilitate placing and removing the shafts. The chalk-carrying shaft has one end threaded and fitted with an adjusting screw, which bears on a disk sliding on the shaft, to clamp a centrally apertured cylindrical piece of chalk thereon. A notched, spur-like projection from one end of the frame forms a convenient means for holding the line after being chalked to fixed point.

The device is patented by J. W. Neff, Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Machines that Think.

In factories and offices, increasing yearly in numbers, are a thousand machines that surpass human fingers and deftness and even outthink the human brain. New ones are constantly invented.

Thus the new machine for decorating crockery puts on the china by a single action, the border patterns and monograms centers, which formerly required a whole process of handwork. The machine is operated by compressed air, and has a maximum capacity of decorating in this manner 120 dozen pieces of crockery in a single hour, with the assistance of two boys.

A new speed indicator has been added to locomotive practice that not only indicates the varying speed of the engine, but automatically applies the brakes when the speed exceeds the established safety limit, thus successfully replacing the "speed feel" of engineers.

To do away with guesswork in office and shop management, and to find out the real amount and value of each and every different kind of labor expended on a given piece of work, there is a machine which makes a permanent record by card printing not only of a single period of time, but also of an indefinite number of periods. This record shows the number of hours and minutes put on the job, and also the time of day when the job was started. When the job is done the totals of labor costs are entered on the outside of the envelope containing them, together with the record of the material used. Each record is entered on the factory books for permanent reference.

The sewing of buttons on shoes and on garments is no longer done by hand in modern factories. There is a machine that sews 5,300 buttons on garments in nine hours—or more than eight expert sewers could possibly do in the same time. This machine requires no expert operator. A boy or girl runs it.

And in one insurance office, where it was formerly necessary for a force of clerks to copy names on reference cards to be filed in various places, one clerk now writes the name on a single card with the metallic ink, clamps it in a holder with a number of blank cards and flashes an X ray through the packet. Thus by a single motion one man writes, or rather prints, all the cards.—World's Work.

A Japanese House.

A Japanese house is the simplest thing in the world, consisting as it does of a post at each corner and a roof. One may say it is all on one floor. And in the daytime it is all one room, if it is a small house. The number of bedrooms in it depends on the number of bedrooms the owner requires. They are divided by night by paper shutters fixed in grooves like the divisions of an old-fashioned workbox. There are no doors or passages. Your bedroom acts as a passage, and when you want a door you slide back the nearest panel. Two sets of shutters go around the outside. These outside shutters cannot be slid in the same promiscuous fashion as the other. Each is held in its place by the next and the last is secured with a bolt of wood. There are plenty of Japanese houses which when secured for the night would hardly stand a drunken man leaning against them. An Englishman's house may be his castle—a Japanese's house is his bedroom, and his bedroom a passage.—Carpentry and Building.

No Tramps in Germany.

To-day the lot of the laboring man in Germany is in many respects better than that of ours. The German State recognizes the right of every man to live—we do not. When the German laborer becomes old and feeble the State pensions him honorably. In Germany the laboring man can ride on the electric cars for two cents—we pay five. German cities have public baths, public laundry establishments, big parks, free concerts and many other features which soften poverty—although they do not remove it. The corollary to this is that the Emperor permits no tramps to terrorize his highways. The police are organized for rural patrol as well as city work, and every loafer is stopped and made to give an account of himself. In England vagrancy has been a public nuisance for generations—with us it has become, of late years, almost a public danger. Germany has no tramps. The man who is without work in Germany finds no inducement to remain idle. A paternal government sets him to such hard work that the would-be unemployed finds it decidedly to his interest to seek some other employment as soon as possible.—National Magazine.

The claims to wisdom of all owls and most men rest upon their looks.

Ist es noch ratsam Verträge

— mit —

Arbeitgebern einzugehen?

II.

Unsere vorangegangenen Ausführungen in dieser Frage lassen sich dahin resumieren, daß Verträge zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer für beide Theile vortheilhaft sein können, wenn man es mit deren Einhaltung ehrlich meint, jedem das Seine zuerkennt und leben, und leben zu lassen, gewillt ist. Daß aber der Kampf den die Arbeitgeber- und Bürger-Vereinigungen gegen die organisierten Arbeiter inszeniert haben, unter einer Aegide, und in einer Weise geführt wird, die offen und deutlich zeigt, daß man die Wünsche der Arbeiter nicht mehr berücksichtigen will und daß überall da wo sich die Unternehmer-Verbände eingenistet haben, Verträge werthlos geworden sind.

Die vereinigten Unternehmer behaupten durch ihre Organisation nichts mehr und nichts weniger zu bezwecken und zu erstreben, als ungehinderten und friedlichen Geschäftsbetrieb. Sie schreien und zeternd über Einmischung der Gewerksvereine in ihre Angelegenheiten, welche Einmischung bekanntlich darin besteht, daß die Arbeiter verlangen, und es als ihr gutes Recht beanspruchen, den Preis ihres Arbeitsproduktes und die Arbeitsstunden selbst zu bestimmen.

Thatsächlich sind es nicht die Arbeiter, welche sich in die Angelegenheiten der Arbeitgeber einmischen wollen, sondern umgekehrt. Die Arbeitgeber möchten nicht nur ihre eigenen, sondern auch die Geschäfte der Arbeiter besorgen, und zwar in einer Weise die ihrer Profitgier den weitestens Spielraum gewährt. Sie möchten den Arbeitern Lohnrate und Arbeitsstunden nach Belieben vorschreiben.

Das Gebahren des Unternehmertums im Verlaufe des letzten Jahres sollte allein schon genügen die Arbeiter zu überzeugen, daß die Gepflogenheit Verträge einzugehen, heute fast allgemein ein nutzloses, und wie wir später sehen werden, sogar ein für sie schädliches Verfahren geworden ist.

Dies wurde uns in letzter Zeit, in unzweideutiger Weise, durch verschiedene richterliche Entscheidungen demonstriert, in denen den Verträgen jede gesetzliche Gültigkeit, unter der Begründung abgesprochen wird, daß dieselben nur im Interesse der Mitglieder der betreffenden Organisation eingegangen worden, Nicht-Mitglieder von dessen Vorteilen ausschließen und diese ihrer bürgerlichen Rechte berauben.

Dieser und ähnlicher Verzäpfung richterlicher Weisheit, hat nun kürzlich Richter Adams des Appellations-Gerichtes des Staates Illinois die Krone aufgesetzt, indem er in einer Entscheidung über die verlangte Aufhebung eines Inhaltsbefehles den sogenannten geschlossenen Shop, (Union-Shop,) als eine verbrecherische Institution erklärte. Nun wird in Arbeiterkreisen erwartet, daß diese monströse Entscheidung von einer höheren Instanz umgestoßen werde, sollte dies aber nicht geschehen, so wird in Zukunft ein Arbeiter oder Arbeitgeber des Staates Illinois, der in einem Vertrage, welcher den geschlossenen Shop vorzieht, als Partei figurirt, sich einer verbrecherischen, und damit strafbaren Handlung schuldig machen.

In einem anderen Falle, der sich in St. Louis, Mo., abspielte und Anfangs August seinen Abschluß fand, erhoben die Eigentümer einer Holzbearbeitungs-

Fabrik gegen den Distrikt-Council unserer Bruderschaft eine Klage auf Schadenersatz, unter der Begründung, daß der Council durch Eingehen von Verträgen mit anderen Firmen den Klägern, (die sich geweigert hatten Unionregeln in ihrer Fabrik einzuführen), mehrere Contrakte entzogen habe, wodurch ihnen einen Verlust von \$40,000, die Summe des beanspruchten Schadenersatzes, entstanden sei.

Diese Klage wurde am 5ten August auf Grund des Nicht-Vorhandenseins irgend welchen schriftlichen Vertrages abgewiesen. Wäre der Distrikt-Council von St. Louis und seine Geschäfts-Agenten nicht so klug gewesen, von einem schriftlichen Vertrage mit den Union-Firmen abzusehen und sich mit einer mündlichen Vereinbarung, über zu beachtende Arbeitsregeln, zu begnügen, so wäre die richterliche Entscheidung jedenfalls für den Distrikt-Council ungünstig ausgefallen.

Trotz alledem sind wir der Ansicht daß wir über die Frage, ist es noch ratsam Verträge einzugehen, nicht über Bausch und Bogen, sondern von Fall zu Fall urtheilen sollten.

Dieses Land ist groß, und es gibt noch viele Städte und Orte, oder auch Industriezweige, die von der Unternehmer-Organisation noch unberührt geblieben sind und vielleicht unberührt bleiben. An solchen Orten und in solchen Industriezweigen mag es heute noch, wie früher, ratsam sein Verträge abzuschließen. Mit ehrlichen und rechtlich denkenden Arbeitgebern sollten wir auch fernerhin in Unterhandlungen treten und Vereinbarungen zu treffen suchen, durch welche Betriebsstörungen vermieden und unserer Organisation unnötige Geldausgaben erspart bleiben.

Wir sind ferner der Ansicht, daß da, wo es noch ratsam und zweckentsprechend erscheint, Verträge einzugehen, die Distrikt-Councils oder die Lokal-Unions, wo nur immer es die Situation erlaubt, die Bestimmungen eines Vertrages unserer Executiv-Behörde zur Bestätigung unterbreiten sollten.

Die Vorteile eines solchen Verfahrens, das übrigens in anderen Gewerksvereinen längst üblich ist und sich dort bewährt hat, sind mannigfache. Der Executiv-Behörde wird dadurch Gelegenheit gegeben ein Wort mit zu reden; die Entfernung etwa anstößiger, und die Einschaltung günstigerer Bestimmungen zu veranlassen.

Nebrigens ist einleuchtend, daß ein Vertrag von beiden Parteien viel mehr respektirt wird, wenn derselbe die Bestätigung einer Executiv-Behörde der Gesamt-Organisation erhalten und diese gewissermaßen die Verantwortlichkeit für die Vertrags-Bestimmungen übernommen hat.

Außerdem erwarten wir, daß die kürzlich permanent organisierte Baugewerks-Allianz (Structural Building Trades Alliance) in Bälde in ein Stadium getreten sein wird, welcher es ihr ermöglicht auf die Beziehungen, zwischen den mit ihr affilierten Organisationen und ihren Arbeitgebern einen Einfluß auszuüben. Wir hoffen, daß die Baugewerke baldigst in der Lage sein werden, den organisierten, einheitlich vorgehenden Bau-Unternehmern und Fabrikanten eine ebenso einheitliche, schlagfertige und kompakte Allianz gegenüber zu stellen.

Doch, wenn wir auch dies erreicht haben, haben wir noch nicht das gethan, was die gegenwärtige Situation und die Pflicht der Selbsterhaltung von uns verlangt. Wir haben in früheren Artikeln schon häufig darauf hingewiesen, daß uns die bestehenden ökonomischen Verhältnisse so wie so, abgesehen von dem Vernichtungskampf den das Unternehmertum

gegen uns führt, unvermeidlich auf politisches Gebiet drängen. Oder wollen wir noch länger müßig zusehen wie uns unsere Bürgerrechte eines nach dem andern in willkürlicher Weise entzogen werden?

Im englischen Theile dieser Nummer finden unsere Leser eine Entscheidung des Richters von Butler County, Pa., welche jeden Zweifel und jedes Schwanken in dieser Frage beseitigen sollte.

In diesem Falle hatte eine Scab-Firma ebenfalls eine Schadenersatz-Klage gegen unsere Local-Union in Butler und den Distrikt-Council von Pittsburg, Pa., angestrengt. Beide wurden zur Zahlung der Summe von \$1,800 an die Kläger verurtheilt, und in der Entscheidung des Richters wird den Verklagten fast alles verboten, was die Thätigkeit und Wirksamkeit eines Gewerksvereins einbegreift und die Staatsgesetze jedem Bürger gewähren. Sie dürfen eine Scab-Firma nicht boykotten, ja nicht einmal bekannt geben, daß zwischen ihnen und einer Firma Differenzen bestehen; sie dürfen Niemand auffordern, seine Arbeit bei einer Union Firma machen zu lassen; Die Benutzung und Gewährung unseres Union-Tabels, welches doch im Staate Pennsylvania registriert ist, ist ihnen untersagt. Gegen Nicht-Union-Material Stellung zu nehmen, Mitglieder wegen Arbeitens bei einer Scab-Firma zu bestrafen, ist ihnen ebenfalls verboten u. s. w., u. s. w. Es ist nur zu verwundern, daß der Richter unseren Mitgliedern in Butler und dem Pittsburg Distrikt, nicht auch das Versammlungsrecht entzogen, ihnen nicht das Tragen unserer Abzeichen verboten hat; daß er ihnen überhaupt noch zu athmen erlaubt.

Wenn es einmal so weit gekommen ist, so sollten wir doch meinen, daß endlich die Zeit gekommen sei, wo sich ein jeder denkende Gewerkschaftler sagen muß, daß wir den Uebergriffen feiler Richter und Stadt- und Staats-Beamten, Einhalt bieten und ihnen ihr unsauberes Handwerk legen müssen. Dies kann nur geschehen, indem sich die Arbeiter von den politischen Parteien, die die Richterämter und Beamtenstellen besetzt haben, los-sagen; unabhängig, als Klasse, das politische Feld betreten und sich die politische Macht erobern! Folgen wir dem, in der September-Nummer des "Bricklayer and Mason" ergangenen Rufe: "Lasset uns Leute aus unseren eigenen Reihen in die Gesetzgebungen wählen!" Und fügen wir auch hier bei: "und alle Richter und öffentlichen Beamten die nur kapitalistischen Interessen dienen, dahin schicken, wohin sie gehören!"

Es wäre endlich an der Zeit diesen Schritt zu wagen, es ist Gefahr im Verzuge.

Die beste Sparcasse ist die Gewerkschaft.

"Selbsthilfe und Sparen," so schreibt der "Jugendliche Arbeiter" in Wien, so heißen die großen Helfer, die man der proletarischen Jugend anpreist, und alle Besehler sind voll von Geschickten solcher Männer, die es vom armen Jungen zum reichen Mann gebracht haben. Dabei verschweigen die Prediger, daß zum Emporkommen erstens viel Glück und zweitens viel Hartherzigkeit gehört, indem man andere ausbeutet. Nachdem nun nicht ein jeder einen Haupttreffer machen oder eine reiche Frau kriegen kann, nachdem auch nicht jeder zum Ausbeuter das Zeug hat, wird allen Jünglingen das Sparen als wahre Goldgrube empfohlen. Daß viele Sparer ihren Körper schädigen, indem sie ihn schlecht näh-

ren, daß arbeitslose Wochen die Ersparnisse von Monaten fressen, davon schweigt die Geschichte. Eine Sparcasse aber gibt es, die auch wir eifrig empfehlen, wo sich das Geld höher und sicherer verzinst, als bei der besten Bank, und diese Sparcasse heißt Gewerkschaft. Die Wahrheit dieser Sätze kann man aus einem Bericht der amtlichen "Labour Gazette" in London erkennen. In England ist das Gewerkschaftsleben stark entwickelt, daher haben die Gewerkschaftskämpfe folgende praktische Erfolge aufzuweisen gehabt: In den Jahren 1896 und 1897 erzielte etwa eine halbe Million Arbeiter je eine halbe Million Mark der Erhöhung der Wochenlöhne, im Jahre 1898 erkämpfte eine Million Arbeiter eine Million Mark wöchentlich an Erhöhung, im Jahre 1898 erhöhte sich der Lohn von mehr als eine Million Arbeiter um fast zwei Millionen Mark und im Jahre 1900 erkämpften eine Million Arbeiter einen Mehrbetrag von wöchentlich 3-3 Millionen Mark. Hieron entfallen auf den einzelnen 3-46 Mark; für das Jahr macht das eine durchschnittliche Erhöhung der Einnahmen um fast 170 Mark, eine schöne Rente, die erkämpft wurde. Der von den Gewerkschaften in diesen fünf Jahren erzielte Mehrlohn beträgt nahezu eine halbe Milliarde Mark. Die Gewerkschaften sind wahrhaftig die besten Sparcassen, denn das Sparen geschieht hier nicht auf Kosten der Gesundheit des Arbeiters, sondern auf Kosten des Unternehmerngeldbeutels. Dabei sind andere Auszahlungen dieser Sparcasse, wie Rechtsschutz, Arbeitslosen- und Reiseunterstützung und vieles andere noch gar nicht gerechnet. Sein eigener Feind ist also der Arbeiter, der nicht seiner Gewerkschaft beiträgt.

"Glück auf," Organ der Berg und Hüttenarbeiter Oesterreichs.

Ueber den Aufschwung der Organisation der Bau-Arbeiter Oesterreichs, schreibt die "Wiener Arbeiter-Zeitung:

Die Organisation der Bauarbeiter veröffentlicht jedes Halbjahr einen Ausweis über ihre Mitgliederzahl. Seit ist der Bericht über den Stand vom 30. Juni erschienen und da erfährt man, daß die Organisation in den letzten sechs Monaten einen ganz ungeheuren Aufschwung genommen hat. Noch vor einem halben Jahre zweifelte mancher, ob es möglich sein werde, die Bauarbeiter zu organisieren. Der Hinweis auf die mächtige Organisation in Deutschland wurde damit beantwortet, daß eben die Bauarbeiter in Deutschland "andere Leute" seien. Und nun zeigt sich mit einem Schlage, daß auch die österreichischen Bauarbeiter eine große Organisation zu gründen vermögen. In der Provinz geht es auch jetzt vielfach nur langsam vorwärts, aber in Wien bildet schon der Verband der Bauarbeiter eine ganz imposante Macht. Man braucht nur die Zahlen der drei letzten Ausweise zu vergleichen. Am 30. Juni 1903 hatte der Verband der Bauarbeiter in ganz Oesterreich 4344 Mitglieder (darunter 3412 Maurer), in Wien gehörten nur 1270 Bauarbeiter dem Verband an. Am 31. Dezember 1903 war die Zahl der Verbandsmitglieder auf 4066 gesunken, von denen 3073 Maurer waren. In Wien waren 1322 Bauarbeiter organisiert. Und nun kam der plötzliche Aufschwung. Am 30. Juni 1904 gehörten dem Verbands 14,924 Mitglieder an, darunter 12,313 Maurer. In Wien allein waren 7037 Bauarbeiter, davon 6015 Maurer organisiert. Es ist also in einem halben Jahre die Zahl der organisierten Bauarbeiter in Wien von 1322 auf 7037 gestiegen. Seit dem 30. Juni ist die Mit-

gliederzahl in Oesterreich noch um weitere 3000 gestiegen und der größte Theil dieses Zuwachses entfällt wiederum auf Wien. Daß sich auch in der Provinz in einem halben Jahre die Zahl der Mitglieder verdreifacht hat, ist eine Bürgschaft dafür, daß der Aufschwung der Organisation nicht nur eine vorübergehende Folge des großen Kampfes war, sondern daß endlich die Bauarbeiter den Werth der Organisation erkannt haben und daß die Organisation auch weiterhin solche Fortschritte machen wird. Jedenfalls können die Vertrauensmänner der Bauarbeiter stolz sein auf die Arbeit, die sie geleistet haben.

In Aggersdorf wurde Anfangs August zwischen dem Bund der Zimmermeister und der Arbeiterorganisation folgender Vertrag abgeschlossen:

Der Minimallohn beträgt vom 25. August an statt 3 Kronen 20 Heller, 3 Kronen 60 Heller; jene Arbeiter, welche bisher über 3 Kronen 30 Heller erhielten, erhalten jetzt 4 Kronen. Der Mindestlohn beträgt für Hilfsarbeiter 2 Kronen 70 Heller. Ueberstunden werden mit 12 Prozent des Tageslohnes gezahlt. Die Zulage für nach Wien arbeitende Zimmerer beträgt 60 Heller, für Vorarbeiter 4 Kronen. Wenn auch der Erfolg nicht gerade übermäßig groß ist, so ist es bei der kurzen Zeit des Bestandes der Organisation immerhin ein ihr hoch anzurechnender Erfolg.

Zwischen denen etwa zwei Monate lang ausgesperrten Zimmerergehülfsen in Prag und dem Arbeitgeber-Verbande kam es am 2. August zu folgender Vereinbarung: 1. Die Meister gewähren einen Minimallohn von drei Kronen 60 Heller mit 15- bis 50-prozentigen Zuschlägen für Wasserarbeiten. 2. Es wird eine Arbeitsvermittlung errichtet. 3. Alle Arbeiter werden nach Maßgabe der Wiederaufnahme der Betriebe wieder aufgenommen. 4. Es wird eine Kontrollkommission errichtet, die über die Einhaltung der Vereinbarungen zu wachen hat. — Diese Vereinbarung hat aber nur provisorische Geltung bis zum Ende dieses Jahres. Ueber die definitive Vereinbarung soll die Kontrollkommission sofort berathen. Zugleich mit der Aussperrung wurden auch alle Streiks der Zimmerer als beendet erklärt.

Der 37. Jahreskongreß der englischen Gewerkschaften trat am 5ten September in Leeds zusammen. Es waren 450 Delegaten anwesend, die zusammen einundneinhalb Millionen organisierte Arbeiter vertraten. Das Parlamentarische Comité unterbreitete einen umfangreichen Bericht, welcher sich theilweise auf die Thätigkeit des Comité's in dem Kampfe gegen die Schutzoll-Politik Chamberlain's bezog, an dem sich dasselbe energisch betheiligte. Ueber die von dem Comité im Parlament eingereichte "Trades Disputes Bill" die bestimmt ist die famose Taff Vale Entscheidung null und nichtig zu machen, wurde ausführlich berichtet. Durch diesen Gesetzesentwurf soll den Gewerkschaften das Recht des Streikpostens gestehen, wieder zugesichert werden. Die "Bill" wurde in zweiter Lesung vom Parlamente angenommen, aber dieser Akt nicht publiziert, so daß die Bill in der nächsten Sitzung nochmals eingebracht werden muß, um Gesetzeskraft zu erlangen.

Ein internationaler Tabak-Arbeiter-Kongreß fand im Anschluß an den Mitte August in Amsterdam abgehaltenen Internationalen Sozialisten-Kongreß statt.

Belgien, England, Deutschland, Schwe-

den, Dänemark, Holland und Luxemburg, lauter Länder in denen die Tabakindustrie kein Monopol des Staates ist, waren durch Delegaten vertreten. Ein Vertreter der französischen Tabakarbeiter war nicht anwesend, da deren Organisation bis jetzt nicht zum Anschluß an das Internationale Sekretariat zu bewegen war. Aus dem Berichte des Sekretärs ging hervor, daß in allen Ländern in der Tabakindustrie eine Krise herrscht. Der internationale Unterstützungsfond hatte 27.668 Franks Einnahmen und 10.454 Franks Ausgaben. Laut den Berichten der betreffenden Delegaten sind in Deutschland von 104.500 Tabakarbeitern 18.271 organisiert; in Holland von 20.000 3.800 und in England sind von 5.000 bis 6.000, 3.800 organisiert. Der Kongreß nahm eine Resolution an, in welcher er es ablehnt, den Mitgliedern zu empfehlen sich einer bestimmten politischen Partei anzuschließen, doch wird in der Resolution erklärt, daß nebst der reinen Gewerkschaftsbewegung auch die politische Bewegung, die sozialdemokratische Politik notwendig sei, an der alle Fachgenossen Theil nehmen sollten. Außer den Tabakarbeitern hielten auch die Metalarbeiter, die Verkehrsarbeiter, Holzarbeiter und Handlungsgehülfsen, im August, zu Amsterdam, Kongresse ab.

Auf dem Kongreß der Bergarbeiter, welcher in der zweiten Augustwoche in Paris stattfand, war Großbritannien durch 45 Delegaten, die 549.500 Bergarbeiter repräsentierten, vertreten; außerdem die Sonderorganisation von Durham und Northumberland, welche Gegnerin des Achtstundentages ist, durch 3 Delegaten. Deutschland sandte 13 Delegaten für 580.000 Mitglieder, Frankreich 7 Delegaten für 190.000, Belgien 9 Delegaten für 130.000, Oesterreich 1 Delegaten für 120.000 und Nord-Amerika 2 Delegaten für 500.000 Mitglieder. Der Kongreß erklärte sich unter Anderem für einen gesetzlichen Achtstundentag für alle Bergarbeiter, Einfahrt und Ausfahrt mit einbegriffen; und ebenfalls für einen gesetzlichen Minimallohn. Der von den deutschen Delegaten eingebrachte Antrag, die Errichtung eines internationalen Sekretariats betreffend, wurde zurückgelegt, um die diesbezügliche Entscheidung anderer internationalen Kongresse abzuwarten.

Die drei, in Großbritannien bestehenden Carpenter-Organisationen, die schon vor etwa zwei Jahren behufs Verschmelzung in Unterhandlung traten, welche aber resultatlos verlief, haben die Vereinigungs-Frage neuerdings wieder aufgenommen und man beabsichtigt jetzt auch die Cabinetmachers und andere Holzarbeiter ebenfalls zur Mit-Verschmelzung heranzuziehen, um so eine starke, einheitliche Organisation aller Holzarbeiter zu bilden.

Die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung in Serbien begann erst im Jahre 1901. Serbien, besonders Belgrad, hat viele Arbeiter die im Auslande gearbeitet und dort die Bedeutung der Gewerkschafts-Organisation erkannt und schätzen gelernt haben. In Belgrad befinden sich die Hauptquartiere vierundzwanzig verschiedener National-Organisationen die in allen größeren Städten Zweig-Vereine haben.

Ein gewohnheitsmäßiger Versammlungsschwärmer ist wie der überschüssige Ballast eines Schiffes den man über Board wirft, damit das Fahrzeug seinen Kurs verfolgen kann.

Ueber japanesische Gewerkschaften

bringt die Beilage der „Münchener Allgemeinen Zeitung“ sehr interessante Mittheilungen. In Japan bestehen zum Theil noch alte, aus der Feudalzeit stammende künstlerische Organisationen, denen sowohl Arbeitgeber wie Arbeitnehmer angehören. Die bis in's 15. Jahrhundert zurückreichende Gilde der Holzschnitzer in Tokio umfaßt 300 Meister und 1500 Arbeiter. Die Leitung der Arbeiterabtheilung besteht aus 21 Delegierten, die gemeinsam mit der Meisterabtheilung die Lohnsätze bestimmen, die zum Theil zur Unterstützung der Arbeiter bestimmten. Die Interessen der Arbeiter gegenüber der Meisterschaft zu wahren haben. Die Mitglieder der Arbeiterabtheilung haben ein Recht auf Arbeit: die Disziplin soll eine so vortreffliche sein, daß es möglich sei, „innerhalb einer halben Stunde die gesammte Arbeit der Holzschnitzer in Tokio aufhören zu lassen.“ In ähnlicher Weise sind die Maurer, Schmiede und Bergwerksarbeiter organisiert.

Bemerkenswerth ist eine Vereinigung unqualifizierter Arbeiter, der Reiskulis in Tokio, die aus 1500 Mitgliedern besteht. Ihr sowie der Organisation der Köche wird eine ausgezeichnete Organisation und Disziplin nachgerühmt. Die Köche zum Beispiel kontrollieren die „Herrschaften“, und wenn unberechtigte Entlassungen vorkommen, „so kann die Herrin nunmehr mit absoluter Sicherheit darauf rechnen, keinen japanischen Koch wieder in Dienst zu bekommen.“ Ueberhaupt wird die Solidarität der japanesischen Arbeiter als charakteristisch hervorgehoben. Ein vor Kurzem ausgebrochener Streik der Schiffszimmerer von Yokohama, die Lohnerböschung forderten, wurde vor Allem dadurch gewonnen, daß die zugereisten Schiffszimmerer wieder abgezogen, als sie erfuhren, daß ihre Kollegen streiken...!

Von modernen Organisationen der industriellen Arbeiterschaft, denen schon jeder künstlerische Charakter fehlt, nennen wir die Baumwollspinner, deren Lage als eine sehr schlechte dargestellt wird. Die Arbeiter werden vom Bande bezogen und haben dafür dem Agenten für die Vermittlung zu zahlen. Die Arbeitsverträge werden auf drei bis fünf Jahre und länger abgeschlossen. Die Löhne, die theilweise auf dem Truchsystem beruhen, sind sehr gering, die Arbeitszeit lang. Sonntagsruhe gibt es keine. Bei Krankheit wird halber Lohn vom Minimum gezahlt, bei Berufungslücken eine Entschädigung von 50 Mark.

Als großer Uebelstand wird die zahlreiche Beschäftigung von Kindern unter vierzehn Jahren bezeichnet. In der Baumwollspinnerei gehört die größere Hälfte der Beschäftigten dem weiblichen Geschlecht an. — Die Organisation der Eisenbahnbedienten und Arbeiter verdankt ihre Entstehung einem Streik der Lokomotivführer und Heizer von Tokio. Auch hier bewirkte wieder die Solidarität den Sieg der Streitenden. Es gab, trotzdem keinerlei Organisation bestanden hatte, keinen Streikbrecher. Das Direktorium mußte abtunken, und die Bedienten gründeten nun nach dem Muster der englischen Trades Unions eine Vereinigung, die 2500 Mitglieder zählt. Besonders verdienstvoll wirkten für die modernen Organisationsbestrebungen der Abgeordnete Shimada und der Theologe Katayama. Wie es in dem Berichte heißt, soll sich für die Frage der industriellen Arbeiterschaft auch die Regierung interessieren, namentlich für den Erlaß eines Fabrikgesetzes zur Regelung der Einrichtungen und der Arbeit in den Fabriken. Die japanische Regierung ist selbst eine beträchtliche Arbeitgeberin; sie beschäftigt circa 130.000 Arbeiter, die aber vorberhand von der sozialpolitischen Einsicht noch nichts zu spüren bekamen,

denn der Bericht bemerkt dazu, „daß die Arbeitskraft im Allgemeinen noch in einer sehr starken und selbst billigen Anforderungen gegenüber zu starken Weise“ ausgenutzt wird.

(Brauer Zeitung.)

Elefanten als Holzarbeiter.

Wir entnehmen der deutschen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“:

Ueber die Arbeitsleistung der indischen Elefanten erzählt C. Werther in seinem soeben im Verlag von Hermann Bätel in Berlin erschienenen Buche, „Deutsche Streiflichter, folgende interessante Einzelheiten: „Die Hauptarbeitsträfte bei der Industrie der Holzbearbeitung in Indien sind Elefanten. Daß ein Elefant ein kluges und geduldiges Thier ist, weiß man ja auch in Europa; wer ihn aber einmal bei der Arbeit sieht, wird sicherlich seine Erwartungen übertroffen finden. Die schweren, am Strande lagernden Baumstämme, zu deren Transport pro Stück vielleicht 30 bis 40 schwebende Kulis nöthig wären, nimmt der Elefant mit dem Rüssel auf seine Stoßzähne und spaziert damit, wie einen Spazierstock balancierend, nach dem Sägewerke, wo er sie fein säuberlich in Reihen niederlegt. Dann kommt sein Bruder und trägt sie einzeln nach einer Maschine, von der sie zu viereckigen Balken geschnitten werden. Darauf wartet wieder einer, um sie mit dem Rüssel auf einer Holzbahn der Länge nach vor sich herzuführen, bis ein viertes Elefantenthier sie aufhebt, um sie ordentlich zu quadratischen Thürmen aufzuschichten, wo sie von der durchziehenden Luft getrocknet werden. Von den schon trockenen Balkenthürmen holt der brave Rüsselträger sie einzeln wieder herunter; die Balken, welche zu Brettern und Bohlen geschnitten werden sollen, trägt er nach der betreffenden Maschine, legt sie dort sorgsam mit dem Kopfende voran vor das Meißel, genau senkrecht zu diesem, wobei er mit dem Rüssel so lange hin- und herschiebt, bis die richtige Lage hergestellt ist, dann gibt er noch einen Schub und die Maschine fängt an zu arbeiten; andere Balken trägt er nach der Kreissäge, läßt sie zu zwei oder mehreren Stücken schneiden, genau vorher mit dem Rüssel den Schwerpunkt und die Mitte ausbalancierend. Und so weiter. Eigentlich macht der Elefant diese Arbeiten allein, denn der Mahut, der auf seinem Halse sitzt, gibt ihm nur die allgemeinen Direktiven an, indem er ihm gelegentlich einmal etwas in der Elefantensprache ins Ohr flüstert und ihm dabei mit dem eisernen Hammer auf den Schädel haut. Das letztere ist für Meister Dickschädel nichts weiter als ein harter Wind, daß jetzt etwas los ist, so etwa, wie wenn man leise auf die Schulter tippt. Im übrigen beschäftigt sich ein kluger Elefant nicht immer mit ein und derselben Angelegenheit, sondern er hat natürlich verschiedenelei studirt und wechselt in seiner Thätigkeit je nach Wunsch ab. Besonders gebildeten Sägemühlenthürmen ist auch eine gewisse Eitelkeit nicht fremd und sie haben sich die Posen des Photographierens angeeignet, wie ich gute Gelegenheit hatte, zu beobachten: mitten in der Beschäftigung des Hinausschiebens eines Balkens auf den Holzhurm hielt auf eine diesbezügliche Bemerkung des Mahuts, die auf elefantisch vermutlich „bitte, recht freundlich“ bedeutete, der Kameramandiblat inne, dreht den Kopf herum und lächelte mich so lange liebenswürdig an, bis er das bedingte Knipsen vernahm. Der Elefant ist zwar theuer — je nach Begabung bis zu M 27.000, aber er hält auch lange, meistens länger als die Fabrik. Doch er hat freilich einen Nachtheil, er vermehrt sich nämlich nicht in gezähmten Zustände. Man kann ihn daher nicht züchten, sondern muß stets von neuem wilde Elefanten einfangen. Wie mir der Chef der größten englischen Holzschnitzmühle von Mac Gregor & Co., in Mangun, sagte, über treffen die Elefanten an Geschicklichkeit bei weitem die indischen Arbeiter, denn bei diesen käme es öfters vor, daß sie sich Arme, Beine und dergleichen Dinge an den Maschinen abschnitten, aber noch niemals habe sich ein Elefant erheblich verletzt, trotzdem die Thiere auf den schmalen Gängen zwischen den Maschinen sich bewegen, vorsichtig ein Bein vor das andere legend. Außerst selten passiert es ferner, daß ein Elefant wieder wild wird oder den Roller bekommt, welcher Fall freilich für gerade in der Nähe befindliche eine unangenehme Ueberraschung bildet.“

L'Exposition de St. Louis.

Nous venons de visiter la ville et l'exposition de St. Louis. Nous avons admiré ses merveilles, constaté une fois de plus tout ce que l'intelligence humaine, et tout ce que la classe ouvrière a contribué pour créer cette fête du travail et de la paix, et nous restons presque abasourdis de ces grandeurs. On y voit des machines de plusieurs milliers de force matrices, comme il y a des merveilles en fait d'objets d'art et de science accumulés. On distribue des prix, des médailles d'or et d'argent; les jurés du concours décernent les récompenses aux plus méritants, et l'univers proclamera que tel ou tel maison a le plus grand mérite.

Et pourtant, qui est ce qui a créé toutes ces belles choses? L'argent seul n'a certainement pu bâtir ces palais, ces machines et merveilles de toute sorte; l'argent seul n'a jamais pu ouvrir et mouvoir les millions de cervelles humaines, les millions de bras laborieux qui ont contribué à faire cette ville féérique près de St. Louis.

Où est la récompense pour tous ces chefs d'oeuvres, pour las classe productrice, pour tous les artistes aussi bien que pour les simples ouvriers et manoeuvres, qui sont les exécuteurs de cette sublime idée, rassemblant tout ce que le génie humain a su accomplir jusqu'à ces jours?

Vraiment, ils ont été récompensés bien mal. Une grande exposition attire beaucoup de monde; cela fait augmenter les loyers. Le prix des vivres se double sans qu'on puisse apercevoir une augmentation des salaires. Parmi ceux que la construction d'une exposition de cette grandeur fait accourir, se trouvent bon nombre de travailleurs manuels, qui espèrent tous trouver une occasion de faire quelque mois de travail bien rémunérés. Loin d'obtenir ce qu'ils désirent, causent-ils une concurrence fâcheuse aux ouvriers résidents sur place, et quand la fin, avec son inévitable, échec financier arrive, ils augmentent le nombre de cette réserve des sans travail, qui, tout en faisant les délices du patronat, sont la terreur des ouvriers qui, comme eux, se trouvent à la recherche d'une occasion pour gagner du pain pour leurs familles. Pendant ces temps, la ville ou l'état augmentent les taxes directes et indirectes, pour payer les énormes déficits que ces foires internationales occasionnent et comme le peuple en général paye toutes les contributions, il se trouvera forcé de payer celle-là aussi bien que les autres.

Nos camarades de St. Louis sont en ce moment en train de passer par cette mauvaise expérience. C'est par milliers qu'ils se trouvent sur le pavé et l'hiver approchant rapidement, l'horizon n'est pas bien rose pour ces infortunés que le mirage trompeur a attiré sur la place de St. Louis.

Mais ce ne sont pas seulement les travailleurs de la ville exposant qui ont souffert de ces entreprises plus ou moins hasardeuses. Les villes environnant ces centres s'en ressentent également. Les habitants de ces villes environnantes vont visiter l'exposition à leur tour et chaque dollar qui est emporté de la petite ville, et retiré de la circulation général pour entrer dans les poches de quelques-uns, soit de grands entrepreneurs, d'hôteliers, ou

voir même dans la caisse municipale ou gouvernementale. Tel commerçant qui aura commandé un costume neuf chez le tailleur, ou acheter une ameublement pour embellir son appartement doit se contenter du vieux, usant l'équivalent en argent pour couvrir ses frais de voyage. Nous nous souvenons encore fort bien d'une exposition universelle, que l'on se proposait d'installer en France, à Paris même. C'était quelques années après la guerre et la Commune, et comme l'on cherchait à apaiser un peu les dissatisfactions de la classe ouvrière, l'on proposa d'établir cette exposition au cour de Vincennes, en continuant jusqu'au bois de ce nom. Jusqu'alors, on avait bâti les expositions au Champ de Mars, c'est à dire du côté des quartiers riches. Le bois de Vincennes se trouvant au delà du faubourg St. Antoine, quartier ouvrier par excellence, on voulait lui faire une grande faveur, en établissant un flux de passagers à travers ces quartiers. Mais les travailleurs plus sensés et surtout mieux avisés en matière économique que les propagateurs de cette idée protestèrent de la façon la plus vive contre cette tentation d'augmenter les vivres et le loyer dans leurs quartiers et les quartiers riches eurent l'honneur de posséder l'exposition tant convoitée.

Nos expériences tant à Chicago qu'à St. Louis, nous ont prouvé que les ouvriers parisiens avait raison.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

La Fédération des Menuisiers.

Tout comme les charpentiers, les ouvriers menuisiers français ont pensé que leurs intérêts seraient mieux défendus par une fédération ne groupant exclusivement que des travailleurs de la même catégorie que par une fédération réunissant indistinctement tous les travailleurs du bâtiment. La vieille question, toujours controversée, de l'organisation par industrie ou par métier a été résolue par eux en faveur de la dernière de ces deux formes. La création remonte à l'année 1902. C'est donc une des plus jeunes organisations centrales et c'est à sa jeunesse même qu'il y a lieu d'imputer le peu de développement qu'elle a pris jusqu'alors; mais étant donné le nombre des syndicats de menuisiers, il est certain qu'elle est appelée à prendre une importance toujours croissante.

Le Congrès que la Fédération vient de tenir à Paris réunissait 28 délégués représentant 32 syndicats. Il examina tout d'abord la question de la protection du travail national, le chômage poursuivant rapidement une marche ascendant dans la corporation par suite de l'introduction en France de bois oeuvrés à l'étranger à des prix rendant toute concurrence impossible et cela grâce à l'exploitation intensive des femmes et des enfants dans les pays importateurs. Il fut décidé l'envoi d'un délégué au Congrès international de l'industrie du bois, qui doit se tenir prochainement à Amsterdam, avec mandat d'exposer la situation ainsi faite aux travailleurs français et de chercher en commun les moyens d'y porter remède. Relativement aux grèves, le Congrès, sans statuer d'une manière nette et précise sur les droits des grévistes, laissa au comité fédéral le soin de les soutenir selon les ressources de la Fédération.

Après s'être prononcé affirmativement sur la nécessité de créer un journal corporatif, il décida d'engager une campagne auprès du Parlement dans le but d'obtenir la consécration légale du repos hebdomadaire. Puis il protesta contre les rabais consentis par certains entrepreneurs les quels finissent toujours par retomber sur l'ouvrier sous forme de diminution de salaire, et décréta la mise à l'index de ceux qui commettraient de pareils abus.

Comme je l'ai déjà dit, la Fédération des menuisiers est une organisation nouvelle, donc en pleine formation. Il est certain que l'ordre du jour de ses futurs congrès sera plus nourri et que, l'expérience aidant et s'appuyant sur une force éprouvée, la Fédération y abordera des problèmes plus complexes et saura y trouver des solutions capables d'apporter des améliorations à la condition des ouvriers menuisiers.

* * *

La Justice et Les Ouvriers.

J'ai déjà indigné le grand mouvement qui s'est produit il y a quelques mois chez les travailleurs de l'industrie textile dans le but d'assurer l'application intégrale de la journée de 10 heures. Engagée sur un grand nombre de points du territoire, la lutte n'a pu être décrite ici que sous un aspect sommaire et général, laissant de côté les multiples détails du combat dont un grand nombre cependant étaient dignes de fixer l'attention tant par la nouveauté des procédés de résistance ou d'attaque mis en oeuvre par les deux adversaires que par le leçon qui s'en pouvait dégage. Mais la récente décision d'un juge d'instruction vient remettre violemment en lumière l'un de ces épisodes et rappeler une fois de plus aux ouvriers qu'entre eux et la justice il existe un abîme qui n'est pas près d'être comblé.

Neuvilly, dans le Nord, est un petit centre de tissage où l'exploitation patronale a atteint des bornes inimaginables. L'omnipotence du patron y était autrefois sans limites et les salaires rabaissés à un niveau inconnu partout ailleurs. Malgré cette déprimante situation économique les ouvriers avaient, il y a quelques temps, jeté les bases d'un syndicat, qui, aussitôt né, servit de cible aux coups du patron. A la fin de l'année dernière cet état d'hostilité latente dégénéra en guerre ouverte à la suite de la déclaration de la grève. Les patrons menacèrent alors de cesser définitivement leur exploitation. Le 31 janvier au cours d'une manifestation, des pierres étaient lancées contre la maison du directeur du tissage et presque au même moment, un incendie s'y déclarait qui la détruisait complètement. "De l'aveu même du maire de la localité, l'accident est dû à une lampe allumée." Une enquête fut immédiatement ouverte par la justice et l'on procéda à l'arrestation de quelques ouvriers que l'on relâcha quelques heures après, les preuves faisant entièrement défaut. Et la grève poursuivit son cours pour se terminer le 8 avril par un arrangement. C'est là que se plaça un véritable coup de théâtre. Le lendemain, alors que tout semblait avoir repris son cours normal, le village était cerné par d'importantes forces militaires et 27 ouvriers et ouvrières étaient arrêtés sous l'inculpation d'incendie d'une maison habitée, d'être possible de la

peine de mort! Le 16 mai, 12 nouvelles arrestations, étaient opérées et l'enquête menée dans des conditions de partialité révoltante, les magistrats ne semblant que poursuivre un seul but, l'assouvissement de la haine patronale, ne reculant pour cela devant aucun moyen, depuis l'intimidation jus qu'au raceolage de faux témoins. Sous la pression de l'opinion publique, dix-huit des inculpés étaient mis en liberté provisoire, les autres restant incarcérés. Enfin le parquet de Cambrai vient de clore son instruction en renvoyant 12 des accusés en cour d'assises sous l'inculpation d'incendie volontaire et les 25 autres en police correctionnelle pour bris de clôture. Voilà donc quatre mois que sans l'ombre de preuves la justice, mise au service du capital, retient des travailleurs sous les verrous! Tout permet d'espérer que le jury saura donner à cette retentissante affaire la seule sanction qu'elle comporte: l'acquiescement pur et simple de tous les prévenus.

* * *

Crimes Patronaux.

A Cluses petite ville de Savoie spécialisée dans les travaux d'horlogerie, des événements non moins grave viennent de se dérouler qui vont permettre de constater si la justice a la main aussi lourde, quand cette main s'abat sur des patrons, d'autant mieux qu'il ne s'agit pas ici de faits non prouvés et improuvables, mais bien de véritables assassinats accomplis sans provocations aucune et perpétrés dans des conditions de sang-froid inimaginables. A Cluses, c'est l'éternel histoire qui recommença; un patron tout puissant et apprimant ses ouvriers de toutes les façons. Ceux-ci constituent un syndicat et commencent la résistance. Sur ces entrefaites arrivent les élections municipales. Les ouvriers ont alors l'audace d'opposer une liste ouvrière à la liste patronale sortante. A l'élection, les ouvriers sont battus. Ce succès ne donna pas entière satisfaction aux patrons qui pour punir les ouvriers d'avoir librement exercé leur droit de citoyen sous une république, renvoyèrent sept d'entre eux des ateliers. Immédiatement, leurs collègues se solidariserent avec eux et la grève suivit son processus ordinaire. Au cours d'une paisible manifestation, le cortège des grévistes défilait sous les fenêtres de l'usine en chantant "l'Internationale," quand tout à coup, sans qu'aucune provocation de leur part ne vint troubler la quiétude des patrons des coups de feu partirent de l'usine laissant trois morts sur le carreau à la première décharge. C'étaient les trois fils du patron et un ingénieur qui, de parti pris, commettaient un pareil forfait. A plusieurs reprises, ils tirèrent sur la foule désarmée, blessant une quarantaine de personnes! Le premier moment de stupeur passé, les ouvriers, fous de rage, se ruèrent sur l'usine en brisant tout. Quelques heures après elles n'étaient plus qu'un immense brasier. Les assassins, que la troupe arracha avec peine aux fureurs des grévistes, furent arrêtés et conduits en prison. Une enquête est ouverte et il faudra bien cette fois, que la justice aille jusqu'au bout. Mais voyez comme dans ce cas là elle est plus capétive! Alors que depuis des mois les inculpés de Neuvilly sont gardés sous les verrous sans preuves d'aucune sorte, l'in-

(Suite sur la 18. page.)

FINANCIAL REPORT



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Sept. 30, 1904,
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General Secretary without delay.

[illegible]

2352 Frank Lucas	54	200.00
2353 Mrs. Amelia Young.	55	50.00
2354 Mrs. B. A. McElhat-		
ten	202	50.00
2355 W. W. Cortwright..	227	100.00
2356 Franklin S. Keely..	359	200.00
2357 Mrs. M. G. D. Roy-		
otte	761	50.00
Total		\$ 4,400.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegan, 724 Washington st.
Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Price, 438 Arch st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 47.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1313 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3118 Lafayette.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 323 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeison, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobein, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.
den City Bldg., No. 62, E. Larsen, 542 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 28.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d st.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhouse, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.

Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bldg.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Canitie st.
New York City—Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Richard Morton, 240 E. 80th st.; st. For Bronx, C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st. For Brooklyn, Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st. For Queens, Philip Gibbons, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 240 E. 80th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Krine, Englishman Hall, Van Houten st.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.; (Pittsburg), C. C. Douglas, 310 Mathilda st.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Marshall.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, Glenwood Place.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, 1108 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashland ave.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

(Suite.)

génieur qui était avec les fils du patron a été relâché, sa complicité, disent les juges, n'étant pas suffisamment établie. C'est toujours la même histoire. Inutile d'ajouter que ces faits ont soulevé la réprobation générale chez les travailleurs de toute les corporations, d'autant mieux qu'à Casamène, près Besançon, un fait analogue s'est produit presque à la même date, un patron blessant un ouvrier d'un coup de fusil. Je doute que ces moeurs nouvelles finissent par s'acclimater en France, autrement il n'est pas douteux qu'elle entraîneraient de terribles représailles.

Paris, le 3. aut, 1904.

La Confederation Generale du Travail.

Le confédération générale du travail, qui va tenir son Congrès à Bourges du 12 au 17 septembre, fut fondée à Limoges en 1895. Chacun de ses congrès, a depuis sa naissance apporté des modifications profondes à sa constitution et pour beaucoup il ne semble pas qu'elle soit encore en possession de sa charte définitive. Composée principalement au début de fédérations de métier et d'industrie elle se trouve aujourd'hui formée par la réunion de deux fédérations bien distinctes; l'une constituée par les fédérations corporatives, l'autre par la fédération des bourses du travail. Ce fut la solution donnée à la question de "l'Unité ouvrière" examinée au congrès de Montpellier en 1902. Les deux sections jouissent d'une autonomie complète et ont chacune à leur tête un secrétaire différent. Leur budget est également bien séparé et la réunion de leurs deux comités forme le comité de la confédération générale du travail. A côté de ces deux sections fonctionne le "comité de la grève générale" chargé de faire de la propagande en faveur de ce moyen d'action, que plus d'un considère comme le suprême accoucheur de la société future, toute de justice, d'harmonie et de paix.

Au cours des deux dernières années, le nombre des fédérations adhérentes à la confédération générale du travail est passé de 30 à 52 représentant 1,792 syndicats au lieu de 1,043 il y a deux ans. On point de vue financier, les recettes, durant la même période, se sont élevées à 18,370 fr. 25 (y compris l'encaisse de 6,488 fr. enregistrée au précédent congrès). Dans ce chiffre, les cotisations des organisations adhérentes figurent pour 11,076 fr. 35. Les dépenses se sont élevées à 18,013 fr. 10. C'est donc, entre les deux congrès, un déficit de 5,131 fr. l'avoir se trouvant ramené à 1,357 francs. La confédération possède un organe hebdomadaire, le journal la "Voix du Peuple," qui tire à 5,790 exemplaires.

La Fédération des Bourses du travail, qui constitue l'une des sections de la confédération, fut créée à Saint Etienne, en 1892, dans un congrès qui

réunissait 10 Bourses du travail. (Je dois à mes lecteurs une courte définition de la Bourse du travail: C'est tout simplement une union locale de syndicats de diverses professions, laquelle groupe généralement presque tous les syndicats ouvriers d'une même ville.) La Fédération des Bourses a fait de rapides progrès depuis sa fondation. Elle comptait 83 Bourses en 1902; elle en annonce aujourd'hui 110, groupant 1,349 syndicats. L'encaisse, qui était de 1,220 fr. 55 au 30 juin 1902, se trouve ramené à 713 fr. 85 au 31 mai 1904, les dépenses (12,720 fr.) ayant été supérieures aux recettes (12,213 fr. 30).

Je rendrai compte du congrès de la confédération dans un prochain numéro du CARPENTER.

Congres International des Mineurs.

La Bourse du travail de Paris vient d'offrir l'hospitalité au quinzième congrès internationale des mineurs. L'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Belgique et la France y avaient envoyé des délégués. Pour la première fois les Etats-Unis s'y étaient fait représenter par deux délégués. Le congrès tout entier a fait un chaleureux accueil à ces nouveaux venus dans le mouvement international et leur a manifesté sa sympathie en confiant à John Mitchell la présidence d'une des séances du congrès. Quelques journaux socialistes ont publié quelques "interview" du délégué américain et les déclarations de Mitchell ont été commentées avec un vif intérêt dans tout le monde du travail. A la suite d'intéressantes discussions, le congrès a voté diverses résolutions concernant la journée de 8 heures, l'établissement d'un minimum de salaire, la retraite pour les ouvriers mineurs et l'inspection des mines par les élus des ouvriers. Il a également invoqué l'intervention des Parlements dans la lutte contre le "ver des mineurs," cette triste maladie qui fait tant de victimes. La création d'un secrétariat international a été décidée en principe, mais sa réalisation ajournée quelques fédérations n'étant pas actuellement en mesure de verser les cotisations nécessaires à son fonctionnement. Ce sera l'oeuvre du prochain congrès qui se tiendra à Liège de donner la vie à ce nouvel organisme. John Mitchell a été désigné pour représenter les Etats-Unis au Comité international des mineurs.

Les Travailleurs.

Les travailleurs du textile, qui ont si vivement mené la bataille au mois d'avril dernier pour l'application de la journée de 10 heures, viennent de se réunir en congrès. Leur fédération compte actuellement une centaine de syndicats groupant près de 30,000 membres. J'ai déjà dit les conditions déplorables dans les quelles sont astreints de travailler les ouvriers textile. Cette situation a fait l'objet d'un long et minutieux examen de la part du congrès, lequel a pris quelques mesures destinées à renforcer l'organisation, notamment en décidant sa séparation absolue de tout parti politique et la création d'une caisse de grève alimentée par une cotisation mensuelle de un centime par fédéré.

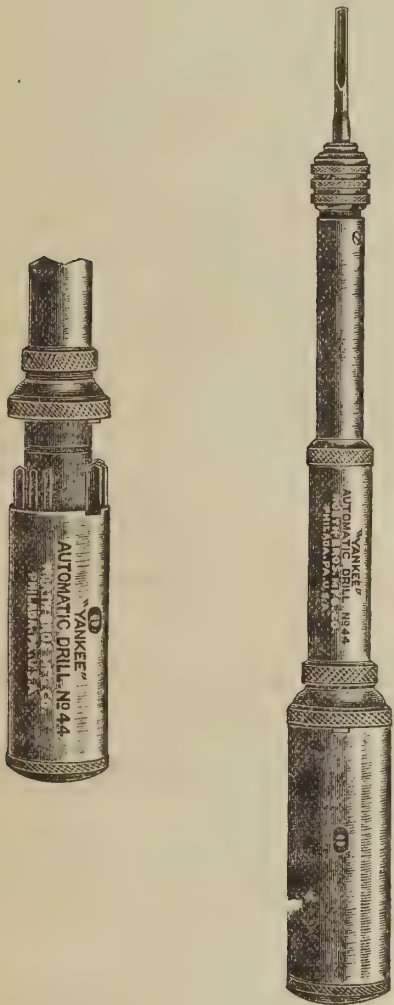
GEORGES GUÉNARD.

Paris, le 1. septembre, 1904.

**"Yankee" Automatic Drill No. 44.
With Adjustable Tension.**

Of all the automatic or hand drills in the market up to the present time there has never been one that has been entirely satisfactory for general use. The trouble has been that no one strength of spring in these tools would be satisfactory in both soft and hard woods, or for the large and small drills furnished with the tool. The best that could be done was to use a spring of average strength.

In this new Yankee drill known as No. 44, just placed on the market by North Bros. Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia,



Pa., this difficulty has been overcome by a device to adjust the tension of spring, making it weaker or stronger according to requirement of character of wood to be drilled and size of drill to be used.

The cap on top of drill has a screw attached to it, by revolving which the spring is made longer or shorter, thereby making the spring weaker or stronger. The spring is held at desired tension by a small bolt or lock which

engages in the cap and is operated by a small knob on side of handle.

To adjust the spring pull down the bolt on side of handle, turn the cap on end of handle to the right for heavier tension for hard wood or larger drills, or to the left for lighter tension for soft woods or smaller drills. Turn cap to position so the bolt enters opening in cap, to hold it from turning while using the tool.

To open magazine in handle containing the drill points, hold the drill with the chuck end up, and unscrew nut above handle, and all the drill points will be in sight, thus enabling the user to quickly select and remove drill point required.

To insert the drill points, hold the drill with chuck end up, turning sleeve on same to right as far as it will go. Insert drill point so it catches at bottom of chuck and will not turn, then turn sleeve to left until drill point is held solid.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

What does it profit the laborer to lose the cost of a strike and gain an increase in the cost of living?

Better the chance of shipwreck on a voyage of high purpose than expend life in paddling hither and thither on a shallow stream to no purpose at all.—Miss Sedgwick.

WANTED WIDE AWAKE Carpenter

In every town to sell and apply our O. K. Metal Weather Strip for door bottoms. An urgent demand in every household for such a strip. Perfect satisfaction. Workers can make \$10.00 per day easy. Write for particulars.

INTROSTILE CO., Marietta, Ohio

Books for Carpenters

STEEL SQUARE POCKET BOOK .50

By D. L. STODDARD.

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY \$1.00

By OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE \$1.00

By OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS POCKET

COMPANION .50

By THOS. MALONEY.

HAND SAWS \$1.00

By HODGSON.

STAIR BUILDING MADE EASY \$1.00

By F. T. HODGSON.

Also Many Others. Send for our Catalogue.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION CO.

16 Thomas St. New York

Up-to-Date, the Eclipse Adjustable Folding Square

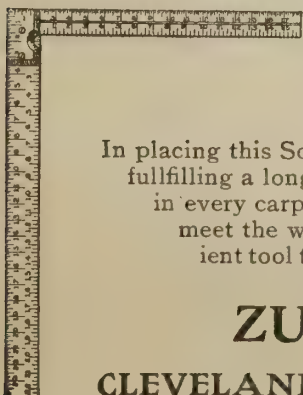


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

This Cut Shows the Square Closed.

In placing this Square before the Public, we feel that we are fulfilling a long felt want and something that is needed in every carpenter's kit. This Square is designed to meet the wants of those desiring a more convenient tool than the ordinary carpenter's square.

Information Supplied by

ZUCK & LARK,

Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND,

OHIO.

Are You Dissatisfied?

Every man who has ambition is dissatisfied; not necessarily disgruntled or discouraged, or a malcontent, but dissatisfied *because he wants to go higher.* This is the right kind of dissatisfaction—it is the sign of a man who will make progress.

It is the mission of the International Correspondence Schools to help the man who is dissatisfied—the man who wants to better himself.

Thousands of ambitious carpenters and wood workers, aided by the I. C. S. system of training by mail, have been able to advance in place and salary. Many have been able to change their occupation, taking positions in their chosen profession. The accounts of the rise of some of our students read like romance.

A Very Successful Architect

While employed as a carpenter at \$2.50 per day, I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course. Within six months I had made such progress that I was able to accept a position as Building Superintendent, which was obtained for me by the Schools. I have opened an office here, and I am pleased to report a very satisfactory business. My income is much larger than ever before.

HARVEY BRAKEMAN, Architect,
First National Bank Bldg., New Kensington, Pa.

The I. C. S. system of training by mail teaches mechanics the theory of their trades; helps misplaced people to qualify for more congenial work; and enables young people to commence work at better salaries than if they started without training.

An I. C. S. Diploma is an evidence of ambition and honest effort as well as a certificate of thorough training. These are qualities sought and appreciated by employers.

What we have done for others we can do for you. Decide today to better your condition—then let us help you.

Mark an X before the position that interests you, fill in the coupon and mail it to us. We will send full particulars and our book, "1001 Stories of Success," which gives the names, addresses, and advancement of over a thousand of our students in all parts of the world.

Send Us the Coupon Today

International Correspondence Schools

Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me your book, "1001 Stories of Success," and explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked X.

Building Contractor	Electrical Engineer	Civil Engineer	Sign Painter
Architect	Elec. Mach. Designer	Hydraulic Engineer	Show-Card Writer
Arch. Draftsman	Electrician	Municipal Engineer	Ad Writer
Building Inspector	Elec.-Lighting Supt.	Bridge Engineer	Analytical Chemist
Mechanical Engineer	Elec.-Railway Supt.	R. R. Construction Eng.	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Ornamental Designer
Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Navigator
Foreman Machinist	Wireman	Textile-Mill Supt.	Bookkeeper
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender	Textile Designer	Stenographer
Foreman Patternm'k'r	Motorman	Sanitary Engineer	French } With
Foreman Molder	Stationary Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.	German } Edison
Refrigeration Engineer	Marine Engineer	Commercial Law	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____ Age _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



LOCAL UNION 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHEREAS, God, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, who worketh all things together for good, has called from our ranks our beloved brother, George D. Kistinger, from his earthly toil unto his heavenly and everlasting rest; and,

WHEREAS, We, the members of L. U. 42, sadly mourn the loss to the union and this community of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother, always active and ever willing to labor for the uplifting of his brother man to a higher plane of life, and in the days of our sorrowing we remember those who were nearer and dearer to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our deceased brother's loving wife and family in their present affliction, and we commend them to the Great Shepherd of us all that He will shield them from all harm with his tender mercies and loving kindness, and that we may be comforted in the hope that is within us, that we are but separated for a season, when we shall again be joined in the great heavenly union with Christ our elder brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that these resolutions be recorded on our minute-book, and a copy sent to each of our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN McEWEEN,
JOHN E. MARTIN,
FRANK BRADY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 369, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, George Post, we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that our Local Union 369 has been bereft of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

CHAS. W. LORENZ,
HENRY HELFER,
GEO. H. CUDNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 922, Farmington, Mo.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, T. B. Short; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 922 tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother in this, their sad affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES DOBRINS,
F. W. SCHOEFER,
CLARENCE COUNTS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call unto Himself our esteemed brother, Joseph N. Capitee; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a valiant member, who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the record-book of

this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. ANDERSON,
M. E. HINES,
J. J. FLARIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION, San Pedro, Cal.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, George R. Taber; and,

WHEREAS, Our union and the cause of labor has lost a devoted and consistent friend; be it

Resolved, That we express our sorrow and regret at the loss of our brother, and extend to the widow and family of the deceased brother our sympathy in their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. SAFFEL,
GEO. W. HILLYER,
M. M. WOODRUFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 88, Anaconda, Mont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, A. K. Clark; and,

WHEREAS, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood; industrious and respected by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Clark our union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family, that a page of our minutes be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEO. H. SWELL,
ED. MORAN,
FRED E. TAYLOR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 384, Asheville, N. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our beloved brother, A. L. Henry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 384, tender to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be presented to the brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. FRANCIS,
J. W. CONAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 384, Asheville, N. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother, James Lytle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members and brothers of L. U. 384, extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction and loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the sisters of our departed brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. FRANCIS,
J. W. CONAN,
M. A. CREASMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 189, Quincy, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from us our beloved brother, Herman A. Marks; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore his death and we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy of same forwarded to

our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. D. SIMONS,
WM. JUNKERMANN,
JOHN DUNKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 982, St. Mary's, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Richard W. Spence; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of a true member and the family a faithful husband, father and provider; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread upon the minutes of this union, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

HENRY J. FRITZ,
HENRY J. KRANKIN,
CHAS. C. WISE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 437, Portsmouth, O.

While we deeply deplore the untimely and accidental death of Bro. Frank Maniot of this local union, and sincerely sympathize with his mother in her irreparable loss, we congratulate our brothers on their generous and brotherly action and feel certain that the same will meet with the highest appreciation of our entire membership.

M. W. REHOE,
W. H. KRESS,
JOHN HASTING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, Andrew Stoeth; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 34, extend to Bro. Stoeth our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of his bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the pages of our minutes, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. B. KOTZNER,
E. J. WURTENBERGER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 587, Coatesville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John B. Hannum; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn our loss; we feel that our local union has lost a good member; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed brother in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

JAS. H. FERRON,
C. J. HOLBY,
J. A. MATTHEWS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 114, Houston, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Chris. Spindler; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of a faithful member, that our charter be draped for thirty days, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in their hour of sorrow and affliction.

A. J. BORDERS,
B. F. PRAYTOR,
J. T. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1026, Urbana, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler in His infinite love and mercy, on August 14, 1904, removed from our midst the loving wife of Bro. Oscar Hunt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to His will and commend our beloved brother and his family to the comfort and care of Him in whom she put her trust; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his family; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. D. ALLBAUGH,
J. O. NEVILLE,
E. CASH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1291, Canal Dover, O.

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our esteemed brother, Henry Kuhns; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and Local Union 1291 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our departed brother in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family and relatives, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. H. LEIENDECKER,
H. SCHULL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 676, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Stuhlfauth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother and family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

BENJ. BOLMER,
GEO. FISHER,
OSCAR E. STEINLE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1329, Kirkwood, Mo.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst Mrs. Katharine Elizabeth Garre, the wife of our esteemed brother, Peter Garre; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN BERG,
A. C. DU BOIS,
W. A. CASSIDY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 952, Bristol, Conn.

WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove our beloved brother, Hophni S. Clapp; be it

Resolved, That in the death of this brother we lose a good and faithful member who served with honor two terms as President of our local union, one who was respected by all who knew him, a man with few faults and many virtues; and, be it further

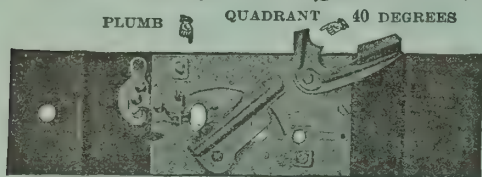
Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be sent to the "Bristol Press" and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. L. STEWART,
C. H. PECK,
Committee.

Lamp Chimneys.

To prevent lamp chimneys from cracking, wrap each chimney loosely but entirely in a cloth; place them together in a kettle, and cover with cold water. Bring the water to a boil, continue the heat ten to fifteen minutes and then cool off. By this tempering they are toughened against all ordinary lamp heat.

The Invention of the Age! Must Interest all Mechanics! No Other Level Equals It!
The Potter Adjustable Combination Level, Quadrant or Grade



Can be detached from block and fastened to a straight edge of any length.

Write for descriptive circular.

Agents wanted throughout the United States; liberal commissions.

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When writing mention this paper.

The Potter Level Co., Room 819, 108 Fulton St., NEW YORK

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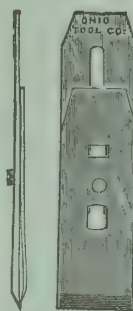
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is shown in every part or detail of the "Ohio" Adjustable Plane. The Plane Iron used in our Adjustable Bench Planes is RIGHT in CONSTRUCTION and Quality. It is Extra Heavy, being thicker at the cutting end where weight is needed, tapering gradually toward the top of the Iron. This absolutely prevents the chattering and trembling to which the usual thin stamped steel cutter is subject when used on hard or knotty timber. We also manufacture



Chisels, Drawing Knives, Gouges, Auger Bits, Bench and Hand Screws, Etc.

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Every Woodworker should have our
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Chisels, Gouges, Turning Tools, Pattern Makers Gouges, Carving Tools, Fine Beveled Edge Chisels, Butt Chisels. LIGHT EDGE TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY, "Stamped with the Buck's Head."



BUCK BROTHERS, Millbury, Mass.

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Advantages Over Other Sets

Anvil is set on an incline, thus preventing the breaking of the plungers and allowing the operator to see the angle of set he is giving the saw. Gauge Screw has Lock Nut, this locks the screw in any desired position. Lever Handle on the bottom keeps the Sawset steady, prevents wobbling; dirt and dust-proof body, makes handsome appearance in tool kit.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

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Broadway and Chambers
 Streets,
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A bad workman quarrels with his tools, but even a good workman quarrels with bad tools.

No workman, however, quarrels with

Plumb's Tools

nor will he ever quarrel with you for having sold them to him.

Your reputation is made by sale added to sale. No one sale will make or break you, but the continued reputation of selling such good tools as Plumb's is one that you cannot afford to despise.

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DURING
 THE MONTH OF OCTOBER
 WE WILL SELL

The Highest Grade
 Silver Steel

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Made in the World

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It is of celluloid, 3-in. in diameter, with revolving disks. One side giving the lengths and cuts of rafters—common, octagon, hips and valleys, from 1 to 24-in. rise; on the other side is given the same as above, from 1° to 90°. Much other information is contained in the Key. Hopper cuts, polygon miters, etc. Illustrated book of instructions and morocco case, suitable for carrying in the pocket. Liberal terms to agents. Price, \$1.50.

etc. Illustrated book of instructions and morocco case, suitable for carrying in the pocket. Liberal terms to agents. Price, \$1.50.

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 LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.



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useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

Finished in nickel or aluminum.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

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1 Belle Ave. W. LYNN, MASS.



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BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a life, time, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

—Union Made—
 Badges, Banners and
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 Send for Catalogue.
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THE CARPENTER

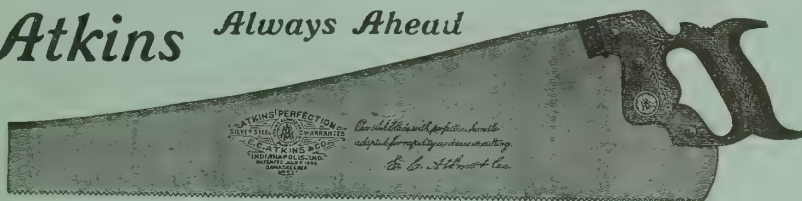
A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIV---No 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1904

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Atkins Always Ahead



Atkins Perfection No. 53---A Winner.

A Quality "Start"
Means
A "Perfection" Finish

Not only at the start, but in every process of the manufacture of
Atkins High Grade Silver Steel Hand Saws

"QUALITY" is the leading consideration. When such scrupulous care is taken to make ATKINS Hand Saws the very Acme of Perfection, is it any wonder they are to be desired for perfect work? They are superior to all others. To prove the value of ATKINS Saws to your own satisfaction, try one. A trial is convincing proof. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

WRITE FOR OUR SOUVENIR WHETSTONE

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET.

MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL.

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.



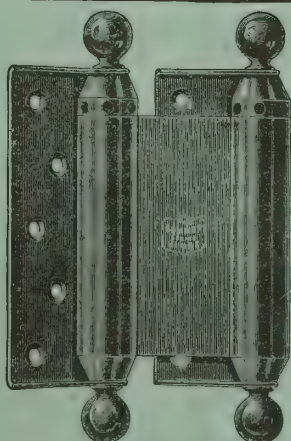
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FULLY GUARANTEED.

This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

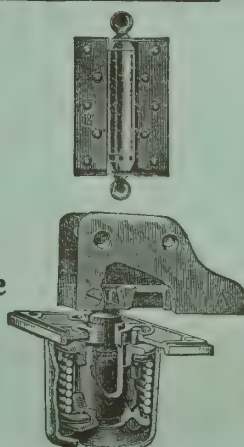
TRY IT ON YOUR FAVORITE SAW.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



**ARE
QUALITY
GOODS**

But cost no more
than inferior
makes.



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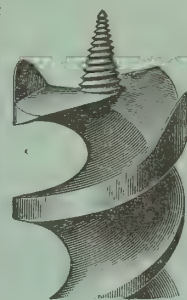
The "Original Jennings"

Augers

AND

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Bits....



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round
of each bit

For Sale by all Hardware Dealers

**RUSSELL JENNINGS
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THE CARPENTER

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A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

SIMONDS MFG. CO.



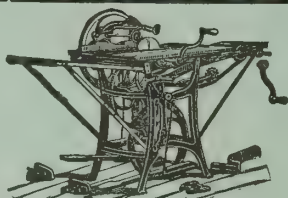
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COMPLETE OUTFITS

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OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

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“YANKEE” RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



“YANKEE” RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



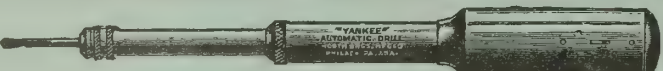
“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



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Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



“YANKEE” RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



“YANKEE” AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

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THE
ONLY
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TO BE RECOGNIZED ON
SHIRTS, WAISTS, COLLARS & CUFFS.
LEARN TO ASK FOR IT.
and also See
that your Laundryman has it.

Union Carpenters Attention!

PUTAWAY FOSSILIZED
METHODS AND
USE THE

UP-TO-DATE SYSTEM OF

ROOF FRAMING

The first book published for the carpenter that gives the full length of Rafters and Hips, by adding two numbers together. ENTIRELY CORRECT. Written by a Union Carpenter especially for the mechanic. Its points of merits are easy to use, simple to understand, accurate in results. Second Edition Bond Paper, Price 2 vols. \$1.50 complete.

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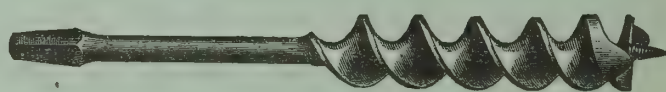
G. D. INSKIP

HUMPHREYSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



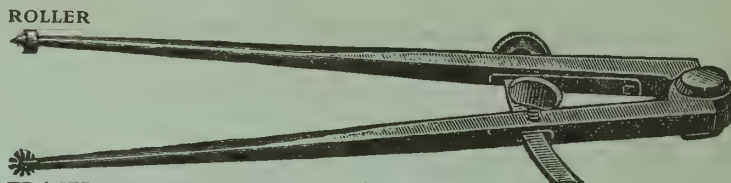
Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

Simplex Scribers and Dividers



ROLLER

TRACER

Patented Jan. 27, 1905.

An improvement on the compass that will not scratch or mark plastered walls or follow the grain in cross-grained material, but leaves a clear and distinct impression. 6 inch size 75c. Larger sizes 10c per inch

Postage Paid---Send to

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San Francisco, Cal.
But Try the Dealers First.

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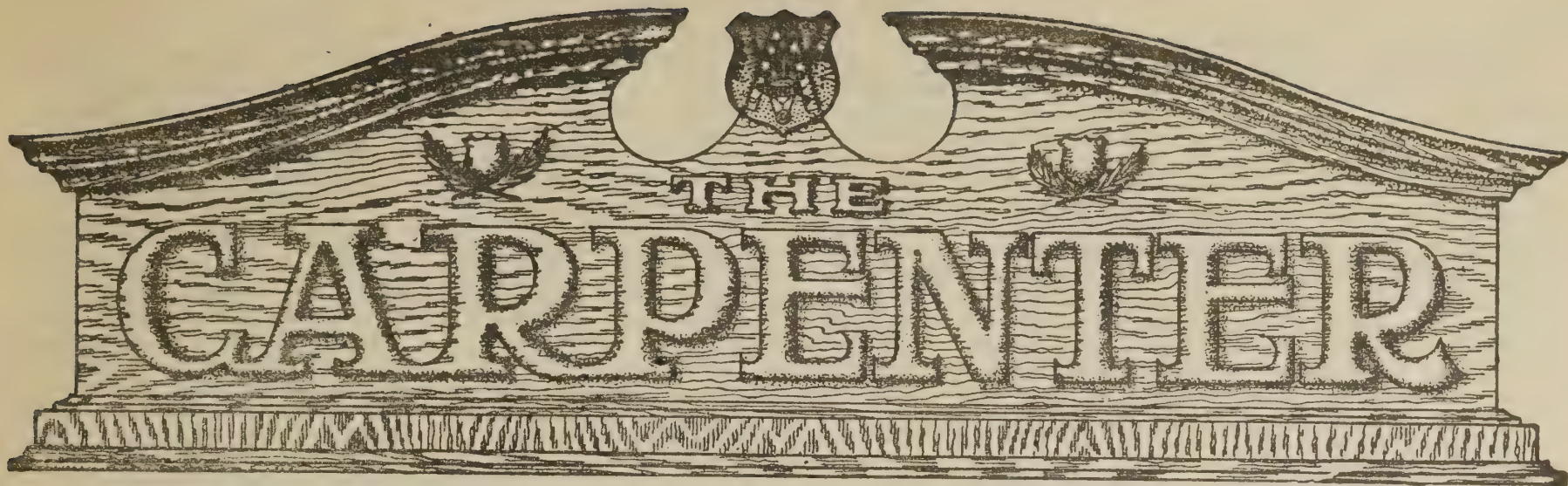
Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men

Brotherhood Badges

Multiple Style

Combination Parade and Funeral Badges are necessary to all Local Unions. The General Office furnishes the most appropriate design with the U. B. Label in the bar and our Emblem in the medallion in rich color effect.

Don't Wait—Prepare Early for Labor Day.



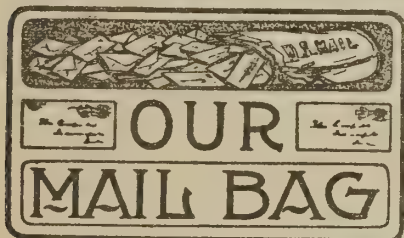
A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



MT. VERNON, N. Y.—We are making a desperate fight here against the open shop, and would request all union men to stay away until the difficulty is settled. We are O. K. with the independent bosses, but all the association bosses are unfair.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, MO.—We again must remind migrating carpenters of the fact that there is no opportunity for securing employment in this city at the present time, nor for some months to come. The number of idle men is enormous and many of them are completely stranded. Brothers, be sensible, and keep away from St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Although twenty-five per cent. of us are idle all the time, the contractors and real estate sharks are advertising for men with a design, of course, to flood the city with labor. Migrating brothers should bear in mind that we have more carpenters here than work and that San Diego is a good place to stay away from.

* * *

CHARLOTTE, MICH.—Traveling brothers should think twice before coming to this place at this season. We are overrun with carpenters, union and non-union men. Our present agreement nearing its expiration, we shall soon have to adopt a new wage scale and business being very slow, we would request carpenters to keep away until further notice.

* * *

ALAMAGORDA, N. M.—Business in this vicinity is greatly depressed and carpenters are getting their share of the result. There is work only on a few small jobs and with the exception of two, all our members are walking the streets. Migrating carpenters are requested to steer clear of this locality, as their coming here would have a tendency of making tramps of resident brothers.

LONGVIEW, TEX.—Owing to a controversy between our local union and the Longview Cotton Oil Co., caused by their refusal to hire union carpenters on their building, we would request traveling brothers to give this locality a wide berth. The building mentioned is the only job in town at present and union men are walking the streets, while scabs are at work in the mill and said building.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, MO.—On August 3d, Judge Hough, of the Circuit Court, denied a temporary injunction in the suit of the Chas. A. Olcott Planing Mill Co. to restrain the former President of our D. C., Reinhard Fuelle, and other members of that body from boycotting the plaintiff and for interfering with his business. The court was also asked to declare our D. C. an illegal organization, which was equally denied.

* * *

CLEARFIELD, PA.—Carpenters coming here in search of employment are certainly choosing the wrong place, and would do better to go elsewhere. Work has been slack all through winter and spring and even this moment the outlook is gloomy indeed. We would request traveling brothers to remain away from Clearfield; we have more men here than there is call for and a good number of our members idle.

* * *

TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEX.—We are engaged in a bitter struggle for the establishment of our 35 cents an hour scale. Several of our contractors came over and signed up like men, but there are some who are stubborn and refuse to concede to our demand. These, the leading one of them being J. M. Brown, are now advertising for carpenters and traveling brothers are warned not to be misled. Stay away from this vicinity for the present.

* * *

BEFNETTSVILLE, S. C.—We have added two new members to our roll. A number of our boys working out of town, we meet on Saturdays to afford them the opportunity to attend our meetings, which generally are splendid ones and all hands are glad to meet. We are composed of that kind of material. We are no idlers, have some good workers, and we enjoy reading our journal, *THE CARPENTER*, each month. Our members are all at work and kept busy. Many good wishes for the brothers of the U. B.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Thursday evening July 28, will long be remembered by L. U. 122. On that evening our lady friends presented the L. U. with a beautiful banner and our members and friends had gathered together in celebration of the event. Bro. Wm. J. Philepe, an ex-member of the G. E. B., gave us a brief history of the U. B. Bro. Heaney entertained us with his graphophone and the remainder of the evening was spent in short talks and merrymaking; ice cream and cakes were passed around freely and all present had a splendid time.

* * *

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—In giving a brief outline of the local conditions we are sorry to say that we were compelled to place the race track here on the unfair list. We have tried all honorable and fair means to come to an understanding with the managers, but failed, and therefore had to call our men off. The race track people have advertised for men in Little Rock, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., and several towns in Texas, and as a result numbers of men are here stranded. Trade is very slack at this time. Carpenters contemplating coming here would do well to first investigate conditions and avoid disappointment.

* * *

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—We had a little misunderstanding in regard to that part of our by-laws which provides for our wage scale. Our by-laws not being in print, the validity of these provisions was questioned and not observed by some of our bosses. After having been advised by the G. P. that our new by-laws, they having been submitted to and approved by him, had to be lived up to, whether in print or not, we insisted on the enforcement of our wage scale, which is 30 cents an hour, with the result that the delinquent bosses discharged their men at 5 p. m. and rehired them next morning, all agreeing to pay the union scale. Four of our brothers lost three days' work, the rest lost no time at all.

* * *

SHERMAN, TEX.—Our local union is in a better financial condition than ever before. We have a five years' lease on the finest union hall in North Texas. It was fitted up at the cost of \$355.00, and our entire indebtedness will be liquidated by the end of the year. After that we shall have a neat

little revenue coming into our treasury every month. We are now assisting our brothers from Denison, who are out for the eight-hour day, by shoving all the work we can into their hands, and for this reason would request all carpenters to remain away from Sherman, Tex., until further notice. We are ourselves preparing for an attempt to secure the eight hours next spring and there are more than enough carpenters here to do all the work between now and that time.

* * *

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Things look much brighter now than a month ago. Those of our members who, during our trouble with the master builders, remained in town, are all working, while those who left will return shortly and assist us in firmly securing regained ground. We recently held a meeting with the other trades for the purpose of making arrangements for the Labor Day celebration, and we are glad to say that all have learned a lesson from last year's occurrences and this year no discrimination will be made between black and white. Prompted by a feeling of gratitude and appreciation for the liberal donors we desire to publicly acknowledge receipt of the following contributions towards our defense fund during our struggle: Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Vicksburg, Miss., \$10.00; L. U. 1348, Brookhaven, Miss., \$36.00; L. U.'s Greenville, Miss., \$10.00; L. U. 1706, Yazoo City, Miss., \$28.50.

* * *

ANNA, ILL.—As we have never seen any report from L. U. 788 in *THE CARPENTER*, we will let the brothers know that in the State of Illinois there is a place called Anna. We have had a hard time of it here, the members for a while seeming to lose faith in our movement. But we are glad to say that Bro. S. G. Cunningham, the General Organizer, visited us and gave us a talk and our membership has manifested considerable interest in the organization ever since. We took in two new members last night and received more applications, while others have expressed a desire to join. During Bro. Cunningham's stay in this city we held a mass meeting which, though not very largely attended, had good results. Work is rather scarce here at this time and the prospects not very bright; nevertheless L. U. 788 is not dead yet and not going to be very soon.

HARTSHORN, I. T.—Our official paper comes to us regularly, and now we have ourselves to ask for a little space in its columns to let the outside world know what has been done or doing in this town. In the first place we desire that Hartshorn be placed on the dull list, and we would ask traveling brothers to give this place a wide berth. The Government Townsite Commission has closed down all work preparatory to selling the property in this town. Some of the buildings under construction are standing in the weather, some with only ground part completed, while some are as far advanced as only lacking the roof. Behold! the great Townsite Commission ordains that all work shall cease, and, presto, chango!—from a city of activity we are lowered to one of idleness. As far as carpenters are concerned only those working for the Rock Island and Coal Co. can boast of having employment. Please advise carpenters to stay away.

* * *

COLUMBUS, O.—We are actually overrun with men from outside points. From the influx of carpenters to this city it would appear that traveling craftsmen are under the impression that Columbus is a Paradise for carpenters. Such is not the case—many of the new-comers strike the business agent as soon as they land, expecting that he may have a job for them, and many are disappointed. We have resident carpenters enough to do all the work (and some to spare), and we believe that home talent is entitled to first place. Contractors are already trying to take advantage of the situation by offering wages at a lower scale. We earnestly request brother members to steer clear of this city at this time. Pay no attention to advertisements, as they are only calculated to mislead and flood our city with idle men. It is hard to keep our home men employed and many will be walking the streets before snow flies.

The Building Trades Lock-Out in New York.

One of the most serious labor conflicts that New York ever witnessed is the lockout of the men of the building trades ordered by the Employers' Association. The arbitration agreement forced on the building trades about a year ago, having been flagrantly and repeatedly violated by members of the association, the various organizations represented in the Building Trades' Alliance recently repudiated the agreement and declared it no longer of binding force.

The Board of Governors of the Employers' Association learning of this action, notified the unions that unless they lived up to the arbitration agreement and send their men back to work on those jobs where the agreement was violated by the employers and the men had struck work to get redress, a lockout would be declared against them. The unions decided not to send their men back under the terms of the existing agreement, and on August 5th the lockout followed, involving most all of the principal building trades. While the lockout was in progress the Employers' Association passed resolutions to the effect

that if the union men do not return to work on August 22 the members of the association shall proceed on the strike jobs with such mechanics as will agree to work under the conditions of employment on Aug. 1st and governed by the aforementioned agreement. The unions having been unable to get results through this medium of employers' arbitration, and looking forward for terms whereby their interests may be securely protected, are determined to defy the ultimatum of the association as well as the restrictions dictated by them for many months past. The Building Trades' Alliance, the central body making the fight, and which the bosses refuse to recognize, has filed evidence with the District Attorney showing the Employers' Association to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade, preventing men from pursuing their vocation without being blacklisted or locked out. While this official has declared the evidence produced insufficient to sustain the charges, the employers are following their old tactics, trying to create dissension and discord among the men and disrupt the organization. With this design they had the President of the Building Trades' Alliance indicted on a charge of extortion in two instances, to which the accused pleaded not guilty. The bosses are now holding out all kinds of inducements to the individual men, making all kinds of promises to get them to sign the old agreement and resume work, but without any visible effect. The number of members of the U. B. involved in this struggle aggregates about 2,000, the bulk of our men being employed by independent bosses.

We hope that our New York brothers who, as this journal goes to press, are out nearly four weeks, fighting gallantly for their just rights, will be successful in holding their position and win out.

Wanted: Robert Williams.

Robert Williams, who was in Ogden, Utah, in 1890 and a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., will be imparted important and valuable information by communicating with

L. J. REEDER.

2653 Madison Ave., Ogden, Utah.

Look Out for Him.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—We would caution the brothers all over the country against one G. D. Patterson, who was engaged in the planing mill and wood working business in this city and left for parts unknown, owing several of our members for labor. He had his machinery loaded on the cars pretending that he was going to move to another part of the city. But he has skipped out of town and presumably out of the State. Please give this space in THE CARPENTER, and advise brothers to be on the lookout for him.

All matters for publication in The Carpenter and all advertisements must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month in order to appear in the following month's issue.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing Minn.
Reno, Nev.	Macon, Ga.
Chester, W. Va.	Redlands, Cal.
Lorain, O.	St. Paul, Minn.
Blotson, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can
Washington, Pa.	Breaux Bridge, La.
Pittsfield, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.	Hartshorn, I. T.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Arroyo, Porto Rico.	Waterloo, Ia.
Jermyn, Pa.	Rumford Falls, Me.
Webster City, Ia.	Greenwood, Miss.
Nahant, Mass.	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Goldfield, Nev.	Libertyville, Ill.
Shreveport, La.	Baltimore, Md.
Fernir, B. C., Can.	Lstant, Ill.
No. 8 Mine, Ill.	York, Pa.
Bridgetown, N. S., Can.	
Sherbrooke, Queb., Can.	

Total: 19 Local Unions.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Sec 89 (a): After the words, "after all his arrearages are paid in full," add the words, "and one month's dues in advance."

* * *

Local Union 535, Cadillac, Mich.

New section: The G. P. & G. S. shall arrange for Surety Bond covering all Local Unions of the U. B. to be issued in favor of the general officers of the U. B. All Local Unions shall, immediately after the election of officers, apply to the G. S. for such a bond for their F. S. and Treasurer, for a sum which the Local Union may deem sufficient. Said bond to be furnished to the Local Union at cost price and to be paid for by the Local Union applying for same; provided, that in localities where a D. C. exists, said Surety Bond may be issued to and obtained from the D. C.

* * *

District Council, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sec. 8 (a): The nomination of Delegates and Alternates to the General Convention shall take place on the first meeting night in June preceding the General Convention. The election of Delegates and Alternates shall take place at the second meeting night in June preceding the General Convention. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting.

Sec. 13 (a): After the word "Delegates" add the words "No two Delegates from the same State to act on the same Committee."

Sec. 20 (a) to be Section 20.

Sec. 21 (a): The G. P. shall appoint a member in good standing in the U. B. as an organizer only on request of a D. C. or L. U. where a D. C. does not exist. Said D. C. or L. U. shall designate the member to be so appointed; provided that no city can have more than one organizer at any one time.

Sec. 21 (b): It shall be the duty of the G. P. to recommend to a D. C. or L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, to designate a member to be appointed as an organizer, as per Sec 21 (a), in any locality where there is no organizer and where he deems it necessary.

Sec. 21 (c): Before the claim of any organizer appointed as per Sec. 21 (a) and Sec. 21 (b) shall be paid as per Sec. 30, the claim must first be approved by the D. C. or L. U. of the locality in which the organizer is acting as such. The U. B. shall provide suitable blanks for this purpose.

Sec. 25: Insert in the twelfth line, after the word "received," and before the word "and," the words: "and this report shall contain a separate statement under each of the following heads: Deputies, Organizing and Investigating, together with the name of each person drawing money for services rendered under either of the foregoing heads."

Sec. 53: Strike out the words "a proportionate amount up to the first of the next month" and insert in their place the words: "the full amount of the current month's dues."

Sec. 76: Strike out the words "also the proportionate amount for the current month" and insert in their place the words, "also the full amount for the current month."

New Section 89 (c): A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the L. U. and wait three months; after that to be in benefit.

Sec. 98: The wife funeral benefit on a semi-beneficial membership of one year shall be \$25.00, and of three years \$50.00. The member's funeral benefit on a semi-beneficial membership of one year shall be \$25.00, and on three years \$50.00; provided, that at the time of death he is in good standing. A semi-beneficial member, when three months in arrears, shall be debarred from all benefit until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Sections 94, 95 and 96.

Sec. 143: Add the words: "Said meeting to be a special called meeting."

Rule 4, Parliamentary Rules: Strike out the words "Partisan politics or."

* * *

Local Union 476, New York City.

New section: No agreement entered into between any L. U. or D. C. of this U. B. and any employer or organization of employers shall become valid or operative unless sanctioned and signed by the G. P. and concurred in by the G. E. B., and shall not be so sanctioned if in conflict with the Constitution or general principles of this U. B.

* * *

Local Union 76, New Orleans, La.

Sec. 52: The initiation fee for all members shall be \$5.00, neither more nor less. All members shall pay to the L. U. as dues five (5) per cent.

of the wages earned in the capacity of an artisan or apprentice to the specialties embraced in the qualifications for membership, payable to the Steward weekly. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying same, nor shall the same be cancelled or remitted in any manner. Members not working at the callings enumerated in the qualifications for membership shall pay 50 cents per-month dues, but will not be entitled to minor benefits, strike benefits or the privilege of the floor.

Sec. 109: When any death or disability occurs, the person applying for benefit shall present to a specially appointed committee of five members in good standing of the L. U. concerned a certificate of the facts from the attending physician, who will investigate and report as soon as practicable upon same, and if approved by the L. U. the same shall be forwarded by the F. S. to the G. P., with the claim certificate of the U. B. properly filled, together with all documents and papers reflecting on the petition.

Sec. 110: Upon receipt of the finding of the committee, with all attending papers, certificates, etc., and if in due form, the G. P. shall, upon examination and approval, warrant on the G. T. for amount involved, made payable to the person entitled to receive same.

Sec. 117: Strike out the word "not" in fourth line after the word "shall," and in same line, after "Clearance Card," erase the word "but," and insert the word "and."

* * *

Local Union 691, Williamsport, Pa.

Sec. 54 should be revised as to permit the F. S. to receive dues from members at any time.

Sec. 56: The word "Treasurer" should be stricken and the words "Financial Secretary" substituted.

Secs. 64 and 65 should be more explicit relative to admitting apprentices over the age of 21 years.

Sec. 69: The word "owner" should be stricken or else the difference between contractor and one who works at *lump* or piece work should be more clearly defined.

Sec. 74: The word "full" should be stricken and "one-half" substituted, and the words added: "and the balance of initiation fee to be paid on the night of initiation."

Sec. 140: The word "nine" (months) should be stricken and the word "eighteen" (months) substituted.

Explanation: This arrangement will bring the election of Auditors on the regular election night.

* * *

Local Union 394, Memphis, Tenn.

Strike out Sec. 15 (c) and insert the following:

Sec. 15 (c): The foregoing officers shall hold office for two (2) years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified, and shall be elected as follows: A L. U. may, by majority vote, nominate at the first regular meeting in February one (1) candidate for each of the offices named, and it shall be the duty of the Cor. Sec. of each L. U. taking action to immediately notify the G. S., who is directed to close nominations at 12 m. (noon) on March 8th, those received after that date to be disregarded. The G. S. shall publish in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, not later than the March issue, a list of nominees and nominators declaring the five (5) can-

didates for each office, who have been supported by the largest number of unions, as nominees for the offices for which they were respectfully named; provided, however, that candidates for the offices of G. P., G. S. and G. T. shall have at least ten (10) endorsers, and all others shall have at least five (5) indorsers.

Sec. 15 (d): Within twenty-four (24) hours after closing of nominations the G. S. shall notify all eligible candidates of their nomination, and each candidate so notified shall, on or before 12 m. (noon) of March 25th, inform the G. S. of his acceptance or rejection of the nomination. Each candidate shall also file with the G. S. a statement that he is eligible under the Constitution, and such statement shall be attested by the President and Secretary of the L. U. with the seal attached. On failure to comply with this law it shall be the duty of the G. S. to strike the delinquent's name from the list, inserting in lieu thereof the name of the next eligible candidate.

Sec. 15 (e): The G. S. shall, as soon as possible after the foregoing provisions have been complied with, prepare and have printed the names of all candidates arranged in alphabetic order, together with the name and number of the L. U. of which they are a member. This ballot shall bear the official seal of this U. B. and be so constructed that a voter can with ease designate his choice by making a cross (X) opposite the name of those for whom he wishes to vote. He shall supply all L. U.'s free of cost with a sufficient quantity of ballots before May 1st. No ballots shall be used at such election except those issued by the officers of this body.

Sec. 15 (b): The President and Secretary of each L. U. is hereby required to transmit to the G. S. within forty-eight (48) hours after close of polls, a statement showing the number of votes cast for each and every candidate.

Sec. 15 (h): These returns shall be carefully preserved and filed by said official, and at 12 m. (noon) on June 5th delivered to the Board of Electors, which shall be composed of three (3) members of this U. B., elected by the Convention preceding the election, by ballot, from the delegates attending the Convention, and said Board shall immediately proceed to canvass the returns and make a true and correct transcript thereof to the G. S., who shall publish said report in the next succeeding issue of THE CARPENTER; provided, said Board shall not count votes cast by any L. U. which has not complied with the requirements of Sec. 15 (k).

Sec. 15 (i): With the exception of the offices of Gen. President, Gen. Secretary and Gen. Treasurer, those nominees having the highest number of votes on the first ballot shall be declared elected. In the case of the above named officers a majority of votes shall be necessary to elect; and if on the first ballot no candidate for the offices has received a majority, or there shall be an equal number of votes cast for the two highest candidates for any other office, the Election Board shall direct the G. S. to issue ballots containing the names of the two (2) candidates who received the

greatest number of votes (or those who may have been tied), and the L. U.'s shall hold an election within forty (40) days after such date, the election and certification of results to be in all possible respects similar to those which obtained in initial election.

Sec. 15 (j): The Election Board shall be selected by the Convention immediately preceding the election. Certificates of their election shall be published in THE CARPENTER by the President and Secretary of Convention, and the report of said Board shall be published in detail and a distinct announcement made of the successful candidates who shall assume office on October 1st succeeding the election.

Sec. 15 (k): The qualifications of voters shall be:

1. Freedom from delinquency of any nature to the General Office or L. U.

2. Membership in a L. U. which does not owe more than one month per capita tax and has discharged all other financial obligations due the General Office at date of election.

Sec. 15 (l): Any L. U. refusing or neglecting to hold an election as required by these laws shall be dealt with as the G. E. B. may direct.

* * *

Local Union 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

Sec. 136 (b): Insert after the words "Builders' Association" the words: "Nor shall they deprive members from contracting, but may debar them from a voice and vote in the L. U."

* * *

Local Union 259, Jackson, Tenn.

Sec. 61 to read, in second line after U. B.: "must not be less than twenty-one and not over sixty years of age."

Sec. 92 to read: A beneficial member must be not less than 21 and not over 60 years of age, etc.

Sec. 52 (a): The initiation fee of all beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall not be less than five dollars. Beneficiary members shall pay not less than 50 cents per month dues, and apprentices not less than 30 cents per month.

Sec. 52 (b) (new section): Any candidate over 60 years of age, as qualified under Sec. 61 as amended, may be admitted as honorary member to the U. B., but shall not be allowed to vote, nor be required to pay dues, but shall have the fraternal assistance of the Brotherhood: Provided, He complies with the trade rules in force in the community in which he is living.

Sec. 55 (a) to read: Each L. U. shall pay to the G. S. 25 cents per month for each beneficial member and apprentice in good standing (not three months in arrears).

Sec. 55 (b) (new section). Honorary members working under the trade rules governing any D. C. or L. U., when called out on strike or lockout, shall be entitled to strike benefit same as beneficial members and apprentices when complying with the orders of D. C. or L. U. in community in which they live.

* * *

Local Union 32, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In our principles:

First Resolution—Strike out the whole.

Third Resolution—Strike out the words, "but party politics must be excluded."

In Constitution:

Sec. 3. Strike out the word "and" in last line and add the words: "and to emancipate the working class from the present capitalistic system."

Sec. 13 to be stricken and the following substituted:

Sec. 13. Immediately after the opening of the convention a committee on rules shall be elected. After the report of this committee has been received and acted upon the convention shall elect such committees as may be necessary. Each committee shall consist of five delegates.

Sec. 17. After the word "carpenter" in second line, add the words: "as per Sec. 61."

Sec. 19. Addition: In case of charges against the G. P., the G. E. B. shall have power to suspend said officer pending investigation.

Sec. 61. Strike out the word "any" in second line and insert the letter "a." Strike out the last sentence and substitute the following: "He must join a L. U. of the branch of his trade where such L. U. exists; he must be of good moral character and competent to command the standard rate of wages."

Sec. 63. Add: "See Sec. 61."

Sec. 72. Strike out the word "any" in second line and substitute the letter "a."

* * *

Local Union 478, New York City.

Order of Business: Election and installation of officers to follow initiation of new members. Appropriations of money to follow unfinished business.

Sec. 12. Last line to read: "One-third of delegates seated in convention."

Sec. 15 (a). The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of: A General President, seven General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary and a General Treasurer. The seven Vice-Presidents shall compose the G. E. B.

Sec. 15 (b). Second line to read: "One Vice-President shall be elected from each division," etc.

Sec. 15 (c) (new section): The First Vice-President shall be selected from the group of States paying the largest amount of per capita tax to the organization at time of election. The Second V.-P. shall be elected from the States paying the next largest amount of per capita tax, and each of the other succeeding V.-P.'s to be selected in like manner.

Sec. 15 (c) in its present reading to be Sec. 15 (d).

Sec. 19 to be stricken. (It is repetition of first sentence of Sec. 18.)

Sec. 23. First line to read: "It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to render," etc.

Sec. 31. Strike out the words "but not," in fourth line after the word "voice," and insert the word "and."

Sec. 69 to read: No member of the U. B. shall lump the labor exclusively, or work at piece-work for any owner or sub-contractor from any builder, building material, manufacturer or contractor. For violation of this section or any part thereof, he shall be fined not less than \$10.00, or be expelled from the U. B. or both.

Sec. 113 (a). (Strike out in second and third lines the words: "or transfers his membership.")

* * *

Local Union 639, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sec. 88. Each member is required

to keep the F. S. and R. S. properly notified of his correct place of residence and any change of same, under penalty of one dollar fine for each week thereafter until correct place of residence is given to both Secretaries.

Sec. 153 (b). The F. S. shall enter and date each payment on the card of membership and sign the same, and shall book in his ledger the exact date as per Sec. 54 and full amount of each payment of dues. He shall keep the cash book and shall submit a detailed list of the receipts of each meeting to the R. S., who shall announce the same for reference. Cards and lists, with printed headings and columns for that purpose, shall be furnished by Headquarters to each L. U. in the same manner as other supplies.

Sec. 158 (d). The Trustees shall notify all members to be present at the first meeting night of each quarter for the purpose of examining all due cards, and those which compare favorably with the books of the F. S. shall be stamped on the monthly margin of due card for the month ending each quarter, with a cut-out punch, indicating the figures for the current year. A fine of not less than 25 cents shall be imposed on each member who fails to attend this meeting.

* * *

Local Union 1100, St. Louis, Mo.

Sec. 183 (b). This section to be stricken and the following substituted:

Sec. 183 (b). The General Office shall furnish the label to all D. C.'s or L. U.'s on proper information that in the shops or mills where said label is wanted union men are employed exclusively and therefore entitled to the use of the label.

* * *

Local Union 199, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sec. 43 to be Sec. 43 (a) and to read:

Sec. 43 (a). Where there are two or more local unions located in one city or borough thereof, they must be governed by such by-laws and trade rules as shall be adopted by said local unions. They must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council composed exclusively of delegates from local unions of the U. B. and shall be governed by such rules as shall be adopted by said D. C. and approved by local unions thereof.

Sec. 43 (b). In a city where borough D. C.'s exist there shall be an Executive Council composed of representatives from all the borough D. C.'s therein. It shall supervise their collective interests and settle all disputes that may arise in regard to trade matters. The laws governing the E. C. shall be agreed to by a majority vote of the members in the various boroughs voting on the same.

Stick to the Union.

The great capitalists of this nation have started out to throw workingmen out of employment and reduce wages in order that they can smash unions. It is up to the union men to stick to the union no matter what happens and learn to vote against the would-be union smashers as well.—*Railway Employees' Journal*.

If we had no failings ourselves, we would not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.

To the Delegates Attending the Thirteenth General Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The undersigned being deeply interested in the placing of our society in the front ranks of trade organizations begs your indulgence of what follows. I fully understand the magnitude of your mission as legislators, and can appreciate your desires to advance the general interests of our grand organization. On these lines it appeals to me that we can not have the ideas of too many of the worthy followers of the principles of unionism, and it should be considered not only a privilege but a duty as well to interest ourselves in the exercise of what intelligence we may possess in aiding the work of devising ways and means whereby the minimum of perfection may be attained that the power and influence of the U. B. may be capable of standing any test it is put to. Let us not be deceived for we are now on the eve of troublous times, and to be able to successfully withstand the pressure brought to bear by the combatant influences we are forced to work on lines of perfecting our machinery to avoid all grating and jarring, or as near this as circumstances will permit. With this in mind, I take the liberty of suggesting a few matters that appeal to me as deserving attention, and will present as proposition No. 1: The need of a greater sympathy with the labor interests as to-day organized, that we may show by our acts the unselfishness of the membership of the U. B. in standing by the cause that can only be successful through a cementing of the forces in one grand movement where the interests of one are the interests of all. We have arrived at the age where we have as combatants a force of capitalists who are skilled and scientific in generalizing their movements against the interests we represent. The ablest brains that the world produces are bought up and used by these combines and trusts to further their interests and extend their possibilities on the lines of concentrating the country's wealth. They deny to labor a recompense above the bare existing state and the workers in their undignified condition of division within the ranks as organized, contending one with the other on matters that should come within the scope of ordinary intelligence to settle and settle without the possibility of appealing to passion or prejudice. The lack of harmony within the ranks of organized labor is undoubtedly its greatest weakness. "In union there is strength." Divided we fall is as true to-day as it ever were, and to me it would appeal that this truism should be ding-donged into the brains of the members of the labor movement from the A. F. of L. down. The principles of the Parryites and similar organizations are that an injury to one is the concern of all. If this is considered good and necessary to these antagonistic combines that are built to disrupt the labor influence, why should the organized workers depart from this same principle and deprive themselves of this same power considered so essential to this other form of organization? The reason is plain; those of us acquainted with the workings of the movement appreciate the power vested in concrete form of amalgamation, and

while there is an admitted weakness with the forces as organized it represents but part of the defect. It is apparent to every observer that the things that are done and the way of doing them are not but partially satisfying. We don't get what we know belongs to us on conditions that prescribes to our liking, but rather what we can get subject to the dictates of the opposing influence. The character who robs labor of its dignity in this particular is the doubting Thomas whose position is that of being on the outside acting in the capacity of a reactionist and is responsible not only for retarding progress but as subjecting his class to the indignities before referred to. So it behooves us in considering a remedy for this retarding influence to consider as Proposition No. 2: the matter of perfecting organization as applying to the unorganized men of our craft. The present administration, it is safe to say, has held this principle in the foreground as one of the needs to a successful term of office, and they are to be commended for the showing made when the meager resources at their command be considered. When we contrast the old methods of permitting organization to care for itself and the years under this reign that were anything but fruitful to the interests represented with that of our present methods of first attention to perfecting our growth and results achieved, the wisdom of the administration is apparent and commendable. We have exercised our science as builders with gratifying results in these last few years and with a further consideration given to this foundation work we can build a comfortable as well as a profitable abiding place for the craftsmen throughout for all times to come.

In Proposition No. 3 I desire to present another principle of the organization that should be changed to our growing needs, and that is what is known as our trade protective policy. In the present state it does not protect, nor is it satisfying to at least that part of the membership who occupy positions in our movement that require radical action or who are subject to the employers' weapon, the lock-out. Considerable discontent exists among the members on this matter. Ways have been devised to overcome this weakness at our former conventions, but have lacked the support of the rank and file, probably from a lack of an understanding of the effect produced by this deficient system. They have repeatedly refused to concede to the organization any part of the gains made possible therefrom. This would lead to the belief that the discontented ones should at least be consistent by either changing the system or submitting to its defects without comment. My version of the situation is that while the apathy referred to represents the past I feel that our present or future need not be gauged by it. Age improves the knowledge of men, and so our members must see that this system is economically wrong on many grounds, but especially injurious from the fact that the up-to-date employers' associations generally have the knowledge of our condition down as fine if not finer than has the average member within our ranks, and knowing our financial weakness it naturally stimulates their opposition on the

grounds that a contending army lacking ammunition is a force easily defeated, and so this deficiency not only prolongs the contention but usually results in a defeat of the side unfinanced. Not only that, but the donations as furnished through general office are expended to the purpose of not being in sufficient quantity to assure success, with the after effect of making future movements doubly expensive and much harder to master on the grounds of stimulating the opposition and abusing the confidence and trust of our members, and besides this, a waste of our meager finances. It is a truism that the best financed trade unions have the fewest strikes. On the principle, says the Bridgeman, that a bully never tackles his match, but always a weaker fellow. The strong are left in peace. We need strength of this kind if our dignity as an organized force is to be maintained. I personally feel that a fund of at least \$1.00 per capita should be held in reserve for defense purposes, and continued on similar laws as used by Cigar Makers' International Union. This fund might be accumulated by the paying in of a quarterly tax of 25 cents per member, the details to govern and continue the said fund would be an easy matter, providing the membership would sanction its accumulation.

Another plank that needs modernizing is what is known as our representative plank. There is no principle that appeals to the American people as that principle that represents equality on the matter of representation and taxation. It was the abuse of this principle by King George that produced the American revolution which resulted in the verifying of the position of the protestors, and so handed this principle down as a sacred thing to be cared for and operated in all American institutions; no special favors shown to the strong that operates to the detriment of the weak, and this principle in justice should apply to the U. B. There is perfect equality on the taxation end and as both of these principles weigh equally in the scales of justice, both should receive precisely the same treatment in their operation. In justice we can't afford to take from our membership anything that legitimately belongs to them. It is safe to say that at none of our conventions is a majority representation present, the delegates attending varying from 200 to say 400, calculating this number on the basis of one delegate to a single local there would be but four hundred locals represented, or a one-quarter representation of the unions. It is possible that the membership representation might be a little higher from the fact that it is only the numerically strong unions that can afford the privilege of representation. But some might say that the membership have the right of referendum. True, but only in accepting or rejecting by section the legislation emanating from this minority wing of the society. If we as an organized force believe in the principle of majority rule, then it is time we ceased abusing the principle. It may be said that all unions are equally privileged under the present laws. Yes, but unfortunately all are not financially conditioned to assume the privileges. It therefore appeals to me that the present system while possibly satisfying in the ages past, is not

in keeping with our present needs. There is much of the work that is now done in convention that could be done with a greater degree of profit and justice through the referendum vote of the membership. Through a change of this character the time between conventions could be lengthened and our laws amended to conform with the experience produced on this line by other national crafts organizations. By doing this we would cut out the election of officers and delegates and bring the general convention down to a basis of being a purely legislative body, and in my judgment that should be its only function. To me the time given to convention sessions is not sufficient to do justice to this matter and work out the details necessary to the change. It might, therefore, be of advantage to submit the whole question to a special committee, say one from each of the districts. Allow the said committee to act in their individual capacity and permit them to collect information and promulgate ideas, submitting the same in a report to the General Office not later than January 1, 1905. Then to have the matter as submitted referred to the G. E. B. in conjunction with the G. P. and G. S., they to go through the matter as a whole and select what to them is considered best to the interest of the U. B., after which the G. S. be instructed to present the work as compiled to referendum vote of the membership. The columns of THE CARPENTER might be opened up to ideas on the subject. I trust that I may be pardoned for the time consumed in presenting the matter herein contained. The subject matter appeals to me strongly as the changes needed to place the U. B. in an up-to-date position. Understand in submitting this I do not do it on the basis of criticism of our past—I would rather be understood as commending the good that has been done. A retrospect of our work is satisfactory. But influences are at work to reduce our opportunities and retard the general progress. Future amelioration will only come through vigilance and scientific handling of the craft's interests. To you we leave their development, with the hope that your judgment may be inspired to do the things needed to insure permanency to our grand Brotherhood.

W. J. SHIELDS,
L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.

No Convict Labor Employed by Ohio Tool Company.

About a year ago we wrote to each of the Carpenters' Unions, denying that we employ convict labor, a report having been circulated to that effect.

Notwithstanding this, we learn that some are still under the impression that we still use convict labor in the manufacture of our iron and wood planes, chisels, drawing knives, auger bits, etc.

We beg to say that we do not employ convict labor in any way, manner or form, and that any reports to the contrary are false.

OHIO TOOL COMPANY,
Columbus, O., and Auburn, N. Y.

When a man sets popularity before his eyes, he is likely to let principle out of his heart.



A Uniform Working-Card to Be Issued By General Office.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In view of the practice in vogue in many localities of District Councils or local unions charging members from other districts for a working card, while at the same time they are equipped with and have paid for one in their own local union, I wish to suggest a plan which if approved of and adopted by our next convention would put a stop to these unfair and unjust proceedings, and as I believe, will do justice to all concerned.

Members generally would not object to paying for a working card in the district in which they are working, but they do object when compelled to pay also for a card in the local union of which they are a member. As a result it is almost an impossibility to make members belonging to an outside district pay for a card without using extreme measures. They think that the organization is trying to get every cent it possibly can from them, and we should endeavor to vanquish this bitter feeling by making provisions in our General Constitution for a uniform working card to be issued by the General Office and by not recognizing any other.

Going further into the details of the plan, I would suggest: First, that the General Office issue a uniform working card to be furnished the local unions at the price of 25 cents per month, said amount to constitute the monthly per capita to the General Fund.

Second—Every local must charge its members 25 cents per head and month for a quarterly working card to be issued at the first meeting night of each quarter.

Third—Any member working in a district other than his own must pay for a working card in said district and shall not be charged for a card in the district where he is a member.

Fourth—In a district where a D. C. or a L. U. employs a Business Agent the latter shall note the names of all outside members working under the jurisdiction of the D. C. or L. U. and at the next meeting hand them over to the F. S. of D. C. or L. U. The F. S. shall, at the end of each quarter make out a statement, giving names of outside members and length of time they have been working in the district and forward same to the F. S. of the different local unions to which these members belong. Should any member have paid for the working card in his own local union, the F. S. of same shall remit to the D. C. or L. U. under whose jurisdiction the member has been working, 25 cents for each month in payment of working card.

Fifth—If a member has been working 16 days in an outside district he shall pay the monthly rate of 25 cents to the D. C. or L. U. of said district; if he has been working less than 16 days in the outside district, the D. C. or L. U. issuing the card shall retain

the full amount for that month.

Sixth—A fine of not less than two dollars shall be imposed on any F. S. of any D. C. or L. U. failing to promptly make out a correct statement of names of outside members and time worked in district and forward same to the local unions to which they belong, together with all just claims, within thirty days after the expiration of any quarter.

Trusting that the membership will take up this working card question and settle it for good and all time, I remain fraternally,

JOSEPH G. KNAPP,
L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.

A Brotherhood Sanitarium.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

By request of L. U. 264, Boulder, Col., we publish the subjoined report of a committee appointed by the local union for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a Brotherhood Sanitarium:

To the Officers and Members of L. U. 264, Boulder, Col.:

Your committee appointed to take preliminary steps in an endeavor to have a sanitarium built and located at Boulder, Col., to be the property of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and to be governed by such laws as the organization may adopt and to be under the control of the G. E. B., beg leave to submit the following report:

The plan of establishing a sanitarium for the free treatment of brother carpenters or their dependent ones afflicted with lung trouble, deserves to be commended. Your committee believes that an assessment of one dollar per member of the U. B. will bring an amount of money sufficient to purchase ground, erect, equip and furnish suitable buildings for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty patients. We further believe that an annual assessment of 50 cents per member would furnish the U. B. with a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the institution and would cover the expenses incurred in its management.

We do not believe there is a man in the U. B. who would not be willing to pay an assessment to be applied to such a cause, and therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegates to the thirteenth biennial convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. be and are hereby instructed to bring before said convention a preamble, as may be required, setting forth the usefulness of a Brotherhood Sanitarium and the advantages derived from such an institution and to use all honorable means to have same submitted to the members of the several unions, so they may be enabled to vote for or against the plan of establishing this sanitarium.

In advocating this plan L. U. 246, Boulder, Col., is solely guided by a spirit of humanity, realizing as we do, together with the great majority of American people, that the "white plague" (tuberculosis) is undermining the constitution of the people, thereby producing an inferior race. We also realize that the members of the U. B. and their dependent ones are not exempt from this dreadful disease and that when afflicted few of them are provided with the necessary means to secure medical attention and care, and to select surroundings cheerful and

bright, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, the great essentials for the relief and convalescence of sufferers. Thousands of the latter are coming here every year and many, very many, are benefited thereby.

The less fortunate, however, those of small means, who are coming here in the expectation to find something to do that might enable them to earn a living, but meet with failure, become discouraged and destitute. And when poverty and sickness combine it is not difficult to see the end, which is often a suicide's grave.

Hoping that the brothers will give this matter the attention it deserves and that the local unions will instruct their delegates to our next convention to vote in favor of submitting the question of establishing a Brotherhood Sanitarium to the membership of the U. B., we remain, yours in brotherhood,

GEORGE E. DICKEY,
R. R. REEDER,
GEORGE H. DRAKE,
Committee L. U. 264, Boulder, Col.

The Plan of Owning Our Office Building.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In an article published in THE CARPENTER about a year ago, I offered some suggestions as to ways and means of securing a building of our own for our headquarters. Whether the idea is a popular one or not, I can not say, but having in the meantime noticed three or four articles in our journal on the same subject, you will kindly allow me once more to say that in my judgment the owning of our own headquarters has become a necessity. Our Brotherhood will soon have completed its twenty-fifth year of existence and still we are paying rent for the rooms occupied by the General Office. I deem it about time for our membership to give this matter their earnest consideration, to study it over and see if we can not do away with the paying of rent.

In my previous article I suggested as a means to raise the necessary funds for the procuring or erection of such a building the levying of an assessment of one dollar per head upon our membership until the required amount was obtained. Now I must confess that last year's experience has convinced me of the unfeasibility of this method. I find that the taxing of our membership for any purpose is sure to create more or less hard feeling, for the poor carpenters are already burdened too heavily. And though the taxing in this instance would be for a good cause, one that the U. B. could be proud of, I now believe that it would be more advisable to first test the feeling of our membership in this respect. If the brothers think that we can stand the pressure then let them come forth and say so in THE CARPENTER, or through their local unions to the General Office. I hope the General Officers will take a hold of this matter and give us an idea of about the size and cost of a suitable building. Let us have a house of our own that will bring us an income instead of continually causing a stream of expenses against our treasury. Hoping that the plan will meet with popular favor and the subject more freely agitated in the future, I will wait and

listen patiently and attentively to all the brothers may have to say. Fraternally,

F. E. MADISON,
L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo.

Disapprove of Umpire's Plan of Amalgamation.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 657, Sheboygan, not having been heard from for a long time, we wish to let the brothers know that we are still up and doing.

At a special meeting held on July 22, we took up the decision of Umpire Strasser on the amalgamation of the U. B. with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and came to the following conclusions:

The decision is unfavorable to a local union of our size—of about 100 members. With the percentage allowed a local union under our present laws, we can just meet the local expenses and nothing to spare, but under the provisions laid down in Strasser's decision our expenses would, in our estimation, considerably increase, as their application or enforcement would necessarily require a salaried officer. We also find that under our present system, figuring on 15 cents weekly dues, we are deriving more benefit than we would under the plan of amalgamation.

This plan, if adopted, would also prevent us from any manifestation of our solidarity with other organizations. It would be an impossibility to assist other unions in distress, unless we assess our members especially for the purpose, while at present our local treasury permits the rendering of assistance to other unions without levying any special assessment on our membership. We further claim that the plan when in operation will render it far more difficult to organize new local unions and gain new members.

It is the sentiment of L. U. 657 that in order to enable us to pay \$1.00 per day to members involved in any duly authorized strike or in any lockout, the General Constitution of our U. B. be so amended as to provide for a monthly per capita to the General Office of 30 cents instead of 20 cents.

With the intent to stimulate discussion on these subjects, we desire the publication of the above statement in THE CARPENTER. Hoping that the local unions will give the matter their careful consideration, we remain, yours fraternally,

CHAS. SHIRMEISTER,
L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

Monetary Benefits Unite and Hold.

To the Editor of The Carpenter:

These benefits, and these alone, build up and keep in existence all insurance orders.

It is sometimes said that there is nothing in a name, and again it is said that a name is significant.

The latter saying in general is true and the former untrue. I assume that when the founders of the A. S. of C. and J., as well as the founders of the U. B., were selecting a name for their respective organizations they held that a name was significant and indicative and chose accordingly.

The first word of each organization indicates the object, UNITY—unity of the workers in a particular craft for

certain specific purposes, and as an inducement to unite and maintain unity certain monetary benefits were provided by each, but the A. S. of C. and J. provided more and different benefits than the U. B., and herein lies its power to unite and hold its membership and to more successfully conduct a strike when it enters upon one.

I stop right here to say that I am not claiming that these financial features, or any others, increase their membership, for, for obvious reasons not necessary to state in this article, the A. S. of C. and J. does not increase its membership as fast as the U. B.

After an organization is started two things are essential to its success and its very life:

First—To increase its membership.
Second—To retain its membership.

The A. S. of C. and J. has been more successful in the latter than in the former.

The special benefits referred to are named in the following statement prepared for me by the Secretary of the Denver branch (about 230 members), which shows the amount paid by it from January 12th, 1903, to January 11th, 1904:

Superannuation (3 members).....	\$ 453.60
Unemployed	196.62
Sick	286.05
Strike	25.37
Accident (partial)	175.00
Tool	146.60
	<hr/>
	\$1,283.24

I want to say here that I am not boasting the A. S. of C. and J., but I simply want to show that a change in our financial system is necessary to hold our members after we get them, and that a plan is arranged in Strasser's Report, which I hope will be approved by our next convention.

J. M. McLANE,
Local Union No. 55, Denver, Col.

Organized Labor Must Be Conducted on Most Improved Business Methods.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Dear Sir and Brother—In the July edition of THE CARPENTER, under the caption, "High Initiation Keeps Them Out," appears an article signed by G. Toyne, President of Local Union No. 815, San Francisco.

In this article Brother Toyne does San Francisco, as well as organized labor in general, and our Brotherhood in particular, a great injustice. Bro. Toyne is not from San Francisco, neither is 815. Brother Toyne speaks among other things of the \$1 per month cost of unionism, as well as the Saturday half holiday, and then endeavors to point out what a good thing it is for the non-union man who can work Saturday, and other days, while union men cannot.

He also speaks of the large number of non-union men, consequent upon high initiation and high dues in San Francisco and Oakland.

Now, Bro. Editor, while it is a fact that the non-union man may, if he wishes to, work ten or twelve hours a day, all night even, Sundays and holidays if he wants to, does Brother Toyne consider that a sufficient inducement for the union men to work also? Is that the way we must act in order to further reduce our hours of labor,

much less enforcing generally the eight-hour day and the half-day Saturday? I guess not.

There are non-union men in San Francisco. There are plenty of them in his own district, Oakland. Some few years ago they were in San Francisco, but to-day, Brother Toyne, with a fine-tooth comb and a half a dozen search warrants, could not find in all San Francisco as many non-union carpenters or other mechanics engaged in the building business as there are members in his union, 815, of Haywards; and if THE CARPENTER for July is right, that local has 39 members in good standing..

Now, what has caused the change in San Francisco? What inducements were offered the non-union men that compelled them to join the union at \$20, when they refused at \$2.50. Was it a vacillating policy, scheme or theory, such as that suggested by Brother Toyne's article?

No, Bro. Editor, the policy that did the work in San Francisco can do it elsewhere, if inaugurated in the same manner as we established it and conducted it here. The bringing about in 1895 of a Building Trades Council which many years ago prohibited any man engaged in the building business working with other than union men, is alone responsible for the change. The fighting for six months and six days, and the ultimate winning of the eight-hour day, and union conditions for our Brotherhood millmen; the paying them during that time \$6 per week and pickets \$9 and \$12 per week, as well as building, equipping and operating one of the best and largest mills in the country (the Progressive Planing Mill Company, organized under the laws of our State). The unions owning every share of stock, worth in January, 1901, when the Council began operations, \$5 per share, now \$7.50, and paid \$1 per share in dividends. Also the publishing of a paper of its own. All told costing many thousands of dollars, all of which, less \$4,200, was put up by this same San Francisco Building Trades Council, through its affiliated union men. This is what brought the change and what is going to keep it.

It is high time that this sympathetic, wishy-washy, happy-go-lucky policy, indicated in Brother Toyne's article regarding organized labor be dispensed with. It is not only wrong, but absolutely repulsive, and must prove disastrous to all organizations dependent upon such flimsy means of support.

Organized labor the country over, in all its departments, in order to be successful, must be conducted in accordance with the most improved business methods. When the labor movement is conducted on strictly business lines, to the exclusion of sympathy, prejudice, passion or hate, then and not until then will it be a success, indicative of that which crowns all other legitimate institutions.

Speaking for organized labor, if I may be permitted to, I desire to say that if we are to win fair conditions from our employers, backed up as they are in many instances by corrupt combinations of employing corporations, we must prepare ourselves for the battle. We must be able to fight, and that means that we must occupy a position which will enable us to support and

care for our members while the fight or controversy lasts.

In other words, when it is necessary to call men out, or to cease operations, we must be able to take care of our members who have thus laid down their tools. As we are now financially conditioned, it is easy for any and all corrupt combinations of contractors and others to beat us. We have little or nothing back of us, only our numerical strength, and the good wishes of thousands, which strength under said adverse conditions must necessarily prove our weakest point. Few, if any, small establishments have the "nerve" to fight the powerful trusts of to-day. Why? Because they are not strong enough and cannot afford to fight; and so it is with organized labor. We, from a momentary standpoint, in all our Brotherhoods, have little or nothing behind us. We strike for our rights, all equity and justice on our side, but because of distress among our members, and no treasury to relieve the same, we have to in a large number of instances give in. The employers know our weakness, and invariably play on it.

In our Brotherhood our President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the other officers being among the best and most able in the country, would, in the face of such a financial condition maintaining in our organization, be powerless in the premises. And the same is true of organized labor generally. What, then, ought organized labor do? Bro. Editor, each Brotherhood ought to finance itself so that it could safeguard the interests of its members.

Our Brotherhood, with one hundred and eighty or ninety thousand men, whose rights must be defended, no matter where they are, should have, in order to do so, a treasury of at least one and a half or two million dollars. This treasury can be very easily raised, and that in a manner that will not disturb even the poorest of us. That done, the scabbishly inclined employer or combination of employers will hesitate and think a thousand times before attacking a local union or a district behind which stands hundreds of thousands of men with a treasury of that kind to support them. As it is with our Brotherhood, Bro. Editor, so it is with all others, and I repeat, organized labor must be financed because, while it has done a wonderful work for the wage earner, it has much more to do, and because of what it has done, the non-union man has no right to object to the payment of the initiation and dues of to-day; and he will not object if he knows, as he certainly must, that to do so means loss to him.

The way to accomplish this is through organization on business lines, which, as I have pointed out, means to do something instead of talking about it, and the sooner we, the members of organized labor, get down to practical business, the better for all concerned.

Trusting, Bro. Editor, that I have not encroached too much on your valuable space, and that the day is not far distant when our Brotherhood, as well as all others, will be placed on a financial basis where they can do business through the most improved business channels, and like all other institutions having vested property as well

as citizenship rights, be able to protect them, and with best wishes for the success of our Brotherhood, as well as organized labor in general, I have the honor to remain,

Yours very fraternally,

P. H. MCCARTHY,

Member Local Union No. 22, San Francisco, and President Building Trades Council of San Francisco and California.

High Initiation Fee Drives Thousands From the Union.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have just read in the May CARPENTER, Bro. T. W. Roberts' article on "Why They Don't Join Our Organization," and I indorse all he said. But there are other reasons. While the Constitution says, "Beneficial members shall pay not less than 50 cents per month, and semi-beneficial members not less than 30 cents per month," (a difference of 20 cents), I have known a case where the union gave \$5.00 per week sick benefits to beneficial members on a 65 cents per month dues, and charged semi-beneficial members 40 cents per month and would not allow them any sick benefits. Some refused to join, and some working there refused to bring clearance cards because they could get sick benefits in their home union. But I think the greatest trouble is in the unions charging \$15 to \$25 initiation fees. Such high fees drives thousands from the union. Some because they will not submit to being fleeced, and many because they can not afford it. But in every case they make an enemy to the union who is ready to go and take strikers' places. And who can blame them? If a man comes and wants to be one of us, and is willing to pay a fair price, and we set a price out of reason we deserve his ill-will. Some unions set a \$25 fee and then write to neighboring unions, begging them to put their price up so other carpenters can not join them, and then come to the high-priced union by clearance card. Trying to hog the whole thing. Where is any justice, love of humanity, or unionism in such a course?

Sir, it is to the union's interest to have every carpenter in the United States and Canada in the unions. Then when we have a strike the surrounding country would not be full of non-union men to rush in and take our places, as is the case to-day. And I am sorry to say in many cases they have been forced to remain non-union men through the selfishness of some high-priced union. I hope to see the next national meeting of our order declare that the initiation fee shall be \$5 in all unions.

Let us make it easy for all carpenters to join our order, so we can get in all where we have a union, so every carpenter going into an unorganized section will go preaching unionism instead of cursing the unions for their selfishness in keeping other men out with their high fees. Fraternally,

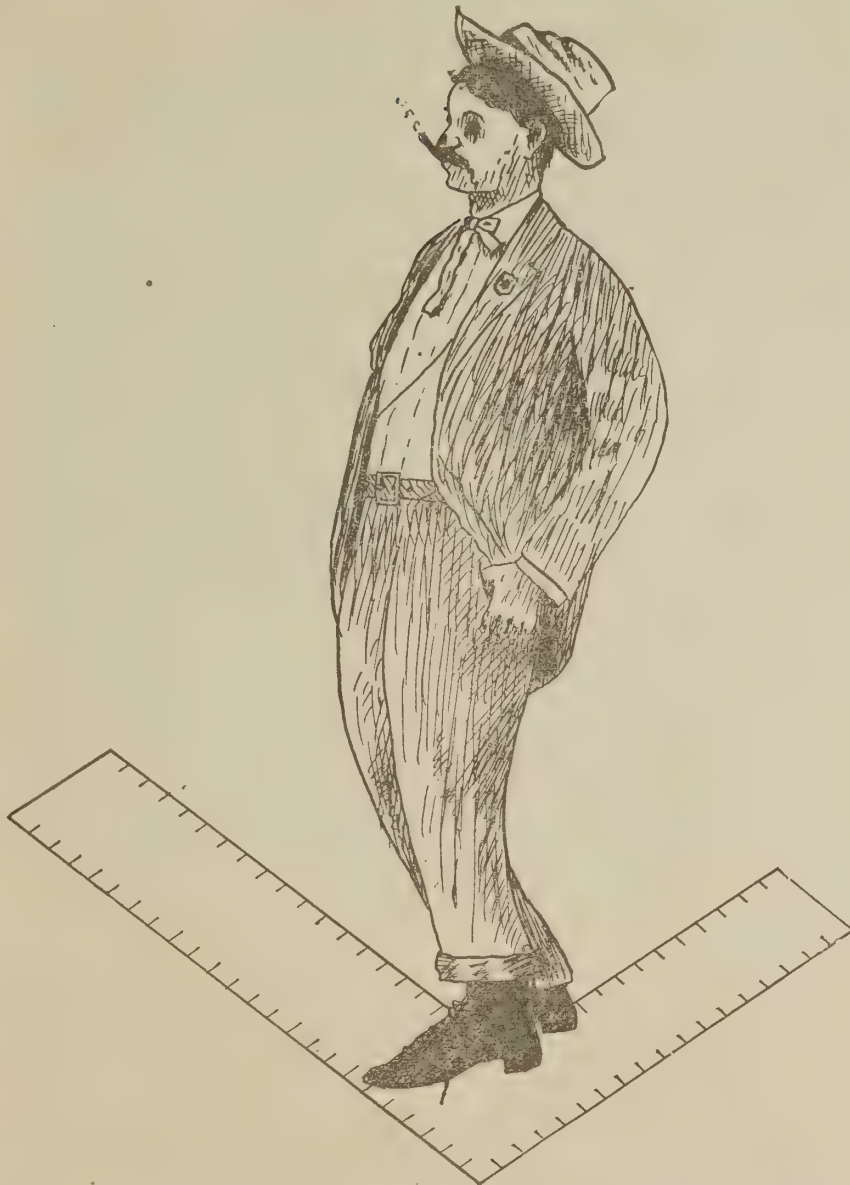
ANDREW COOK,

L. U. 1746, Braidentown, Fla.

"Thou shalt not kill." Except: By locked exits, subway explosions, adulterated food, slums, firedamp, fast trains, sweatshops. In short, in the regular course of trade.—Life.

On "The Square."

BY D. L. STODDARD.



This is the Delegate that promised his Local if they would elect him to the convention he would be on the square, and represent his Local in a manner that they would know he was there.

And he did.

Yes, HE WAS THERE!

They remember him!

He was not only on the square, but he was *all over the square*.

In fact, he was the *delegate that made Milwaukee famous!*

The Digressive's Predicament.

Dear Jack:

Our church is split in two factions, the "primitives" and the "progressives." The latter have a fine church and organ, as well as all modern improvements. The former denounce all "machinery" or vain devices as of the devil. The primitives call the progressives, the DI-gressives, and so the war goes on. I have tried my best to help both sides, and with what success is told in

THE DIGRESSIVES' PREDICAMENT.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," Sang the good old preacher, but he got it too low.

Then, hemming and hawing and blinking his eyes,

He gave the old tune a considerable rise; But not being up on musical lore, He actually got it worse than before; It wouldn't do now, it was no use to try, And some one suggested "It's a leetle too high."

The scene was so trying, the strain was so great,

I felt myself called on to set matters straight;

So I took out my fork, gave it a whack on my shoe,

As I'd often seen teachers in singing do, And finding I'd got the old thing about right,

I lit out to singing with all my might "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, Praise Him all creatures here below."

But I found I had got my foot in it somehow,

For instead of singing they kicked up a row.

The brethren they twisted their necks a la stork,

Some gazing at me, and some at my fork, Some giggled, some grinned, some looked at the floor,

And some took a sneak at the vestibule door;

But these were not saints in good standing, you see—

Just every-day, go-as-you-please sinners like me.

I stared at the people, I stared at the pews, I stared at the lamps with their dirty flues, 'Till my eyes fairly ached in their burning sockets, And the thirty-five cents in my breeches pockets

Got hotter and hotter—to give me a tip— But I did not know whether to take membership,

To get out of the scrape, or cut and run— I really did not know what I had done.

When a good old sister with a wart on her chin,

And a face as beautiful as home-made sin, Looked at me thro' glasses as big as a bowl,

And tearfully said—God bless her old soul—

"You pore sinful creetur, you DI-gressive one."

Then—I blush to confess it—I turned tail and run.

I stepped on myself as I tore thro' the crowd,

Which sat horror-stricken, for I swore out loud,

Not because I was frightened—please understand that—

But I grabbed up a bonnet instead of a hat, And having no time to look in a glass, I'm afraid that I looked very much like an ass.

As I said, I didn't know just what I had done,

But an idea struck me at last as I run, And little by little I figured it out,

And guessed what they had made such a blamed fuss about.

They say that the instruments old David made,

On which the primitive Levites played, Are traps and snares devised by the devil

To catch the unwary—their heads may be level—

And they cannot be holy where such tempters are used;

"They won't sit still and see the good Lord abused

In any such manner, they're not quite so green

As to grind out their prayers on a hand-made machine."

Now that's why the old preacher scowled at my fork,

With his head jammed down in his neck like a cork,

And that's why the brethren sat silent and still

As I sang out alone with such hearty goodwill;

And that's why the sisters rose up as one man

In eager defense of the "primitive" plan, And made it so plain that something was wrong

With my way of singing, not with the song, That then I got rattled, as one might say,

And I've fired that fiendish old fork away.

H. P. LODNER.

Expulsions.

J. C. Lee, of Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., has been expelled for forging the name of a brother member on several checks and for other grave offenses.

* * *

B. F. Smith has been expelled by Local Union 256, Savannah, Ga., for misappropriation of funds belonging to the local union.

* * *

Louis Bowin, former F. S. of Local Union 1059, Athol, Mass., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of funds.

* * *

W. E. Merrell has been expelled from Local Union 1746, Braidentown, Fla., for misappropriation of local funds.

* * *

C. J. Corcoran has been expelled from Local Union 1369, Louisville, Ky., for converting to his own use money belonging to the local union.

The worst scab is the union scab. He is the man who is benefited by union wages, but who smokes scab cigars, chews scab tobacco and wears scab clothes, and never pays for a union paper. Such a man should be fired out of the union, because he is a hide-bound hypocrite, and of no benefit to the organization. Union men can afford to pay more for label goods. The label enables them to make more and they should always see that the label is on articles used by them, as well as by all other members of their craft.—Ex.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.
Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.
J. P. OGLETREE, R'l R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.
CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Quarterly Report of General President, Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1904.
To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting.

In making this, my last quarterly report for the year ending June 30, 1904, I desire to call your attention to the magnificent growth we have attained in that time. New Local Unions have been organized; membership of the old ones has been increased, and we can well be proud of the outcome of the strikes that have been forced upon our members in the open shop demands of the Employers' Associations, and of strikes of other causes, where our brothers have been forced to make the stand for Union Principles.

Proud I am of the bold stand that many of our District Councils, Local Unions and members have taken against this method of the employers in trying to inaugurate not only the "open shop," but to make Union shops non-union.

Our members have stood the test so far, without losing in any single instance in this fight for their rights and just demands. Many localities have been assisted by you, and some yet need further assistance, which I feel assured you will grant when needed.

The members involved in their struggles should receive all the encouragement possible, as the "open shop" question must be met with a firm and determined stand upon our part.

More mills have been organized this year under the banner of the Brotherhood than any other year in our history.

The strikes that have taken place have, as a rule, been successful this spring, and the outlook for the future success of our Organization is very encouraging.

Our staff of Organizers is second to none—all have been doing good and grand work, not only in building up our Brotherhood, but also in advocating the true principles of the Trade Movement, which will assuredly be the means of further advancing its interests in the future.

Seventy-two new Local Unions have been organized since April 1st, 1904, and quite a number of A. W. W. Locals have voluntarily surrendered their charters in that Organization and become affiliated with this U. B., and more of them are asking on what terms they can be admitted to our Brotherhood.

I feel that the time is not far distant when we will have one Organization in this country of the men working at the wood-working industry, whether he be a carpenter, machine hand, or cabinet maker. We have been working to bring this about for some years, and the prospect for the ultimate success of our endeavors along those lines are certainly encouraging.

May we in the future meet with the same success as we have in the past, and I believe that this can easily be accomplished by our officers and members taking the proper interest in the affairs—the success of the Brotherhood. Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President, T. M. Guerin.

Greenwich, Conn., July 1, 1904.
To the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Brothers—I beg leave to submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1904:

I left Indianapolis on June 4 for Collinsville, Ill., where our men had made a demand for fifty cents a day increase in wages. I conferred with the L. U. and contractors, and the latter finding that the majority of the members were offered work by fair contractors at the increased rates, they conceded to the demands, though with poor grace. The success in this instance is due to the way the members keep after non-union men coming to the locality. Each and every member is a business agent in himself, and they are rewarded by the desired results.

From Collinsville I went to Topeka, Kans., where I found the L. U. in poor shape. They just having elected a business agent, I spent a few days with him visiting the different jobs. There was plenty of work in town, but the membership is lacking of backbone; they seem to be afraid to ask non-union men to join the union. The few good workers in the town are discouraged and the L. U. wants the General Office to appoint and pay for a Business Agent for them. According to latest advices received from Topeka, the local Business Agent had been called off by the L. U.

From Topeka I left for Kansas City, Mo., and stayed with our men thirteen days. The city not being half organized, Bro. Hughes, the organizer, was sent along with me on my tour of inspection. We covered the ground very well, as the increase in membership of the Kansas City local unions will show. All during my sojourn in this city Bro. Hughes developed remarkable activity in the effort to stimulate the interest in the organization of the craft, and Bro. Briggs, old Bob and others were doing efficient work. I believe that the existence of but one L. U. in Kansas City has greatly retarded the progress and growth of our organization, and the formation of two additional local unions since last spring has furnished an opportunity to many of our craftsmen to join who heretofore refused to do so on the ground that the L. U. was too big, the location of the meeting hall too remote and the attendance of meetings too great an inconvenience. I visited the three local unions and advised them to form a D. C., which I am pleased to say they did before I left the city. On April 26 this body adopted district by-laws providing for two additional Business Agents, which was a wise measure indeed for such an extensive district. With competent Business Agents in the field, the work mapped out for them by me will undoubtedly be carried to success and a thousand members may be added to their fold in a short space of time. On April 18 I instituted L. U. 1285, Kansas City, with some 23 members; members of other Local Unions being present at the occasion in good numbers. Greater activity will certainly be displayed here in the future.

I stopped off at St. Louis, Mo., and attended the meetings of L. U.'s 1100 and 578. Both were in a healthy condition and doing remarkably well, considering the many trials they had to endure ever since the preparations for the World's Fair began. The employers in that city are trying their best to ruin our organization. I have been present at several hearings before a commission appointed by the court to take the depositions of our Local Officers. The Business Agents had to appear before them most every day, so our men indeed had their hands full. A large mill owner has brought suit against the St. Louis D. C. to show cause why their officers should not be indicted for boycott, and an injunction was issued by the United States Court. Our men having acted within their legal rights, I have no fear of the outcome of this affair, but the defense in this case will incur a large amount of expenses, which I know the D. C. cannot well afford to pay at this time. Considering the conditions prevailing in a city where a World's Fair is held, the G. E. B. should give these law suits the utmost care, and I believe it to be in the best interest of the U. B. for our next Convention to make some provisions to meet these court injunctions.

On my way East I stopped off at Philadelphia, called at the D. C. meeting and had an interview with our attorney regarding matters in that city. From thence I went to Cohoes, N. Y., having been advised that a strike was on in that locality. On my arrival, however, I found that the men and their employers had come to an understanding the night previous. So I took

myself to Schenectady, N. Y., where some difficulty had arisen on the Barney job involving our L. U. and the Trades and Labor Council. After going over the matter with all parties to the controversy I made some recommendations, which were acquiesced in by our L. U. and the matter adjusted. I then proceeded to Stamford, Conn., and attended the meeting of our L. U. Arrangements having just been made for the holding of a mass-meeting the week following, with a view to revive the movement in that city, I enlisted as speaker on that occasion, left for New London, Conn., and returned to Stamford that week.

In New London I went over the ground with the Secretary of the L. U. and only obtained mere promises, but as the building trades unions there had started a local body of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance and intended to place a business agent in the field, they will no doubt build up their organization shortly.

I also visited Waterbury, Conn., where our men were out on strike against the open shop since May 1st. Most of our members there have left the city and are employed elsewhere for better pay than they received at home and presumably many of them will never return, much to the regret of the employers, who will thus have lost reliable and competent help which they will not be able to replace in a hurry. At this time of writing there are about 40 of our members still idle and I can say that our entire membership in Waterbury is determined to resist any attempt at the introduction of the open shop. I have learned that each of the employers is under a \$250 cash bond not to sign any agreement with the union, which shows that the leaders of the Conn. Employers' Ass'n have no faith in their own members. Had they any just cause to fight the unions it would not be necessary to prevent a desertion of their ranks by compelling their members to put up a cash bond. Under the circumstances it is not at all surprising that the employers' Ass'n is meeting with great difficulties in collecting this cash bond from their members. The terms of the bond are worded in such a manner that they dare not try to enforce them. They had the lumber yards closed up for several days, but re-opened them again upon the advice of their attorney. And when they did open them they charged 25 per cent. more for lumber to any person not affiliated with the Employers' Ass'n.

A short time ago the business men of Waterbury formed a "Citizens' Alliance," with the object in view, as they then stated, to restrain the trades unions from any interference with their business. The members of this alliance were very much in evidence during the trolley men's strike in Waterbury, and on this issue were before the public almost every day, but when the lumber dealers raised the price of material 25 per cent., and even in some instances refused to sell lumber at all to the citizens, it took only a short while and nothing was heard of the alliance any more. O, ye gods, where are ye prominent citizens? Ye prominent members of the Citizens' Alliance, who wanted to restrain the trades unions that stand for personal liberty, when the lumber dealers through their action upset your be-

loved pet proclamation of principles. Then we failed to hear a single note of lamentation from these honest, honorable men. Before I left the city we were successful in opening three good shops, employing union men exclusively and paying the advanced scale of wages.

I was called to Greenwich, Conn., to audit the books of L. U. 196, which I found in a fair condition. By following the instructions I gave the L. U. I believe they will get along O. K. When making my report to the meeting they were so pleased that they received it by a rising vote. I then went to Portchester, N. Y., and attended the meeting of the D. C. The organization here is very short of funds, but as the Local Unions are going to raise their dues to \$1.00 a month, they will soon be in a position to do more effective work.

This being my last report previous to our Convention, I avail myself of the opportunity to congratulate the General Officers, the members of the G. E. B. and our Organizers on the grand work that has been done in the course of the past two years in the interest of our U. B.

Fraternally yours,
T. M. GUERIN,
First Vice-President.

Quarterly Report of Second Vice-President, R. E. L. Connolly, June 30, 1904.

To the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

BROTHERS—The following is my report for the quarter ending on above date.

The beginning of this quarter found me at Knoxville, Tenn., where I succeeded in organizing the coach shop of the Southern Railway.

The condition of the carpenters of that city who are employed in the construction of buildings is not as it should be, and it appeared to be due to a disposition to pull apart rather than to pull together.

After leaving Knoxville I stopped at Morristown, Lenoir, Harriman and Cleveland, where I had been informed the conditions were good for organizing, but in neither place did I find sufficient work or carpenters to enable me to put in a local and I do not think that a local could live in any of the towns mentioned.

From Cleveland I went to Chattanooga, where I found a good local, also one at Rossville and another at Sherman Heights in the suburbs.

The locals are not making much noise, but they are slowly and effectively organizing the district, have reduced the hours and materially increased the pay.

I visited the different locals, had a good attendance and found them all "doing business."

From Chattanooga I went to Nashville, where I found the organization suffering from a chronic case of inertia, due to a seeming lack of indifference on the part of the members as to their working conditions.

Instead of getting out and hustling to build up their local they seem to be waiting for some one to come and rescue them, but the "rescue" must begin on the inside if it is to be successful and lasting.

From Nashville I went to Hopkins-

ville, Ky., where the local was to make a demand for better conditions, but owing to a complete stagnation of business the movement was wisely postponed until a more favorable season.

We had an open meeting and a full house and I believe it had a good result.

I returned to Nashville, where I spent a couple more days with no appreciable result, as the "local spirit" is lacking.

From Nashville I went to Franklin and Columbia, Tenn., but neither town had sufficient carpenters to keep a local alive.

I went to Atlanta, where they appeared to have taken on a new lease of life, to assist them in organizing that city. In company with their B. A., I visited a number of non-union jobs, talked with the men and was arranging for an open meeting, or rather a series of them, when I received orders to proceed to Bowling Green, Ky., where the carpenters were out trying to establish better conditions.

Upon my arrival at Bowling Green I got the local together and after reviewing the situation the strike committee and myself visited the various contractors who employed non-union men. We succeeded in straightening out the largest shop in the city, as a majority of his men were members of the U. B.

The unfair contractors offered no objections to our talking to their men, nor to their joining the union, so we got after them on the jobs and also held a public meeting in the courthouse, and succeeded in bringing quite a bunch to our way of thinking.

I believe the strike was premature, and that No. 684 should have gotten the town better organized.

I went from there to Louisville, where I found the city imperfectly organized, to say the least, and the chances of their winning out exceedingly slim. There appeared to be too much local dissension and I was puzzled as to why Louisville would enter upon such a struggle when there was such a preponderance of non-union men in the city.

From Louisville I went to Indianapolis, where I visited headquarters for the first time, and had an opportunity of learning more, as to actual conditions and work of the U. B. during the short time I remained than I could have learned in months in the territory wherein I have spent my entire time previous to this trip.

From Indianapolis I went to Bucyrus, O., and made an effort to organize the town, but met with no success.

From Bucyrus I went to Toledo, where I spent a short while and found the organization in very good shape.

I next stopped at Detroit, Mich., where the building trades were putting up a stiff fight against the open shop, with the chances in favor of their winning out.

The Contractors' Association had merged with the Employers' Association and it was a fight between organized labor and organized capital, and not simply a fight between carpenters and contractors.

The B. A. and myself made an effort to bring about a conference, hoping to be able to adjust matters, but found it impossible to do so unless the "open shop" was first conceded.

This, of course, was impossible, and as all efforts for adjustment proved futile it developed into a question of endurance.

The members in Detroit seemed capable of looking after their own interests, so I left for Port Huron, where I found a good little local getting along all right and we had a good meeting.

I went from there to Bay City, where I again found conditions good, but our members were about to get into trouble by meddling in the jurisdiction question between the bricklayers and plasterers. I advised them to keep hands off and trust that they heeded my advice.

I next stopped at Saginaw and can report Saginaw as all O. K.

From Saginaw I went to Owosso, where I found a small local and considering the conditions of trade it was doing fairly well.

From Owosso I went to Lansing and found it strictly on the bum, and from what I could learn that is its usual condition, and it will require a dispensation of Providence to alter it.

From there I visited Grand Rapids and found a wide-awake movement and good hustling being done to keep things in line.

I went from there to Milwaukee, reaching there just in time to be present at a picnic given by the locals for the purpose of providing means to make things pleasant for the delegates who attend the convention. The picnic was a fine affair, a large crowd being present, and Bro. Duffy and myself made a couple of "talks."

I went to Duluth and had a good meeting with No. 361, and there was also present quite a delegation from No. 755 of Superior.

The locals are in good shape and doing good work.

I next visited Minneapolis, where I found our locals getting along well. They are having a little trouble with one contractor, but have the situation well in hand.

My stay in that city was very pleasant and I was impressed with the business-like way in which they handle matters.

I stopped in Chicago a couple of days and learned while there that a committee from the D. C. had visited Bucyrus shortly after I did, had attempted to organize it and met with the same success that attended my efforts.

I stopped at Memphis and found things moving along smoothly and no trouble in sight.

I then went home and found the prospects growing brighter than when I made my last report.

While work is dull at present the members are holding up in good shape and are fast adjusting themselves to the new conditions due to the pernicious "anti-boycott" law.

With best wishes to all, I am, fraternally yours;

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Second General V. P.

Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement.

Many a man thinks that it is goodness which keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles.—Carlyle.

Report of Committee Representing the U. B. at Convention of Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the undersigned committee, appointed by you to attend the first convention of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance of America, held in Room 370, Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8th to 12th, 1904, beg leave to submit the following report:

On Monday, Aug. 8th, 1904, at 10:00 a. m., the convention was called to order by Vice-President Frank Duffy (President George P. Gubbins being absent at the hour mentioned).

The representatives of six National organizations were in attendance, namely:

1. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
2. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.
3. Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union.
4. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
5. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.
6. International Association of Steam Hoisting Engineers.

President George P. Gubbins, of the International Association of Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, appeared on the floor of the convention and informed the delegates that the vote cast by the bricklayers for affiliation was very small according to their membership, and was against affiliation, but he stated they would resubmit the question for another vote. The bricklayers, therefore, took no part in the proceedings of the convention.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association was not represented. The following letter will explain:

"Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary S. B. T. A. of A.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I am sorry to state that we will not be represented at your convention, now in session. The question of being represented was submitted to the Executive Board of the O. P. I. A., with the result that the feeling that the convention of the O. P. I. A. would be in September it would be advisable to submit the matter of affiliation for final action to the convention. The vote of the different locals on affiliation was 3,285 in favor and 1,855 against. This could not be considered a representative vote, as it is less than half our total membership.

The officers of the O. P. I. A. are in favor of the movement, and I feel safe in saying that it will be carried at the next convention.

Trusting that your deliberations will be toward elevating and bettering the conditions of the various crafts in the building trades, and wishing the Alliance success, I am, fraternally yours, (Signed) W. A. O'KEEFE,

"Secretary-Treasurer."

A communication was received from the U. B. of C. and J. of A., requesting the indorsement of the registered label of their organization, was read, and by motion made and seconded the request was unanimously concurred in. "A request being made by John Man-

gan and James Cummings, representing the National Association of Steam and Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, for the privilege of the floor of the convention to explain their position, it was, by motion, granted.

They took up considerable time. Upon their retirement a motion was made, seconded and carried that the good offices of this organization be tendered to bring about a settlement of the differences between them and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, but that no further action could be taken by this organization until the National Association had formally made application for membership.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Receipts\$225.00
Expenditures 206.90

Leaving a balance on hand of
temporary organization ...\$ 18.10

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

We recommend to proceed to perfect and institute our Alliance as laid down in our adopted Constitution. We also recommend that the question of jurisdiction be held in abeyance until such a time as the Board of Governors deem it advisable to take up this question. We would further recommend that the National officers of the affiliated organizations take up the question of establishing local alliances with the local officers and show them the importance of what is meant by such organizations. All of which was concurred in by the convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISDICTION AND GRIEVANCES.

First—We recommend to proceed to perfect and institute our Alliance as laid down in our adopted Constitution.

Second—We recommend that the question of jurisdiction be held in abeyance until such time as the Board of Governors deem it advisable to take up the question.

Third—We recommend that the National officers of the affiliated organizations take up the question of establishing local alliances with the local officers and show them the importance of what is meant by such organizations.

The report was received and concurred in and ordered filed.

Mr. P. H. Scullin, Secretary and manager of the National Industrial Peace Association, was granted the floor of the convention in reference to establishing harmonious relations between employers and employees, and after Mr. Scullin made a lengthy explanation on the subject, the convention, by motion duly seconded, indorsed his plan of arbitration.

The committee on Constitution reported a number of changes necessary to obtain better results in order to perfect the Alliance, and was concurred in by the convention, and all such changes will be sent out for a referendum vote of the affiliated organizations.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The question of jurisdiction over work has caused and is causing continued strife and contention among the building trades, and is a

matter that should be permanently settled at the earliest possible moment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer of the Structural Building Trades Alliance be requested and is hereby authorized to communicate with the General Secretary of each trade affiliated with this Alliance, requesting them to, at their earliest convenience, to furnish him with a complete list of work over which their organization claims jurisdiction; and, be it further

Resolved, That when the S.-T. of this Alliance receives such claims of jurisdiction that he carefully compare the same and should any confictions occur that he notify trades of such confictions, requesting them to meet at the earliest possible moment and endeavor to adjust said differences. Should they not be able to do so harmoniously within ninety days after such notification, the matter will be referred to the General Board of Governors and their decision shall be binding upon all affiliated trades until the next convention of this Alliance; and, be it further

Resolved, That after said claims of jurisdiction have been settled that the S.-T. of this Alliance furnish the General Secretary of each affiliated organization a copy of all such claims of jurisdiction and request said Secretaries to furnish the Secretary of each local union and district council of their respective organizations with a copy of same. (Signed)

A. G. BAINBRIDGE.
FRANK E. SMITH.
JAMES SCOTT.
HENRY ROWER.
J. C. SKEMP.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Frank Buchanan, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Spencer, United Association of Plumbers, etc.

First Vice-President—James Kirby, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, etc.

Second Vice-President—A. J. Bainbridge, Painters, Decorators, etc.

Third Vice-President—Herman Lilien, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, etc.

Fourth Vice-President—J. G. Hanahan, Steam Hoisting Engineers.

On motion all positions for the balance of Vice-Presidents to be filled by the organizations admitted to membership in rotation.

The next convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y. The office of General Secretary-Treasurer will be located in Dayton, Ohio.

Hoping the efforts put forth by your committee may not only meet with your approval, but with the approval and indorsement of our whole organization, and that the work of the convention may be of permanent benefit and good to all concerned, we respectfully submit same.

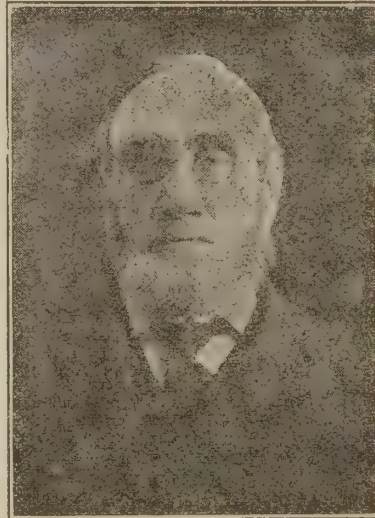
R. FUELLE.
N. F. STORM.
JAS. KIRBY.
W. W. VANTLINE.
FRANK DUFFY.

Be satisfied with yourself if you will but do not be self-satisfied.

All is grist that comes to the capitalist mill. Some capitalist somewhere makes fat out of every strike.

James Brennock.

James Brennock, the subject of this sketch, is a member, and Treasurer for the last eight years, of L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., and probably the oldest trades unionist in the ranks of the U. B. He was born in 1828 in Ireland, and when he reached his manhood came to America, landing in New York in the early part of 1850. Bennington, Vt., first attracted his attention, and he became a harvest hand at one dollar a day, and then worked in a brickyard for seventy-five cents a day.



Albany, N. Y., was the next scene of Bro. Brennock's employment, where he worked on the Hudson River Railroad, remaining till the next spring, when he engaged in his first strike, occurring on the Albany Water Works, now more than fifty-two years ago. The men were paid seventy-five cents a day, and demanded one dollar, going on strike for the advance. After being out a few days the strike was won and the advance conceded, but at the sacrifice of four of the strikers, who were sent to the penitentiary on the prejudiced testimony of the boss of the gang. In 1854, discovering that there was a demand for mechanics, Bro. Brennock determined to become a carpenter. It was at that time the custom each year to cut wages on the 10th of November and restore them on the 10th of March. On that day in 1858, however, the bosses seemed to forget it. This caused quite some dissatisfaction among the men, and some of them, one of whom, Bro. Brennock, took the matter in hand and organized a carpenters' union. A demand was made for an advance in wages of 37½ cents a day and acceded to. As a result the carpenters from all over the city and vicinity came flocking into the union. Thinking it more advisable and judicious to make the wages in the city uniform, and to compel all bosses to pay the same rate, a movement was successfully entered into to that effect. In fact, three advances at three distinct instances were obtained that same season, and before long no carpenter could work in Albany unless he was a member of the union.

Bro. Brennock came to Chicago, Ill., in 1864 with a traveling card, but found no union there to deposit it. The spirit of unionism had as yet been dormant in that city, as in most other parts of the country, though efforts at organization were made here and there by various crafts; unions

were formed only to dwindle or go out of existence again, until a solid and persevering union sentiment was created and became manifest a few years later.

In 1877 Bro. Brennock went to Colorado, but returned to Chicago in 1878, when he took an active part and was instrumental in organizing his craft. A carpenters' union consisting of several branches was formed; this union, at the launching of the U. B. in 1881 at its first convention, held in Chicago, being given the charter number 21. L. U. 1, which has the honor of having Bro. Brennock in its fold, came into existence through L. U. 21 and some of the other local unions consolidating in 1887.

Bro. Brennock is the author of a History of the Carpenters' Movement and Organization in the City of Chicago, published in the Chicago Labor Day Souvenir of 1902, a remarkable document, of great historic value to our Chicago brothers. He has held every position in the gift of his Local Union, except that of President. Though in his 74th year of age, he still enjoys the best of health, his intellect is vivid and bright and his numerous friends, ourselves included, cherish the hope that he may reach the century mark.

Stoddard's Steel Square Pocket-Book.

Dwight L. Stoddard, one of the oldtimers and hard workers of L. U. 281, Indianapolis, the author of many interesting craft problems and other articles in THE CARPENTER, has recently written a book, "The Steel Square Pocket Book," which is published by the Industrial Publication Company, of New York. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

The little book is one of the most practical works ever written for the instruction and guidance of the carpenter. It is very thoroughly illustrated with drawings prepared especially with the author's own pen. (The General Office had the pleasure of seeing the original drawings before they were sent to the publishers.) It is truly an up-to-date book on the steel square. Its size is convenient for the pocket, and it contains an index alphabetically arranged, greatly facilitating reference.

Bro. Stoddard and the book, both, deserve all the patronage they may receive. In fact no union carpenter can afford to be without the little "Steel Square Pocket Book," which may be purchased by applying to the

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION CO.,
P. O. Box 1852, or 16 Thomas Street,
New York City.

Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office will supply badges for business agents on application of any District Council or Local Union at the price of \$3.50 apiece. The badge is a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and is very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

There will never be general peace and prosperity until all special legal privileges are abolished.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

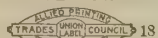
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 1904.

The Open Shop.

BY FRANK DUFFY.



ONE of the most important questions before the American public to-day is that of the "Open Shop." It is attracting widespread attention and at the same time seriously agitating the minds of both employers and employes as to its outcome. It is discussed on all occasions and in every conceivable manner; it has its supporters and its opponents. Its merits are lauded to the skies; its faults and shortcomings are lavishly portrayed.

To understand this question rightly, you may ask: "What is an 'Open Shop'?" It is one in which men are supposed to work side by side in harmony with one another, irrespective of whether they owe allegiance or not to any form of Organized Labor—it is one in which the rights of every employe are equal—or supposed to be equal—at least that is what we are told by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America.

The non-unionist, who never attempted to improve his condition, advance his wages, or reduce his hours of toil, has as much standing and as much privilege in an "Open Shop" as a union man has, who spent the best years of his life and many hard earned dollars, that better working conditions might prevail. It is in reality a "non-Union Shop." That is what the employers of labor want, but they have not the audacity to so express themselves; and so, under the cloak of "Open Shop," they attempt to deceive the public in order to gain their ends—the destruction of Organized Labor. They know full well that the broad-hearted, free American citizens would condemn them if they came out open and above board in their declaration of war on Trades Unionists in their advocacy of the "non-Union Shop."

It is, therefore, plainly to be seen that the "Open Shop" means nothing more or less than a "Closed Shop"—closed to Union Labor—where the employer is

"Monarch of all he surveys," where he has the right to hire whom

he pleases; pay them what wages he pleases; work them as many hours per day as he pleases under what conditions he pleases.

The "Open Shop" is the most dangerous weapon ever used by the employing class to bring about the complete annihilation of Organized Labor. If such a system should be established in any city it means the decline and final death of the Trades Unions of that city.

With the Unions gone, wages would go down so quickly that we would not know what struck us. We would be like a man in the ring after receiving a blow in the "solar plexus;" dazed and dumbfounded.

With this system in vogue, it would not be long until this free land of ours would be overrun with tramps and paupers, and, in a very short time, be in a worse condition than that of any of the pauperized countries of the Old World.

In fighting the "Open Shops" the Trades Unions of the country are fighting for their very lives—for their existence—for their future continuation. We have always favored arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of any and all disputes as they arose; but on this question there is nothing on our part to arbitrate. We cannot consent to arbitrate a question that involves the life of our organization.

Now matter how devotedly nations hold to the principle of arbitration, they will never consent to arbitrate a question that involves their national honor. Trades Unions likewise, upon whom "Open Shops" are now being forced, may, with equal propriety, refuse to arbitrate, on the ground that they cannot consent to submit to arbitration a question involving their very lives. If we are to be exterminated, as we are so often told, we might as well go now, if that is what refusal to arbitrate means, as to be put out of business at some future date.

We are informed that a long, hard and bitter fight is ahead of us on this question. If such is the case, we might as well refuse right now to work in an "Open Shop," or to submit the question to arbitration.

That is what the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been doing this spring. For this insubordination their employers have gone on strike; or, in other words, have "locked out" their employes—numbering more than twenty-five thousand men—in more than two hundred cities, towns and villages, from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to the gulf.

They selected the Carpenters—the "giant organization" in the building trades—on whom to make the fight. The idea was to whip the "giant" into submission, and it would then only be a short time (according to their way of reasoning) until the other trades in the building industry would lay down their arms and succumb to the inevitable.

They opened fire on us simultaneously during the past month in Detroit, Mich., Terre Haute, Ind., Columbus, O., Des Moines and Burlington, Ia., Pueblo, Colo., Sacramento and Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Quebec, Can., Springfield, Mass., Freeport and Aurora, Ill., Ilion, Herkimer and Rochester, N. Y., Charleroi, Pittston,

Pottsville, New Castle, Sharon, Monaca and New Brighton, Pa., Hackensack, N. J., and several other places, fully expecting to carry out their doctrine of the "Open Shop." In each instance, however, it proved a miserable failure.

On this question the Citizens' Industrial Alliance is whipped to a standstill, and Mr. Parry, with all his braggadocio and persuasive powers of speech and pen, has shown himself to be the poorest general that ever sought renown.

Last February I issued a circular letter to our members, advising them how to proceed if the question of the "Open Shop" should be forced upon them, at the same time counselling them to use discretion and diplomacy in their intended trade movements this year. That letter was looked upon by the employers as an indication of the Carpenters' weakness and of their inability to weather the storm that was then brewing. Our members took the advice given and forced the opposition to show their hand. The results proved the wisdom of the course taken. In every instance so far, we have been the victors. This is another proof of the efficacy of the Trades Union movement.

Our opponents claim that Labor Organizations are unlawful and un-American, and that there are no grounds for their existence as such. They have adopted the policy of the "Open Shop" as a method of putting us out of business altogether. Our constitutionality has been tested time and time again in the courts, and in all cases the decisions rendered were in our favor. Recently the test was made in the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota of *the right of a Union man to refuse to work with a non-Union man*. After a careful and minute hearing of the case, a decision was handed down that gives to the members of Trades Unions the rights they have always claimed as their heritage and for which they have contended so long. Judge Brown rendered the decision. Among other things he says:

"Labor Organizations, or Unions, are not unlawful, but are legitimate and proper for the advancement of the members and those dependent upon them. The members, therefore, may, singly or in a body, quit the service of their employer for the purpose of bettering their condition, and may, by peaceful means, persuade others to join them; and as a means to that end *may refuse to allow their members to work in places where non-Union Labor is employed.*"

Seriously considering this entire matter, two questions naturally arise:

1. What effect has the "Open Shop" policy on the industrial world at the present time? and,
2. What effect would it have if in operation as the employers of labor desire it?

To the first question the answer is plain, clear and definite. It has no effect whatever. It created a little ripple on the surface, but that has passed away.

To the second question the answer of Charles Wright—an employe of D. M. Parry, who was charged before Judge D. Whallon in the Police Court of Indianapolis on May 6th, 1904, with deserting his wife and children—is

sufficient. His answer was: "I did the best I could. I work for the Parry Manufacturing Company; I work hard but do not make much. Sometimes I draw \$6 or \$7 on pay day; and after I pay my helper I have \$5 or \$6 left."

"Times are better now, and I have more work than I had last winter. Then I often had but \$3 left after the helper was paid, and there have been pay days when there was only \$1.50 in my envelope. I do piece work—sometimes there is little to be had."

This is an example of the "Open Shop" system. Is it any wonder then that Trades Unions oppose it on any and all occasions, or does it come as a surprise to many that we deliberately refuse to arbitrate such a question? We may be wrong. We believe we are not. We leave it to others—outside of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance—to judge.

The Rich Man's Dream of Heaven.

Old Dives, captain of finance,
On a silken couch reclined,
For that evening at a banquet
He had sumptuously dined;
Now he rested from his duties
And the rich man slept and dreamed—
Saw himself through space transported
To a realm of bliss it seemed.

Truly was his soul elated
That's life's course, so smoothly run,
Had at last so smoothly ended,
And eternal joy begun;
Well within the golden city
He beheld the great white throne,
And among the saints around it
Many millionaires he'd known.

No one there was low or common,
They were strictly all first class,
"Just and righteous stewards" chosen
Who once ruled the lab'ring mass;
And they claim used no oppression
To increase their own rich store.
Yet, when labor cried for mercy,
Only heaped the burdens more.

To this select, inner circle
No poor man aspired to ride,
And no complaints or strikes disturb
Dives' dream of Paradise;
He rejoiced, with rapture quickened
Did his ready spirit move
'Mong congenial companions
In an ecstasy of love.

He received fraternal welcome
In the mansions of the just;
There reserved seats all were cornered,
And he'd come to join the trust!
Well he liked the holy city
Where the streets are paved with gold,
Often he had heard the story
But the half had not been told.

In the jasper walls and gateways
Set with every precious stone,
Capital holds shares and schemes to
Get a mortgage on the throne!
Thus in Dives' dream of heaven,
Where "the rabble" may not come,
All who win earth's golden passport
Some sweet day may rest at home.

But methinks when life is over,
And the graves give up their dead,
Dives' dream will disappoint him,
When it is interpreted;
Those whom God hath chosen stewards
Must acknowledge human need,
Nor deprive the poor of comfort
To appease the maw of greed.

In the fair celestial city
Ransomed souls associate,
But surprises may be waiting
For earth's pampered rich and great;
Fancy paints the consternation,
And their panic-stricken state,
If they should find Lazarus feasting
And poor Dives at the gate!

—MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Judge not thy neighbor till thou art
in his situation.—Willet.

Ist es noch rathsam Verträge

— mit —

Arbeitgebern einzugehen?

I.

Bei jeder geeigneten Gelegenheit wird seitens der organisierten Arbeiter betont, daß ihnen industrielle Störungen wie sie durch Ausstände verursacht werden, zuwider sind. Wir greifen nur dann zur Arbeitseinstellung wenn alle friedliche Mittel zur Schlichtung bestehender Differenzen zwischen uns und den Arbeitgebern ge scheitert sind, ist die Parole eines jeden besonnenen und erfahrenen Gewerkschaftlers. Um nun solche Störungen im Industriebetriebe zu vermeiden, war es bis jetzt die Gepflogenheit, wenigstens da wo die Arbeiter genügend organisiert waren und von den Unternehmern als mitredende Macht anerkannt werden mußten, daß Vertreter beider Theile zusammen traten um sich über die jeweiligen Arbeitsbedingungen zu verständigen. Verträge einzugehen, die die Norm der Lohnrate und der Arbeitsstunden festlegten und in denen sich die Arbeitgeber gewöhnlich verpflichteten nur solche Arbeiter zu beschäftigen, die der Organisation angehörten mit der ein Vertrag abgeschlossen wurde. Auf diese Weise sind Unternehmern wie Arbeitern, wo man es mit der Einhaltung des Vertrages aufrichtig meinte, viel Scheerereien und Unannehmlichkeiten erspart geblieben.

Den Ersteren, weil sie bei der Preisveranschlagung von Contracten mit dem Arbeitslohn als stabilen Faktor rechnen konnten und die Union ihnen tüchtige und profitable Arbeitskraft lieferte; die Letzteren weil sie dadurch dem Feilschen um die Höhe des Arbeitslohnes und häufig auch der Ueberzeitarbeit entzogen wurden und ihnen neue Mitglieder zugeführt wurden, die andernfalls nur mit Mühe zur Organisation oder auch nicht, herangezogen worden wären. Der Hauptvorteil aber, der Unternehmern wie Arbeitern durch das Bestehen solcher Verträge erwuchs, bestand, wie oben angedeutet, in dem geregelten, friedlichen Geschäftsverhältnisse der für beide Theile nachtheilige Arbeitseinstellungen und Geschäftsstörungen während eines gewissen Zeitraumes wenigstens ausschloß.

Anders verhielt es sich natürlich, und verhält es sich noch, in solchen Fällen, wo man es mit unzuverlässigen und unaufrechten Pactanten, das heißt, mit Unternehmern zu thun hatte, die einen Vertrag nur deshalb eingingen, um sich momentan aus der Klemme zu helfen, d. h. ihren Lieferungs-Termin einhalten zu können, oder solchen die vor Eingehen des Vertrags aus Vorliebe für billige Arbeitskraft und für die Schmutz-Concurrenz, nur Nicht-Unionleute unter Nicht-Unionbedingungen zu beschäftigen gewohnt waren. Solche Arbeitgeber waren in den Augen der humaneren und anständigeren Unternehmern, sowohl wie in den Augen der Arbeiter, nur unsaubere Cantonisten, denen man so viel wie möglich aus dem Wege ging, um sich selbst nicht zu beschmutzen. Gerade diese Elemente aber sind es, welche den jetzigen Kreuzzug gegen die organisierten Arbeiter inszenirt und die Fabrikanten-Bereinigungen und Bürger-Allianzen in's Leben gerufen haben.

Dieser gewissenlosesten, profitgierigsten Sorte von Unternehmern hat sich die bessere Unternehmerklasse angeschlossen und macht nun mit ihnen gemeinschaftliche Sache gegen die organisierten Arbeiter. Ist es zum Verwundern, daß der Gerechtigkeitsinn der Letzteren unter dieser

Bettgenossenschaft in die Brüche gegangen ist und auch sie nun, die mit ihren Arbeitern oder deren Organisationen eingegangenen Verträge, in schamlosester Weise verletzen?

Thatsache ist, daß die Kämpfe die unsere Bruderschaft im Laufe dieses Jahres zu bestehen hatte, zum großen Theile auf die Wortbrüchigkeit und Charakterlosigkeit der Arbeitgeber zurückzuführen sind. Eigenschaften die sie sich in ihrer Gemeinschaft mit den Angehörigen der Fabrikanten-Association und Bürger-Allianzen angeeignet haben. Dieselbe Erfahrung haben auch die Arbeiter anderer Berufs-zweige machen müssen.

Ein eklatanter Fall des Vertragsbruches seitens der Arbeitgeber, der uns berechtigt die Rathsamkeit Verträge einzugehen und deren Werth überhaupt, stark in Zweifel zu ziehen, hat sich kürzlich in New York ereignet.

Wie wir in einem früheren Artikel bemerkten, waren unsere Mitglieder in New York nach dem ungelungen und erfolglosen Ausstande gegen die „Amalgamated Society of Carpenters“, vorigen Jahres, gezwungen einen Arbitrations-Vertrag mit ihren Arbeitgebern einzugehen, welche ein, aus zu gleichen Theilen aus Arbeitern und Arbeitgebern bestehendes Schiedsgericht vorsah, dem alle entstehenden Streitfragen zur Schlichtung zu überweisen sind. Dieser Vertrag bestimmt unter anderem, daß nur von Unionleuten hergestelltes Material an allen von den Vertrags-Parteien verrichteten oder übernommenen Arbeiten, zur Verwendung kommen soll. Trotzdem hatte eine Firma Nicht-Union-Material in einem Neubau eingeschmuggelt. Und nachdem sich die Firma geweigert das vertragswidrige Material zu entfernen, nachdem unsere hier beschäftigten Mitglieder die Arbeit niedergelegt und das Schiedsgericht gegen die Firma entschieden hatte, weigerte sich die Executiv-Behörde der Arbeitgeber, der „Board of Governors“ sich der Entscheidung des Schiedsgerichts zu unterwerfen. Doch nicht nur dies — um unsere Mitglieder, unter denen sich natürlich Weise in Folge dieses Vorkommnisses, und früher ähnlicher, eine starke Opposition gegen den Arbitrations-Plan geltend gemacht hatte, zur Einhaltung dieses windigen Vertrages zu zwingen, und um sich wegen ihrer Standhaftigkeit in obigem Falle an ihnen zu rächen, haben die Bauunternehmer gelegentlich eines Streitfalles, welcher die an Tunnelarbeiten beschäftigten Painters betraf, sieben der Baugewerke und auch die Carpenters ausgeschlossen. Dieser Ausstand dauerte währendem wir dies niederschreiben ungeschwächt fort und wir hoffen daß es unseren Mitgliedern und den übrigen ausgeschlossenen Bauhandwerkern gelingen wird, den Arbitrations-Vertrag der sich in jeder Beziehung als ihren Interessen nachtheilig erwiesen hat, über Bord zu werfen.

Doch es ist nicht die Wortbrüchigkeit oder Unzuverlässigkeit der Unternehmer, wo es sich um Verträge mit den Arbeitern handelt, die uns veranlaßt hier die Frage aufzuwerfen, ob es noch rathsam für uns sei solche Verträge einzugehen, denn die Vergangenheit hat uns gelehrt daß auf die Unternehmer ohne Unterschied so wie so kein Verlaß ist, wenn unsere Organisation nicht mächtig genug ist, um die Einhaltung eines Vertrages seitens der Arbeitgeber zu erzwingen.

Was uns zur Aufwerfung dieser Frage Anlaß gibt, sind verschiedene kürzlich gefallene richterliche Entscheidungen, welche das Eingehen von Verträgen die eine Clausel enthalten welche bestimmt, daß

nur Mitglieder der Arbeiter-Organisation die als Vertrags-Partei figurirt, beschäftigt werden sollen, als constitutionswidrig und sogar als verbrecherisch erklären.

Da, der uns zugewiesene, Raum dieser Nummer ein sehr beschränkter ist, müssen wir es uns vorbehalten, in einem weiteren Artikel auf diese wie auf andere, auf Verträge zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber bezügliche richterliche Entscheidungen einzugehen und hieraus, wie aus dem geschilderten Gebahren der Arbeitgeber, unsere Schlüsse zu ziehen.

Beantragte Veränderungen und Zusätze zur General-Constitution.

Local-Union 434, Chicago, Ill.

Die Sectionen 89 (a), 89 (b) und 90 und 91 seien so amendirt, daß einem Mitgliede welches 15 Jahre lang und bis zu seinem 60ten Geburtstage, gutstehend war, die monatlichen Beiträge, Kopfsteuer ausgenommen, erlassen werden. Sollte es sich aber nach einer Untersuchung herausstellen, daß ein Mitglied nicht in der Lage ist diese Kopfsteuer zu entrichten, so kann der G. P. die Zahlung derselben seitens der L. U. anordnen.

Bei Todesfällen oder Unfällen sollen zu Benefit berechnete Mitglieder zu allen Rechten und Forderungen, einschließlich Benefit beim Ableben der Gattin, berechnigt sein, wie sie die verschiedenen Sectionen der Gen.-Const. vorsehen und diese jetzt in Kraft sind.

In Uebereinstimmung mit den Sectionen 65 und 98 sollen zu theilweisem Benefit berechnete Mitglieder nur zu 50 Dollars Sterbegehalt berechnigt sein. Alle Mitglieder, auf die sich letztere Sectionen beziehen, sollen den Gewerksregeln ihres Districts, soweit sich dieselben auf Löhne beziehen, nicht unterworfen sein.

Local-Unions 309 und 476, New York City.

Sekt. 183 (j). (Neue Section.) Es soll ein Unfair-Trim- und Label-Sekretär bestehen, welcher von der Convention erwählt werden, dessen Amtsdauer dieselbe wie die der Gen.-Beamten sein, und welcher denselben Gehalt, zahlbar aus der General-Kasse, beziehen soll den ein Organisator bezieht.

Sekt. 183 (k). (Neue Section.) Die Pflichten des U. T. und L. Sekretärs sollen sein: Nach Kräften dahin zu wirken, daß die, in den Labelgesetzen dieser Constitution vorgeschriebenen Bedingungen, in allen Shops und Fabriken des ganzen Landes eingeführt werden. Wenn von einer L. U. oder einem D. C. offiziell dazu aufgefordert, soll er alle Beschwerden untersuchen und er kann, wenn nothwendig einem, in der Lokalität, in welcher die Streitigkeiten ausgebrochen, festhalten Mitglied die Ausübung seiner Pflichten übertragen, welches aus der Lokal- oder D. C.-Kasse für seine Dienstleistung Bezahlung erhalten soll.

Sekt. 183 (l). (Neue Section.) Bei, gegen Unfair-Trim, gerichteten Ausständen soll die Unterthügung der ausstehenden Mitglieder aus dem Unfair Trim- und Label-Fond bestritten werden, vorausgesetzt daß ein solcher Ausstand von dem U. T. und L. Sekretär sowie vom G. P. sanktionirt wurde. Der Gen.-Schatzmeister soll den U. T. und L. Fond bei dem G. Sch. laut Sekt. 30 deponiren und dessen Gelder sollen nur als Benefits bei Ausständen oder Aussperrungen, die aus der Unfair Trim- und Label-Bewegung resultiren, verwendet werden.

Alle Geldanweisungen an den U. T. und L. Fond müssen von dem U. T. und L. Sekretär unterzeichnet sein.

Es soll die Pflicht des U. T. und L. Sekretärs sein, Vierteljahres-Berichte, statistische Daten und Einzelheiten über die U. T. und L. Bewegung und den Stand des U. T. und L. Fonds enthaltend, herauszugeben.

Sekt. 183 (m). (Neue Section.) Der U. T. und L. Sekretär soll, in Verbindung mit den General-Beamten, die Macht haben, Vorschläge die U. T. und L. Bewegung betreffend, einer Urabstimmung der B. B. zu unterbreiten,

welche, wenn gemäß Sekt. 35 der Gen. Constitution angenommen, zum Beschluß erhoben werden sollen.

(Eine Resolution, welche die Schaffung eines U. T. und L. Fonds vorsieht, wird der Convention unterbreitet werden.)

Local-Union 79, New Haven, Conn.

Sekt. 81 (a) soll folgenmaßen lauten:

Sekt. 81 (a). Keine Apellation, in welcher es sich um eine Geldstrafe handelt, kann von dem G. P. entgegen genommen werden, wenn der Appellant nicht vorher der L. U. oder dem D. C., welcher die Strafe auferlegt, den in Frage stehenden Betrag eingehändig hat. Letzterer soll in deren Händen bleiben bis die Appellation entschieden ist und wenn dieselbe zu Gunsten des Appellanten ausgefallen, demselben zurückerstattet werden.

Local-Union 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Sekt. 89 (a). Nach den Worten: nach der Bezahlung aller Rückstände sei beigelegt: „und eines Monatsbeitrages im Voraus.“

Local-Union 535, Cadillac, Mich.

Neue Section. Der G. P. soll Bürgschaftspapiere, ausgestellt zu Gunsten der Gen.-Beamten für den Gebrauch aller L. U.'s beschaffen. Alle L. U.'s sollen sofort nach Wahl der Beamten bei dem G. S. um Bürgschaftspapiere für ihren F. S. und Sch. anhalten. Der Bürgschaftsbetrag soll so hoch gesetzt werden, als es der L. U. für nothwendig erscheint. Diese Bürgschaftspapiere sollen den L. U.'s zum Kostenpreise geliefert werden; jedoch in Lokalitäten wo ein D. C. besteht, können Bürgschaftspapiere auf den Namen dieses Körpers ausgestellt und von demselben bezogen werden.

District-Council, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sekt. 8 (a). Die Nomination der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der ersten, der Convention vorausgehenden Versammlung im Monat Juni und deren Wahl in der zweiten Versammlung des Monats Juni stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

Sekt. 13 (a)—Zusatz. Nicht mehr den ein (1) Delegat aus ein und demselben Staate soll zu diesem Comité ernannt werden.

Sekt. 20 (a) soll Sekt. 20 sein.

Sekt. 21 (a). Der G. P. soll ein, in der B. B. gutstehendes Mitglied nur auf Ersuchen eines D. C., oder wo ein solcher nicht besteht einer L. U., als Organisator ernennen. Der D. C. oder die L. U. soll den zu ernennenden Organisator in Vorschlag bringen, doch soll in keinem Staate mehr denn ein Organisator zu gleicher Zeit fungiren.

Sekt. 21 (b). Es soll die Pflicht des G. P. sein, in irgend einer Lokalität wo kein Organisator thätig ist, ihm aber ein solcher als nothwendig erscheint, dem D. C., oder wo kein solcher besteht, der L. U. zu empfehlen ein Mitglied als Organisator vorzuschlagen.

Sekt. 21 (c). Ehe die Rechnung eines, gemäß Sekt. 21 (a) und Sekt. 21 (b) ernannten Organisator's zur Zahlung angewiesen werden kann, muß dieselbe vom D. C. oder wo ein solcher nicht besteht, von der L. U. der Lokalität in welcher er thätig war, gebilligt werden. Die Gen.-Offize soll zu diesem Zwecke geeignete Circulare beschaffen.

Sekt. 25. Nach dem Worte: veröffentlicht, sei beigelegt: Dieser Bericht soll einen separaten Ausweis, über Ausgaben unter folgenden Rubriken enthalten: Deputirte, Organisation und Untersuchungen, sowie die Namen der Personen, welche unter diese Rubriken fallende Dienste geleistet haben.

Sekt. 53. Die Worte: bezahlen bis zum ersten des nächsten Monats einen verhältnismäßigen Betrag, seien gestrichen und durch Folgendes ersetzt: „bezahlen den vollen Beitrag für den laufenden Monat.“

Sekt. 76. Die Worte: einen verhältnismäßigen (Betrag) seien gestrichen und durch die Worte „einen vollen (Beitrag)“ ersetzt.

Sekt. 89 (c). (Neue Section.) Wenn ein Mitglied eine Summe schuldet, welche dem Betrage von drei Monats-Beiträgen gleichkommt, so kann es nicht durch eine Theilzahlung seiner Rückstände beneficiert werden; es muß seine Rückstände voll und ganz begleichen und tritt erst

nach drei weiteren Monaten wieder in Benefit.

Sekt. 98. Ein theilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied soll nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$25.00 und nach dreijähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$50.00 Sterbegeld im Todesfalle seiner Ehefrau berechtigt sein. Die Ehefrau eines solchen Mitgliedes soll im Todesfalle desselben, nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$25.00 und nach dreijähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$50.00 Sterbegeld berechtigt sein; vorausgesetzt daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Ablebens gutstehend war. Wenn ein theilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied drei Monate u. s. w. (laut Constitution.)

Sekt. 143—Zusatz. Zu dieser Versammlung sollen die Mitglieder speciell per Post eingeladen werden.

Punkt 4 der Parlamentarischen Regeln, die Worte: „Partei-Politik oder“ seien gestrichen.

Lokal-Union 476, New York City.

Neue Sektion: Wenn eine L. U. oder ein D. C. dieser V. B. mit einem Arbeitgeber, oder einer Arbeitgeber-Organisation einen Vertrag eingeht, so kann derselbe keine Gültigkeit und Wirkungskraft erlangen, es sei denn daß derselbe vom G. P. sanctioniert und unterzeichnet und vom G. C. B. gebilligt wurde. Kein Vertrag soll Sanction erhalten der mit den Bestimmungen der Gen.-Constitution oder mit den allgemeinen Prinzipien der V. B. in Widerspruch steht.

Lokal-Union 76, New Orleans, La.

Sekt. 52. Die Aufnahmegebühr für alle Mitglieder soll nicht mehr und nicht weniger denn \$5.00 betragen. Alle Mitglieder sollen an den Shop-Delegaten oder Steward, wöchentlich fünf (5) Prozent ihres Lohnes, den sie in ihrer Eigenschaft als Gehülfe oder Lehrling eines zur Mitgliedschaft qualifizierenden Gewerkszweiges, verdient haben, als Beitrag an ihre L. U. abgeben. Kein Beamter oder Mitglied soll dieser Verpflichtung enthoben sein, noch sollen ihm die Beiträge erlassen oder in irgend einer Weise zurückertattet werden.

Mitglieder, welche nicht in zur Mitgliedschaft qualifizierenden Gewerkszweigen beschäftigt sind, sollen einen monatlichen Beitrag von 50 Cents entrichten, sollen jedoch nicht zu Benefit, auch nicht zu Strike-Benefit und nicht zum Wort in den Versammlungen berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 109. Wenn in einem Todesfalle oder Unfälle Anspruch auf Benefit erhoben wird, so soll einem speziell ernannten Comite von fünf (5) gutstehenden Mitgliedern, ein Attest des behandelnden Arztes, vorgelegt werden. Dieses Comite soll den Fall untersuchen und sobald als thunlich über seinen Befund Bericht erstatten, den Bericht, wenn von der L. U. gutgeheißen, soll der F. S. mit dem ausgefüllten Claim-Certifikat der V. B., sowie mit allen anderen erforderlichen Papieren, dem G. C. übermitteln.

Sekt. 110. Bei Empfang eines solchen Comite-Berichtes, Attestes und allen anderen, in gesetzlicher Weise ausgestellten Dokumente, soll der G. C. dieselben prüfen und wenn in Ordnung dem G. Sch. eine Zahlungs-Anweisung für den Betrag der Forderung, zahlbar an die dazu berechnete Person, zustellen.

Sekt. 117. Das Wort: nicht, in der vierten Zeile nach dem Wort: soll, sei gestrichen; ebenso in derselben Linie, nach den Worten: Freitarte zu erlangen, soll, sei das Wort: aber, gestrichen und durch das Wort „und“ ersetzt.

Lokal-Union 691, Williamsport, Pa.

Sekt. 54 sollte so amendirt werden, daß es dem F. S. erlaubt ist zu irgend einer Zeit Beiträge von Mitgliedern entgegenzunehmen.

Sekt. 56. Das Wort: Schatzmeister sei gestrichen und durch das Wort Finanz-Sekretär ersetzt.

Sektionen 64 und 65 sollten bezüglich der Aufnahme von Lehrlingen über 21 Jahre alt, klarer und präziser gehalten sein.

Sekt. 69. Das Wort: Haus-Eigentümer, sei gestrichen, oder andernfalls der Unterschied zwischen einem Contractor und einem Mitgliede, welches Theil-(lump) oder Sub-Contracte oder Stück-Arbeit übernimmt, näher definiert.

Sekt. 74. Das Wort: vollen (Eintrittsgeld), sei gestrichen und durch das Wort: „haben“ [Eintrittsgeld] ersetzt und die Worte: „und der Rest ist am

Tage der Aufnahme zu entrichten,“ seien hier beigefügt.

Sekt. 140. Das Wort: neun (Monate) sei gestrichen und durch das Wort „achtzehn“ ersetzt.

Erklärung: Bei diesem Verfahren fällt die Wahl der Revisoren auf den Tag der regulären Wahlen.

Lokal-Union 394, Memphis, Tenn.

Sekt. 15 (c) sei gestrichen und durch folgende ersetzt:

Sekt. 15 (c). Die Amtsdauer dieser Beamten soll zwei (2) Jahre betragen, oder bis ihre Nachfolger vorchriftsmäßig gewählt und qualifiziert sind und sollen in folgender Weise erwählt werden: Eine L. U. kann auf Majoritäts-Beschluß, in der ersten regelmäßigen Versammlung des Monats Februar einen (1) Candidaten, für jedes der vorher bezeichneten, Aemter nominieren; und es soll die Pflicht des korresp. Sekretärs einer jeder L. U. sein, welche Nominationen macht, den G. C. sofort von deren Nominationen Mittheilungen zu machen, und letzterer ist gehalten, um 12 Uhr Mittags des 8ten März die Candidaten-Liste zu schließen. Alle nach diesem Datum einlaufenden Nominationen sollen unberücksichtigt bleiben. Der G. C. soll nicht später als in der März-Ausgabe des offiziellen Journals „The Carpenter,“ eine Liste der Candidaten und ihrer Vorschläger veröffentlichen und diejenigen fünf (5) Candidaten, welche die Nomination der größten Anzahl L. U.'s erhielten, sollen als die Candidaten der betreffenden Aemter erklärt werden, doch muß die Nomination eines Candidaten für das Amt des G. P., des G. S. und des G. Sch. mindestens von 10 L. U.'s, und die der Candidaten für die übrigen Aemter von mindestens 5 L. U.'s, indorsirt sein.

Sekt. 15 (d). Der G. C. soll alle wählbaren Candidaten innerhalb vierundzwanzig (24) Stunden nach Schluß der Candidaten-Liste, von ihrer Nomination benachrichtigen und jeder derselben muß dem G. C. vor 12 Uhr Mittags des 25ten März über Annahme oder Nicht-Annahme der Candidatur verständigen. Auch soll jeder Candidat dem G. C. eine schriftliche Angabe über seine Wahlbarkeit, im Sinne der Constitution zustellen, welche mit der Unterschrift des Präsidenten und des Sekretärs und dem Stempel seiner L. U. versehen sein muß.

Wenn ein Candidat dieser Vorschrift nicht nachkommt, so soll es die Pflicht des G. C. sein, den Namen des Delinquenten zu streichen und den Namen des nächsten wählbaren Candidaten an dessen Stelle zu setzen.

Sekt. 15 (e). Sobald der G. C. den vorangehenden Bestimmungen nachgekommen ist, soll er Stimmzettel, welche die Namen der Candidaten in alphabetischer Reihenfolge, unter Angabe des Namens und Nummer der L. U., der sie angehören, drucken lassen. Diese Stimmzettel sollen den offiziellen Stempel der V. B. tragen und so ausgestattet sein, daß ein Stimmabgeber mit Leichtigkeit eine Wahl treffen und ein Kreuz (X) hinter dem Namen des Candidaten anbringen kann für den er zu stimmen wünscht. Den L. U.'s soll eine genügende Anzahl Stimmzettel, vor dem 1ten Mai, kostenfrei geliefert werden. Nur die von der Gen.-Offize ausgegebenen Stimmzettel sollen bei diesen Wahlen Verwendung finden.

Sekt. 15 (f). Der Präsident und Sekretär einer jeden L. U. sind verpflichtet innerhalb achtundvierzig (48) Stunden nach Schluß der Wahl einen Bericht über die, für jeden einzelnen Candidaten abgegebenen Stimmen an den G. C. abzugeben.

Sekt. 15 (h). Besagte Beamten sollen die abgegebenen Stimmzettel gewissenhaft aufbewahren und dieselben sollen vor 12 Uhr Mittags des 5ten Juni dem Wahl-Board zugestellt werden, welches aus drei (3) Mitgliedern der V. B. bestehen, und von der, einer Wahl vorausgehenden Convention, mittelst Stimmzettel erwählt werden soll. Dieses Board soll sofort das Wahl-Resultat zusammenstellen und dem G. C. eine genaue Abschrift einhändigen, welche derselbe in der nächstfolgenden Ausgabe des „Carpenter“ veröffentlichen soll. Vorausgesetzt daß die Stimmen einer L. U., welche Sekt. 15 (k) nicht nachgekommen ist, nicht gezählt werden.

Sekt. 15 (i). Diejenigen Candidaten, welche im ersten Wahlgange die höchste Stimmenzahl auf sich vereinigten, sollen als erwählt erklärt werden, mit Ausnahme des G. P., G. S. und G. Sch., in

deren Fällen eine Majorität der Stimmen zur Wahl erforderlich sein soll. Wenn im ersten Wahlgange keine Stimmen-Majorität für einen dieser Beamten erlangt wurde, oder zwei Candidaten für andere Beamtenstellen die höchste Stimmenzahl, aber eine Stimmengleichheit, auf sich vereinigen, so soll das Wahl-Board den G. C. anweisen, eine Stichwahl anzuordnen, welche die L. U.'s innerhalb vierzig (40) Tagen, nach Verkündung des ersten Wahl-Resultates, vornehmen sollen. Die Stichwahl und die Einsetzung und Feststellung des Ergebnisses sollen möglichst in derselben Weise stattfinden wie im ersten Wahlgange.

Sekt. 15 (j). Das Wahl-Board soll von der, der Wahl unmittelbar vorausgehenden Convention erwählt werden und der Präsident und Sekretär der Convention sollen die Namen der Mitglieder des Board im „Carpenter“ veröffentlichen. Die Berichte des Board sollen ebenfalls unter detaillirten Angaben über das Wahl-Resultat veröffentlicht werden. Die erwählten Beamten sollen, an dem, der Wahl folgenden 1ten Oktober ihr Amt antreten.

Sekt. 15 (k). Stimmberechtigt ist: 1., wer allen Verpflichtungen, irgend welcher Natur, gegenüber der Gen.-Offize und seiner L. U. nachgekommen ist; 2., wer einer L. U. angehört, welche nicht über zwei Monate mit ihrer Kopfsteuer im Rückstande, und alle andere finanzielle Pflichten gegenüber der Gen.-Offize erfüllt hat.

Sekt. 15 (l). Jemand eine L. U., welche sich weigert, oder es versäumt eine Wahl gemäß dieser Gesetze vorzunehmen, soll einem Straf-Verfahren unterzogen werden, wie es das G. C. B. bestimmen mag.

Lokal-Union 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

Sekt. 136 (b). Nach den Worten: in Verbindung stehen, sei beigefügt: noch sollen sie ein Mitglied an der Ueberrahme von Contract-Arbeit verhindern, doch können sie einem solchen Mitgliede beratende und entscheidende Stimme in den Versammlungen der L. U. entziehen.

Lokal-Union 259, Jackson, Tenn.

Sekt. 61. Das Wort: fünfzig [Jahre alt] sei gestrichen und durch das Wort „jehzig“ [Jahre alt] ersetzt.

Sekt. 92. Das Wort: fünfzig [Jahre alt] sei gestrichen und durch das Wort „jehzig“ [Jahre alt] ersetzt.

Sekt. 52 (a). Die Aufnahmegebühr für alle benefitberechtigten und theilweise zu Benefit berechtigten Mitglieder, soll nicht weniger als fünf Dollars betragen. Zu vollem Benefit berechnete Mitglieder sollen nicht weniger als 50 Cents Beitrag per Monat bezahlen und Lehrlinge nicht weniger denn 30 Cents per Monat.

Sekt. 52 (b). [Neue Sektion.] Ein Candidat, welcher das jehzigste Lebensjahr überschritten und unter Sekt. 61, [in amendirter Form] zur Mitgliedschaft berechtigt ist, kann als Ehren-Mitglied aufgenommen werden. Ein solches Mitglied soll aber nicht stimmberechtigt und aller Beitragszahlung enthoben sein; vorausgesetzt, daß es die Gewerksregeln seines Distriktes einhält.

Sekt. 55 (a). Die Worte: 20 Cents [Kopfsteuer] sei gestrichen und durch die Worte „25 Cents“ ersetzt.

Sekt. 55 (b). [Neue Sektion.] Ehrenmitglieder sollen bei einem Ausstande oder einer Aussperrung ebenso zur Strike-Unterstützung berechtigt sein wie benefit-rechtigte Mitglieder und Lehrlinge, wenn sie sich den Regeln des D. C. oder L. U. des Distrikts unterwerfen, in welchen sie arbeiten.

Lokal-Union 32, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Erste Resolution in „Unsere Prinzipien“ sei gestrichen.

Dritte Resolution—die Worte: „politische Parteifragen sind jedoch nicht debattierbar,“ seien gestrichen.

Sekt. 3. Das Wort: und, in der letzten Zeile sei gestrichen und folgender Satz beigefügt: „und die Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse von dem kapitalistischen Lohn-System.“

Sekt. 13 sei gestrichen und durch folgende ersetzt:

Sekt. 13. Sofort nach Eröffnung der Convention soll ein Geschäftsordnungs-Comite erwählt werden. Nachdem der Bericht dieses Comites entgegengenommen und erledigt ist, soll die Convention alle anderen nothwendigen Comite's er-

wählen und soll ein jedes derselben aus fünf Delegaten zusammengesetzt sein.

Sekt. 17. Nach den Worten: Carpenter-Gehülfe, seien die Worte beigefügt: „gemäß Sekt. 61.“

Sekt. 19. Zusatz.—Im Falle von Anklagen gegen den G. P. soll das G. C. B. die Macht haben, während die Untersuchung schwebt, denselben zu suspendiren.

Sekt. 61. Der letzte Satz sei gestrichen und durch folgenden ersetzt: Er muß einer L. U. des Gewerkszweiges beitreten in dem er beschäftigt ist, wenn eine solche besteht; er muß guten moralischen Charakters, und fähig sein die übliche Lohnrate zu erhalten.

Sekt. 63. Zusatz—Siehe Sekt. 61.

Lokal-Union 478, New York City.

Geschäftsordnung: Wahl und Installation der Beamten, soll auf „Einführung neuer Mitglieder“ folgen, und Geldbewilligungen u. c., nach „Unerledigte Geschäfte.“

Sekt. 12. Ein Quorum u. c., soll aus einem Drittel der zur Convention zugelassenen Delegaten bestehen.

Sekt. 15 (a). Die General-Beamten der V. B. sollen aus einem General-Präsidenten, sieben Vize-Präsidenten, einem General-Sekretär und einem General-Schatzmeister bestehen. Die sieben Vize-Präsidenten sollen das General-Executiv-Board bilden.

Sekt. 15 (b). Die Worte: „ein Mitglied des G. C. B.“ seien gestrichen und durch die Worte: „ein Vice-Präsident“ ersetzt.

Sekt. 15 (c). [Neue Sektion.] Der erste Vize-Präsident soll aus der Staaten-Gruppe gewählt werden, aus welcher der Organisation zur Zeit der Wahl der größte Betrag an Kopfsteuer zufließt. Der zweite Vize-Präsident soll aus den Staaten gewählt werden, welche den nächsthöchsten Betrag an Kopfsteuer liefern und die übrigen Vize-Präsidenten sollen in derselben Weise erwählt werden.

Sekt. 15 (e) wie dieselbe gegenwärtig lautet, soll als Sekt. 15 (d) eingefügt werden.

Sekt. 23 soll beginnen: „Es soll die Pflicht des Vize-Präsidenten sein, u. c.“

Sekt. 31. In der vierten Zeile, nach dem Worte: beratende, seien die Worte: aber, keine [entscheidende Stimme] gestrichen und durch das Wort „und“ [entscheidende Stimme] ersetzt.

Sekt. 69 soll lauten: Kein Mitglied soll ausschließlich Theil- [lump] oder Sub-Contracte, oder Stückarbeit, für einen Hauseigentümer, Baumeister oder Baumaterial-Fabrikanten, oder Contractor, übernehmen. Die Verletzung dieser Sektion oder eines Theiles derselben, soll mit einer Geldstrafe von nicht weniger als \$10.00, mit Ausschluss aus der V. B. oder beidem, geahndet werden.

Sekt. 113 (a). Die Worte: oder seine Mitgliedschaft übertragen will, in der zweiten und dritten Zeile, seien gestrichen.

Lokal-Union 1100, St. Louis, Mo.

Sekt. 183 (b) sei gestrichen und durch folgende ersetzt:

Sekt. 183 (b). Die General-Offize soll allen D. C.'s oder L. U.'s das Label verabsorgen, wenn genügender Nachweis geliefert wird, daß in den Shops oder Fabriken, welche das Label verlangen, ausschließlich nur Union-Mitglieder beschäftigt werden.

Lokal-Union 639, Brooklyn N. Y.

Sekt. 88. Ein jedes Mitglied ist verpflichtet den P. S. und F. S. mit seiner genauen Adresse zu versehen und denselben von jeder Wohnungs-Veränderung in Kenntniß zu setzen, widrigenfalls es in eine Strafe von \$1.00 per Woche, so lange verfallen soll, bis es den beiden Sekretären ihre neue Adresse angegeben hat.

Sekt. 153 (b). Der F. S. soll den Datum der Zahlung auf der Mitglieds-karte eintragen und dieselbe unterzeichnen. Er soll die volle Betragssumme und genaue Datum gemäß Sekt. 53 im Ledger eintragen. Er soll das Rassen-Buch führen und dem B. S. eine detaillirte Liste über die Einnahmen einer jeden Versammlung, als Nachweis, einhändigen. Gedruckte Karten und Listen-Formulare zu diesem Zwecke sollen jeder L. U. von der Gen.-Offize, in derselben Weise wie anderes Material, geliefert werden.

Sekt. 158 (d). Die Trustees sollen alle Mitglieder zu der ersten Versammlung eines jeden Quartals, zur Vergleichung

ihrer Mitgliedsarten mit den Finanzbüchern, einladen, und alle Karten, welche mit den Büchern übereinstimmen, sollen, in der Spalte des letzten Monats des Quartals, mit der laufenden Jahreszahl, mittelst eines Zwid-Stempels, versehen werden. Ein Mitglied, welches veräumt in dieser Versammlung anwesend zu sein, soll in eine Geldstrafe von 25 Cents verfallen.

Total-Union 199, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sect. 43 soll Sect 43 (a) sein und folgendermaßen lauten:

Sect 43 (a). Wenn in einer Stadt, oder Borough derselben, zwei oder mehr Total-Unions bestehen, so sollen dieselben von Nebengesetzen und Gewerksregeln geleitet werden, wie solche von den Total-Unions angenommen werden mögen. Dieselben müssen einen Carpenter District Council bilden, welcher ausschließlich aus Delegaten von Total-Unions der B. U. zusammengesetzt ist und von Nebengesetzen wie sie der D. C. annehmen mag, nach dem dieselben von den vertretenen L. U.'s genehmigt sind, geleitet werden.

Sect. 43 (b). In einer Stadt, in welcher Borough D. C.'s bestehen, soll ein Executive-Council bestehen, welcher aus Delegaten aller Borough D. C.'s dieser Stadt zusammengesetzt sein soll. Der E.-C. hat die Pflicht die gemeinschaftlichen Interessen der L. U.'s zu überwachen und alle Streitigkeiten in Gewerksfragen entschieben können, zu schlichten. Er soll von solchen Gesetzen geleitet werden, wie sie die verschiedenen vertretenen L. U.'s, welche sich an der Abstimmung beteiligen, annehmen mögen.

L'Unification du Salaire.

La chambre syndicale des charpentiers et menuisiers ainsi que bon nombre d'autres organisations ouvrières cherchent à introduire dans les ateliers un prix unique de salaire. Mais bon nombre de patrons et même d'ouvriers s'y opposent, présentant que l'on ne saurait rétribuer au même taux le travail de chaque ouvrier. Celui-ci valant plus que celui-là. L'un ayant plus de connaissances du métier et plus d'expérience que l'autre, ou encore trouvent-ils une différence d'âge, l'un étant trop jeune et l'autre trop vieux, pour mériter le même salaire.

En apparence, on pourrait trouver une certaine justesse dans ceci; mais en allant bien au fond des choses nous trouverions que toute la question se termine dans un leurre, pareil à tout autre, fait et évoqué seulement dans le but de tromper la classe ouvrière, tel qu'on le fait avec le shop ouvert et tout, d'autres idées émanant du désir de la classe ouvrière, d'améliorer les conditions d'existence de ses membres.

S'il est vrai qu'un homme dans la force d'âge, aye plus d'expérience dans le métier qu'un homme plus jeune, ou encore qu'un homme d'âge mûre, en vieillissant, ne puisse plus produire la même quantité de besogne que le jeune homme de vingt à trente ans, il faut admettre qu'avec la division du travail introduit dans la plupart des métiers ces chances et ces capacités deviennent superflue et tendent à disparaître étant inutile à la main humaine qui ce travail remplace. A quoi sert aujourd'hui beaucoup d'expérience. Quand nous étions jeune on nous apprenait d'abord à dresser le bois à la verlope, après l'avoir débiter avec la grande scie. Plus tard notre premier chef d'oeuvre consistait à tailler des tenons, à mortiser les battants d'une porte, à assembler un tiroir de commode ou d'armoire, à poncer au papier de vers et à vernir ou polir

un dessus de table, et ainsi de suite. Tout ce travail est fait aujourd'hui par la machine. Le bois est scié et débité par la scie à ruban et circulaire, les planches sont dresser par la raboteuse, les tenons sont faites à la machine et la mortaiseuse fait le travail, que notre amour propre de jeune homme nous emplissait d'orgueil, quand les battants de porte joignait bien dans les tenons. Il ne reste plus au menuisier que d'assembler et de coller les différentes pièces fournies par les machines divers. Après vient la machine à poncer qui fait un travail bien plus exacte que la main de l'ouvrier; et quand au polissage et vernissage cela est devenu un métier apart. Ce qui reste comme abilité à l'ouvrier c'est une certaine routine, comme il est donné à tout travailleur, qui fait continuellement ou a peu près le même genre d'ouvrage. Ainsi il est facile à constater le fait, que sauf quelques exceptions, un ouvrier en vaut un autre, donc tous méritent le même salaire.

Maintenant regardons la chose d'un autre point de vue. Supposons que les réclamations patronales soient fondée, et que la chambre syndicale ouvrière accepterait, que pour différentes raisons l'on introduise un minimum et un maximum de salaire. Admettons, pour cause d'argument, que cette différence de capacité existe réellement. L'ouvrier encore trop jeune ou déjà trop vieux, ou l'ouvrier nouveau dans le pays et par conséquence inexpérimenté dans notre manière de produire, ou pour toute autre raison nous admettrions un salaire inférieure. Nous verrions bientôt Mess. les patrons n'embaucher d'autres ouvriers que ceux de deuxième classe. Au travailleur expérimenté exigeant le maximum de salaire ils diront: Voyons mon ami, c'est bien vrai que votre travail est plus propre que celui de l'homme travaillant à meilleur marché, mais que voulez vous, nous le passerons à la machine à papier de vers, et cela ira tout aussi bien. Ou bien nous savons, que vous faisez plus d'ouvrage que l'autre, mais il faut considéré que l'autre nous coûte moins cher; de plus, l'expérience nous démontre que les travailleurs à bon marché sont plus facile à contenter, et surtout plus docile. Ils se soumettent plus facilement aux exigences patronales, surtout si ce sont des ouvriers étrangers dans le pays. Dans ces conditions, que resterait il à faire à l'ouvrier de première classe? Rien autre, que de s'abaisser aux mêmes conditions que son collègue inférieure et à se contenter du salaire minimum.

Le résultat de tout ceci serait donc, que les patrons introduiraient le salaire le plus bas comme salaire maximum, et nous reviendrions au prix unique, mais plus bas, sans que la chambre syndicale l'aye voulu. Et comme l'appétit vient en mangeant, le patron ne tarderait pas à dire à l'ouvrier inférieure. Mon garçon tu vois ce grand et fort gaillard; il est de première force au métier; il fait deux fois plus que toi, encore son travail est-il bien mieux fini que le tien. Avec cela il travaille pour le même prix que toi. Si tu veux donc rester chez moi, il faudra souffrir que je te coupe ton salaire de 50 cents par jour. Et ainsi de suite jusqu'à plus finir. Tout ce ci nous démontre que c'est une affaire de principe, que de maintenir le prix

unique dans le métier. Le plus haut sera le mieux, pour le patron aussi bien que pour l'ouvrier. Ne nous laissons pas aveugler par les théories patronales. Si cette question n'était pas plus profitable pour ces Mess. ils ne se donneraient pas tant de peine pour nous la faire avaler.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Les Ouvriers et les Elections.

Le 1. mai il a été procédé, dans toutes les communes de France, au renouvellement des conseil municipaux. Plusieurs corporations ont profité de l'occasion pour soumettre aux candidats quelques-unes de leurs revendications relevant plus spécialement des municipalités et furent assez heureuses pour obtenir des futurs conseillers des promesses qui, il faut l'espérer, se traduiront prochainement par des résultats tangibles. C'est ainsi qu'en dehors de tout question politique le syndicat de travailleurs municipaux a réussi à faire échec à quelques candidats qui se montraient hostiles ou indifférents à ses réclamations, et que les peintres ont fait prendre l'engagement, à ceux qui sollicitaient les suffrages, des ouvriers, de proscrire des travaux communaux l'emploi du blanc de céruse si néfaste à la santé des ouvriers peintres. Mais la campagne la plus heureuse et la plus fertile en résultats fut certainement celle menée par les typographes qui utilisèrent cette circonstance pour lancer leur marque syndicale ou "label" en faisant une guerre acharnée à tous les candidats qui se faisaient imprimer dans des maisons ne respectant pas les tarifs syndicaux. Cette première tentative a parfaitement réussi et aujourd'hui la marque syndicale de la Fédération du Livre est connue dans toute la France. Les typographes se sont inspirés de l'exemple de leurs confrères américains et la même tactique a donné chez nous les mêmes résultats qu'en Amérique. Il ne leur reste plus qu'à développer et à étendre ce nouveau moyen d'action afin d'en tirer tout le parti possible.

* * *

Chez les Charpentiers.

Bien que nombreuse en France, la corporation des ouvriers charpentiers ne compte pas parmi les mieux organisées. Ce n'est pas qu'un passé glorieux lui fasse défaut, car elle eut à soutenir, notamment à Paris, des grèves qui sont restées légendaires et par lesquelles elle avait réussi à amener les salaires à un taux très élevé comparativement à celui payé dans les autres industries. On les considérait alors comme de véritables privilégiés. Groupés en solides compagnonnages, entre eux la solidarité sur tout le territoire, cultivant avec ardeur leur éducation technique, établissant dans leurs groupes professionnels de véritables chefs-d'oeuvres de coupe et d'assemblage qui faisaient l'admiration des architectes les plus experts, ils formaient alors un groupe compact et uni que ne pouvaient entamer les efforts des patrons coalisés. Une grève malheureuse, l'introduction en France de bois étrangers tout travaillés, le développement de l'emploi du fer dans les constructions, vinrent cependant jeter le désarroi parmi eux et troubler une

entente dont les résultats avaient été si efficaces jusqu'alors. Le lien compagnonnique se relâcha un peu et quelques ouvriers commencèrent à donner à leurs groupements la forme légale actuellement la plus usitée en créant des syndicats professionnels. Ils possèdent actuellement 64 syndicats fonctionnant dans 56 localités et représentant 4,000 ouvriers environ. C'est peu si l'on songe au total des ouvriers charpentiers occupés.

En 1901, à Lyon, quelques-unes de ces chambres syndicales organisèrent un Congrès dans le but de réunir entre elles les organisations existantes sous forme de fédération. Ils réussirent à la mettre sur pied et elle compte aujourd'hui 15 chambres syndicales avec un effectif d'environ 1,200 membres. C'est une armée bien faible numériquement si l'on songe aux résistances qu'elle doit opposer à l'exploitation patronale qui, tous les jours, tend à reprendre les avantages que les charpentiers avaient autrefois conquis de haute lutte. Cette situation déplorable est encore aggravée par les tiraillements de toute sorte dont pâtissent les organisations du bâtiment groupées partie dans une fédération d'industrie qui attire à elle indistinctement tous les syndicats, partie en fédération de métier groupant exclusivement les syndicats d'une même profession. C'est ainsi que la Fédération du bâtiment possède des syndicats de charpentiers et de menuisiers, des adhérents peintres et maçons, alors qu'il existe une fédération pour chacune de ces catégories. Il en résulte un désarroi dans l'action dont les effets pèsent lourdement sur l'ensemble des travailleurs du bâtiment.

Depuis 1901, date de sa fondation, la marche en avant de la Fédération des Charpentiers a été presque nulle. D'un appel qu'elle adresse aux travailleurs, il semble qu'elle veuille passer à l'action. Ce sera pour elle la meilleure occasion de se faire connaître et de donner à sa propagande un appui des plus salutaires. Les travailleurs du bâtiment jouissent, dans la plupart des grandes villes et notamment à Paris, de clauses protectrices du travail, tant par des décrets spéciaux régissant la matière pour les travaux de l'Etat, que d'arrêtés divers pris par les municipalités, dans le but de fixer, dans les cahiers des charges des travaux communaux, les salaires des ouvriers qui y coopèrent. C'est ce qu'on appelle les prix de séries. Inutile de dire que les patrons s'évertuent à violer ces dispositions. Pour y arriver, ils font signer un engagement à l'ouvrier embauché comme quoi ce dernier consent, de son plein gré, à travailler à un prix au-dessous du traif. Ignorant quelque fois, poussé par la faim souvent, le pauvre diable met sa signature au bas du document, et le tour est joué! C'est contre ces révoltants abus que la Fédération s'élève aujourd'hui et commence une campagne pour obtenir du Parlement l'abolition de la signature dans le contrat de travail entre patrons et ouvriers. D'autre part, elle proteste énergiquement contre les hôteliers et logeurs qui, pour s'attirer des clients, pratiquent le placement des ouvriers, les mettant ainsi sous leur dépendance.

Cette Fédération devant prochainement tenir un Congrès, j'aurai l'occasion de vous en envoyer un compte

rendu et de vous donner, en même temps, des renseignements plus détaillés sur sa constitution interne.

G. GUÉNARD.

PARIS, le 1. juin, 1904.

La fin des Bureaux de Placement.

J'ai dit, dans ma correspondance d'avril, qu'à la suite du vote par le Conseil municipal de Paris d'un crédit de 1,500,000 francs pour indemniser les bureaux de placement à supprimer, la question était enfin entrée dans une voie nouvelle. Cette décision, que beaucoup considéraient comme devoir rester platonique dictée qu'elle était surtout par un but de réclame électorale, n'en a pas moins aujourd'hui reçu son application. A la suite de nombreuses démarches auprès des pouvoirs publics et d'une action incessante au cours des élections municipales du mois de mai dernier. Les bureaux de placement des travailleurs de l'alimentation ont été supprimés à Paris c'est un premier succès. Bien que n'étant pas générale, cette mesure n'en commence pas moins à avoir d'heureux résultats pour les travailleurs intéressés et tout serait pour le mieux si, d'une part, les placeurs ne s'ingéniaient à tourner la loi en créant de nouvelles officines où, sous le convert d'une organisation ouvrière fictive, on essaie de pratiquer le placement comme aux plus beaux jours de son exploitation officielle, et si, d'autre part, les patrons ne montraient une véritable hostilité au recrutement de leur personnel par l'intermédiaire de la chambre syndicale ouvrière. Contre ces obstacles prévus, les travailleurs de l'alimentation auront continuellement à se défendre et c'est surtout de leur vigilance constante que dépendra l'application normale et rigoureuse de la loi.

* * *

La Confédération Générale du Travail

Cette organisation centrale, qui correspond en France à l'American Federation of Labor, convoque à Bourges, pour le mois de septembre, les syndicats adhérents. Ce congrès sera l'un des plus importants tenus par la confédération générale du travail. Il porte à son ordre du jour des questions telles que le label, la représentation à la confédération des organisations proportionnellement au nombre des membres payants, la journée de 8 heures et le minimum de salaires le coopératisme et le syndicalisme, la prud'homie, les retraites ouvrières, la grève générale, le conseil supérieur du travail, la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, la loi sur les accidents du travail, le travail à la tâche, la langue universelle, la guerre et l'antimilitarisme. Ajoutez à cela les inévitables modifications aux statuts et vous aurez ainsi un copieux programme dont la discussion promet d'être longue et intéressante. Je me promets d'en faire le compte rendu dans le "CARPENTER."

* * *

Le Congrès du Bâtiment.

Mes lecteurs se souviennent sans doute que l'année dernière j'ai relaté ici même le premier congrès de la Fédération du Bâtiment. Le deuxième s'est tenu tout récemment à Angoulême. 23 délégués y représentaient 31 syndicats. Ces deux chiffres ne semblent pas indiquer que la Fédération ait fait de bien sensibles progrès quant à sa force numérique

au cours de l'année écoulée. Comme pour toutes les organisations naissantes à qui l'expérience n'a naturellement pas encore fourni une charte fondamentale, ce sont les modifications aux statuts qui ont absorbé le plus clair du temps dont disposait le congrès. Il fut décidé que la Fédération devrait organiser, partout où cela serait possible, des "syndicats d'industrie" du bâtiment et des groupes corporatifs où il n'y aura pas moyen de former les premiers et que la Fédération se composerait dorénavant de tous les syndicats généraux du bâtiment et des groupes corporatifs, refusant nettement cette fois d'admettre aucune Fédération de métier en tant que section autonome, se proposant, de plus, de demander au congrès confédéral de Bourges de décider qu'aucune fédération nouvelle de métier ne pourra être constituée. Ces dispositions sont le prolongement d'une controverse non encore épuisée entre les syndicalistes français sur le point de savoir si le groupement des travailleurs par industrie n'est pas préférable au groupement par métier. Les deux théories ont de zélés partisans. L'expérience des fédérations d'industrie ne fournit pas, assez de cas de quelque durée pour permettre de la juger en toute impartialité; tandis que la Fédération de métier, forme la plus répandue en France a déjà fait ses preuves et semble devoir y primer longtemps encore toute forme de groupement plus étendue. A première vue, il paraît logique et naturel que les serruriers soient les mieux qualifiés pour discuter leurs intérêts avec les entrepreneurs de serrurerie et que les ouvriers charpentiers soient mieux outillés que des maçons ou des tailleurs de pierres pour régler avec leurs patrons leurs propres conditions de travail. Toujours est-il que la décision des congrès du bâtiment est dirigée contre les fédérations de métier existantes et destinée à arrêter leur développement et je suis curieux de voir quelle solution donnera le congrès de Bourges, à ce délicat problème, d'autant plus que les Fédérations, des peintres des charpentiers, des maçons, des menuisiers, des tailleurs de pierres, etc., adhérentes à la Confédération, ne sont, sans doute, pas disposées à se laisser faire.

* * *

La Grève de Lorient.

Parmi les corporations qui ont eu à lutter lors de la mise en application de la loi de 10 heures, au 1. avril, 1904, il convient de citer celles du bâtiment. Sur plusieurs points du territoire des conflits éclatèrent qui, pour la plupart furent heureusement solutionnés. Il n'en a pas été de même à Lorient où, depuis bientôt trois mois, les charpentiers, les menuisiers et les maçons sont en grève pour empêcher un recul des salaires à la suite de la diminution de la durée de la journée de travail. La lutte se poursuit opiniâtrement des deux côtés et l'effervescence est grande à Lorient où l'on a craint à un moment que toutes les corporations ne déclarent la grève générale par solidarité. La ville est occupée militairement et de véritables collisions ont eu lieu entre les grévistes et la police. A la suite de ces faits le président des charpentiers et un autre gréviste ont été arrêtés. Il viennent d'être condamnés l'un à 5 mois et l'autre à 1 mois de prison. Ce

jugement à conspiré les grévistes et la lutte continue plus âprement que jamais.

G. GUÉNARD.

Paris, 2 juillet, 1904.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1904.

July 18.

All members present.

Report of Board Member Meyers on death claim of David McConnell of L. U. 850, Leadville, Col., investigated by him by direction of last session of Board. Received and referred to G. S.

Application of L. U. 1517, Johnson, Tenn., for sanction of trade demand to take effect on July 15, 1904. The time having expired, sanction refused.

Upon application, further financial assistance in trade movements granted to: L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., \$924; D. C. Holyoke, Mass., \$1,200; Springfield, Mass., D. C., \$1,336; North Shore, Mass., D. C., \$500; L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., \$300; L. U. 538, Concord, N. H., \$232.

Resolved, G. P. be requested to appoint an organizer for North Shore, Mass. District.

July 19.

Application of Mobile, Ala., D. C. and Baltimore, Md., D. C., for further financial aid to liquidate strike indebtedness. Denied.

Application of L. U. 500, Butler, Pa., for appropriation. Action deferred and G. S. instructed to write for further information.

Hudson Co., N. J., D. C., submits bill for expenses incurred in strike. The sum of \$800 appropriated towards payment.

Application of New York City D. C., for appropriation towards defraying expenses in re-organizing, mills in Bronx Borough, now working nine hours. G. S. instructed to ask for further particulars and action deferred.

Application of Rock Island, Ill., D. C., for appropriation to be used for organizing mills. Denied and G. S. instructed to notify applicants that if they desire the services of an organizer to apply to G. P.

Application of L. U. 27, Toronto, Can., for sanction of trade demand and appropriation in support of members who may be called out. Board approves plan of action of L. U., but decides that appropriation can only be made on receipt of strike roll giving number of men and time out.

Communication from L. U. 476, New York City submitting report of Business Agent for shops showing conditions of mills invaded by wood workers. Received and filed.

Communication from New York City D. C. in reference to the unfair firm of Brunswick, Balke & Co. Decided to bring matter to the attention of convention.

Telegram received from Secretary New York City D. C., advising Board of 800 members being locked out. Placed on file awaiting further information.

Communication from Thomas Durett, G. S. T., Ship Joiners and Calkers, relative to jurisdiction question. Board decides to refer entire matter to next convention.

Request of L. U. 1598, Baltimore, Md., for permission to address circular to local unions appealing for financial assistance for Bro. John Stark, one of their members who has become totally blind. Denied.

Communication from Sam. Gompers in reference to jurisdiction over handling of material called "Burkett Lathing." G. S. instructed to notify the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, who claim jurisdiction over said material, that Board is now in session prepared to receive their representatives to confer with them on jurisdiction matters in compliance with directions of Executive Council of A. F. of L.

On application of L. U. 1566, Minneapolis, Minn., time for payment of 50 cents assessment granted until October 15, 1904.

July 20.

Application of L. U. 1033, Monaca, Pa., for further financial assistance for thirteen members still out. The amount of \$2,700 having been appropriated, application denied.

On application, the following amounts appropriated in support of trade move-

ments: L. U. 401, Pittsburg, Pa., \$250; L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., \$800; L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., \$850 and L. U. 260, Watertbury, Conn., \$500.

The sum of \$400 appropriated for St. Louis, Mo. D. C., to fight pending injunction suits.

Report of Strike Committee of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C., received and filed.

Statement of L. U. 584, Victor, Colo., on financial affairs. Considered and filed for future reference.

Request of L. U. 1272, Davenport, Ia., for permission to send out circulars to local unions asking for subscriptions in aid of a member who lost one of his hands. In view of the great number of similar requests, denied.

Quarterly reports of G. P., First and Second Vice-Presidents, received and placed on file.

Communication of Chicago, Ill., D. C., urging Board to devise ways and means of rendering assistance to Colorado miners. Discussed and filed for future reference. The same course taken relative to communications from L. U. 494, Columbus, O., and L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., on same subject.

Appeal of L. U. 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., from decision of G. S. relative to Frank Pierson's disability claim. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of T. W. Nooman. Appeal denied.

July 21.

Appeal of L. U. 2, Cincinnati, from decision of G. S., disapproving death claim of D. J. O'Brien. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., from decision of G. S., disallowing death claim of Fred De Garmo. Appeal denied.

Appeal of L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Jas. H. Bradley. Referred to G. S. with instruction to solicit further information.

Appeal of L. U. 1090, Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of G. S., disapproving death claim of Mrs. B. O. Morris. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of James J. Rockwell, of L. U. 476, New York City, from decision of Brooklyn Co. Court of D. C. and G. P., dismissing charges brought by appellant against Bro. Timpie for violation of trade rules. Appeal denied.

July 22.

Appeal of L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., in case of appellants vs. L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., relative to question of admission of D. K. Perry, working in New Britain, while retaining membership with Hartford L. U., Bro. Perry still working in New Britain. Board reverses decision of G. P. and orders transfer of Bro. Perry to L. U. of that city with initiation fee, dues up to date of decision to remain with Hartford L. U. Relative to protest against action of Hartford L. U. in accepting initiation fee from new members and sending them to New Britain to work. Board sustains decision of G. P., no names nor dates having been given in charges. The Board further decides: that decision of G. P. declaring case of Jacob Pearlmuter outlawed, be reversed and that local unions of Hartford and New Britain must comply with Sec. 113 of Gen. Const., providing that a member must belong to the L. U. in whose jurisdiction he is working. Decision of G. P. charging L. U. 43, Hartford, of admitting new members working in New Britain, sustained. Bill for damages submitted by L. U. 97, New Britain, disapproved, excepting initiation fee of Bro. Perry.

On request of L. U. 1090, Philadelphia, Pa., extension of time for payment of balance of assessment granted until October 15, 1904.

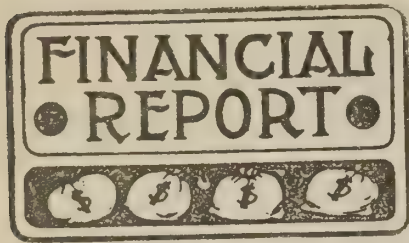
Communication from New York City D. C. giving information regarding lockout. Received and placed on file.

Communication from Frank Buchanan, President Bridge and Structural Iron Workers submitting resolution relative to obtaining conditions in Colorado. Endorsed and support of this office pledged.

Report of Public Accountant for the two years ending June 30, 1904, received and placed on file.

Request of L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., for permission to issue circular to local unions asking for subscriptions toward erection of a labor temple in Bradford. Denied.

(Continued on page 18.)



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Aug. 31, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local Union	A'mt	Local 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Concord, N. H.	250.00	2228 Mrs. M. Bueltel ...	209	50.00
Waterbury, Conn.	200.00	2229 Jacob Wolberg	309	200.00
New York City, N. Y.	6,000.00	2230 Max Arnold	309	50.00
Structural Building Trades Alliance Convention—		2231 W. J. McKinney ...	430	200.00
Kirby, James	56.00	2232 Mrs. L. D. Williams ...	481	50.00
Fuelle, R.	68.60	2233 James M. Leonard ...	509	200.00
Vantine, W. W.	79.50	2234 Mrs. M. E. Cross-		
Storm, N. F.	69.00	land	541	50.00
Duffy, F.	13.00	2235 Mrs. H. Cooley	717	50.00
G. E. B. Meeting (July)—		2236 Euclide Belere	1736	100.00
Post, D. A.	111.00	2237 Andrew Gustafson ...	88	200.00
Ogletree, J. P.	58.50	2238 Mrs. M. L. Laplante ...	134	50.00
Sullivan, T. J.	102.00	2239 Mrs. A. Fletcher ...	423	50.00
Ainey, Jos.	100.00	2240 August Carlson ...	457	200.00
Workman, Wesley	74.50	2241 Rowland Layton ...	578	70.90
Meyer, Hy	166.95	2242 James McKee	8	200.00
Wellman, Chas.	59.80	2243 Charles Gardner ...	69	50.00
Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.—		2244 A. C. Bowser	73	200.00
Guerin, T. M., N. Y., Conn.	252.16	2246 Frank P. Moore ...	84	200.00
Connolly, R. E. L. Ala.	235.20	2247 Mrs. E. Peterson ...	254	50.00
Macfarlane, W. B., O., N. Y. and Canada	246.27	2248 L. M. Kennedy	281	200.00
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas	364.35	2249 John J. Saddler ...	343	200.00
Murray, Geo. R., Conn.	234.00	2250 O. B. Thorlassin ...	343	100.00
Michler, W. D., Kan. and Mo.	244.89	2251 Mrs. E. Weaver	565	50.00
Shields, W. J., Mass.	217.05	2252 Walter B. Black ...	574	200.00
Biggins, Wm., O., Pa. and Ind.	272.32	2253 A. B. Frink	696	200.00
Byrne, W. J., N. Y.	226.17	2254 Jas. Stevenson (dis-		
Kent, S. J., La. and Ga.	301.84	ability)	1002	100.00
Cunningham, S. G., Ill. and Ind.	200.58	2255 J. M. Grimes (dis-		
Quinn, A. A., N. J.	225.50	ability)	73	100.00
Cameron, T. A., Michigan	190.14	2256 Mrs. E. Gray	110	50.00
Loos, Wm., Ill., Ind. and Ohio.	225.45	2257 Wade Jennings ...	202	200.00
Decker, H. C., Ind.	112.00	2258 Wm. Sheehan	289	200.00
Smith, Wm. F., Md.	173.77	2259 J. H. Lytle	384	200.00
Wood, W. T., N. Y.	159.52	2260 Mrs. M. H. Akin ...	468	50.00
Deyl, W. A., Canada	129.50	2261 Ambrose J. Beck ...	691	200.00
White, D. R., S. D. and Iowa.	270.05	2262 Emanuel Payne	1366	50.00
Burgess, W. H., So. Sts.	253.36	2263 Mrs. M. Barels ...	32	50.00
Cook, H. L., Ohio.	155.03	2264 Jacob Engle	34	200.00
Ferns, Thos., Buffalo, N. Y.	150.00	2265 H. A. Marks	189	200.00
Guelda, Mike, Ky.	150.00	2266 H. A. Butler	423	200.00
Hughes, M. C., Kan. and Mo.	150.00	2267 A. W. Rodgers	472	200.00
Northup, Alex., Canada	91.58	2268 J. P. Nuwer	503	200.00
Arcand, N., Canada	169.80	2269 Mrs. K. Stuhlfauth ...	676	50.00
Farley, David, Ill.	169.28	2270 John Hoffman ...	687	200.00
Post, D. A., Pa.	201.65	2271 Daniel C. Mason ...	1043	200.00
Madleher, Jacob, Pa.	150.00	2272 Geo. R. Tabor	1140	50.00
Bohnen, Geo. J., N. Y.	102.99	2273 Gus Johnson	1319	200.00
Lene, J. A., N. Y.	75.00	2274 C. M. Woodson ...	1487	200.00
Cowper, J. D., Mass.	85.20	2275 John Herzog	10	200.00
Hambach, Wm. T., Ill.	62.00	2276 Mrs. H. A. French ...	50	50.00
Swartz, A. M., Sharon, Pa.	22.40	2277 R. H. Crosby	58	200.00
Schardt, Wm. G., Indiana	42.00	2278 A. Martin	1022	50.00
Lewis, O. I., Ohio	16.50	2279 Mrs. R. Jackson ...	1118	50.00
Ogletree, Jas. P., So. Sts.	100.95	2280 Sebastian Trensch ...	1252	200.00
Campbell, Porter, Hastings, Fla.	4.50	2281 Mrs. M. S. Blaylock ...	1331	50.00
Jones, James, Dayton, Ky.	8.45	2282 Alban M. West ...	55	195.75
General Office—		2283 Alex. McKenzie ...	112	200.00
Salary and clerk hire.	1,397.54	2284 J. M. Hoadley ...	257	50.00
Postage and stamped envelopes.	187.27	2285 Mrs. M. E. Field ...	260	50.00
Rent for August	116.00	2286 Mrs. N. Twitchell ...	332	50.00
Telegrams	82.62	2287 Mrs. M. Polirrier ...	390	50.00
Sundries	39.76	2288 Louis Jackson	467	200.00
Official Journal—		2289 Harry Halland ...	470	50.00
Printing and mailing	1,903.32	2290 Wm. Lant	505	50.00
Special writings	37.00	2291 Mrs. L. Meyers ...	561	25.00
Supplies for Locals—		2292 Mrs. L. Pantz ...	609	25.00
Books, stationery, etc.	351.25	2293 S. B. Turner	690	50.00
Seals and daters	25.00	2294 Daniel S. McLean ...	821	200.00
Badges, cuff buttons and pins.	810.60	2295 Archie Banks	887	200.00
Expressage	57.70	2296 Louis E. Cook	1255	200.00
Miscellaneous—		2297 Mrs. R. A. Sering ...	1355	50.00
Huber, W. D., trav. exp.	31.00	2298 Plus Schamberger ...	1598	50.00
Duffy, Frank, trav. exp.	57.33	2299 Mrs. A. J. Sutton ...	1720	25.00
Premium on bond G. S. (Duffy F.)	80.00	2300 George Parker	131	50.00
Trunk and bag	26.00	2301 Mrs. N. Johnston ...	151	50.00
Initiation fee in Structural B. T. Alliance	100.00	2302 Geo. G. Jacobl ...	375	200.00
		2303 Geo. Sattler	375	200.00
		2304 Mrs. L. I. Dickinson ...	633	50.00
		2305 Mrs. J. A. Bailey ...	750	50.00
		2306 A. E. Kewney	110	200.00
		2307 Joseph Leavy	224	200.00
		2308 Mrs. V. Flath	644	50.00
		2309 Mrs. H. I. Lee	1603	50.00
		2310 Jeppo Pearson	7	50.00
		2311 Mrs. C. J. Miller ...	31	50.00
		2312 Joseph Forker ...	31	50.00
		2313 Mrs. C. M. Davis ...	61	50.00
		2314 D. W. Hauselman ...	106	50.00
		2315 Mrs. A. Frandsen ...	181	50.00
		2316 Mrs. J. L. Woody ...	561	50.00
		2317 M. A. Sjostrand ...	115	200.00
		2318 Mrs. O. McCandlish ...	136	25.00
		2319 Mrs. M. Kettler ...	309	50.00
		2320 Theodore Hillmer ...	309	50.00
		2321 Mrs. M. F. Swan ...	340	50.00
		2322 Mrs. G. Stansel ...	380	50.00
		2323 Samuel Sample ...	1286	50.00
		2324 Harvey Murphy ...	1419	100.00
		Total		\$13,016.65

Claims Paid in August 1904.

No.	Name	Union	Amount
2209	Mrs. A. C. Hendrickson	4	\$ 50.00
2210	O. H. Strathmann	5	200.00
2211	Mrs. Ida Otto	11	50.00
2212	Mrs. M. Hellman	50	50.00
2215	John E. Johnson	139	200.00
2214	John W. Hartmann	148	200.00
2215	Mrs. M. Wheeler	162	50.00
2216	Mrs. M. Vance	172	50.00
2217	Z. Jacobsen	181	200.00
2218	D. H. Bagley	426	50.00
2219	Henry Lange	478	200.00
2220	Isaac Gosling	478	200.00
2221	Mrs. A. Guenette	778	50.00
2222	Martin Hanzlick	1108	200.00
2223	Antoine Papineau	1125	200.00
2224	Mrs. F. E. Clifton	3	50.00
2225	Jos. N. Capite	23	100.00
2226	Mrs. Anna Finch	29	50.00
2227	Mrs. E. Johnson	146	50.00

How to Make a Good Gargle.

A simple remedy for hoarseness and tickling in the throat is the gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth in half a glass of warm, sweetened water.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st. Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st. Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Price, 438 Arch st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—F. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3118 Lafayette.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevada st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevada st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeon, 519 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobei, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 82.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d st.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhouse, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kins, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Canthe st.
New York City—Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Richard Morton, 240 E. 80th st.; st. For Bronx, C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st. For Brooklyn, Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st. For Queens, Philip Gibbons, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 240 E. 80th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 121.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.; (Pittsburg), C. C. Douglas, 310 Mathilda st., Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Marshall.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Rely, 1108 E. st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ashland ave.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1904.

(Continued from page 15.)

Communication of Adolph Strasser, to whom appeal of L. U. 483, San Francisco, from decision of G. P. in controversy over election of officers of joint D. C. was submitted, stating that he sustains directions given to San Francisco D. C. by G. P. in letter dated January 9, 1904. Received and placed on file.

Board decides to submit a bi-ennial report to convention and appoints committee to draw up report.

Audit of books and accounts of General office entered into, occupying remainder of session.

July 23.

Audit of books and accounts continued during entire day's session.

July 25.

Bro. Wellman stating that according to reports received by him, 3 per cent. interest on silent fund could be obtained from bank, instead of 2 per cent. a committee appointed to wait on officials of the Capital National Bank and other banks for investigation and to ascertain whether any interest may be obtained on the open bank account. Remainder of session occupied by audit of books and accounts.

July 26.

Committee on investigation of interest paid on bank accounts reports: Capital National Bank proposes to continue paying 2 per cent., but if account was not checked against for a period of six months, to pay 1 per cent. additional. American National and Indiana National Banks will not pay more than 2 per cent. under any circumstances and no interest on open account. Action on report deferred until Wednesday morning.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

July 27.

Committee on bank account ordered to continue investigation.

G. P. Bahlhorn and George F. Hedrick, general officers of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, appear before the Board and difficulties existing in Penn Yan, N. Y. and New York City considered at length.

A committee from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, desiring to confer with the Board on jurisdiction over material called "Burkett" lath, is received and committee submits the following articles of agreement:

As Burkett lath seems to be the principle work in dispute, we propose: where said material is used on the inside of buildings to receive plaster, that said material, when so used, be placed in position by members of the W. W. and M. L. I. U. Under no other conditions are members of the latter organization to use or handle Burkett lath.

Further, That corner heads as outlined in the jurisdiction of the Lathers International Union, be erected as at present, namely: by carpenters in such shops or jobs as they now control, the lathers doing likewise in such shops or jobs as they may control.

To this agreement the Board adopts the following reply, pending the action of next convention of the U. B.:

As said Burkett lathing is made of material seven-eighths of an inch thick, tongued and grooved, in lengths up to sixteen feet, from four to eight inches wide, is put on with eight penny nails and should be jointed on studding—involving the use of saw and square—and takes the place of sheathing as well as lath, the work of putting up the same, we hold to be carpenter work. We assert that the same has always been done by carpenters since its introduction and we cannot concede any part of the said work to any other organization.

As to the putting up of metal corner heads, we are content to allow the question of who should put them on, to be settled by the individual employer where the work is done.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

July 28.

Decided to recommend to G. P. to send Board Member Sullivan to Penn Yan, N. Y. and New York City, for adjustment of trouble between carpenters and painters and G. S. ordered to notify Brotherhood of Painters of action taken.

Audit of books and accounts occupies remainder of session.

July 29.

Communication from Jas. Kirby, President Chicago D. C., in reference to condition of stockyard local union as a consequence of being involved in butcher strike. Filed and action deferred awaiting further information.

Committee on bank accounts report that Fletcher National bank offers interest on average daily balance at the rate of 2 per cent. with the understanding that balances are to be kept in excess of \$25,000 and will give credit upon receipt of any item at par.

Motion to transfer active account from American National bank to the Fletcher National bank, lost.

Motion to withdraw account in Capital National bank and \$10,000 of active account in American National bank and place same with silent account in the Merchant's National bank, carried.

Audit of books and accounts resumed.

July 30 and August 1.

Audit of books and accounts continued on both day's sessions and committee on report to convention engaged in their work.

August 2.

Application of U. S. Fidelity Co., of Baltimore, for renewal of bond of G. S. Frank Duffy, filled out and ordered forwarded.

On application, the further amount of \$500 appropriated in support of members on strike in Montclair, N. J., and \$500 for Stockyard L. U. 1597, Chicago, Ill., and \$600 for L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., for same purpose.

Application of L. U. 500, Butler Pa., for financial assistance to meet injunction suit. G. P. requested to deputize Board member Post to locality for investigation of conditions and report findings to general office.

Resolutions adopted by Massachusetts State Council of U. B. urging local unions to form similar State bodies, received from secretary of Council for approval of Board. Placed on file.

Application of joint D. C. of New York City for appropriation to be expended in the organizing of mills. The G. P. having placed an organizer in locality, application denied.

Application of New York City D. C. for financial aid in support of members locked out. Denied on the ground that lockout was of less than two weeks duration.

Appeal of Local Union Nos. 309 and 476, New York City from action of joint D. C. in endorsing report of strike committee in their recent lockout. Board decides that they are not invested with authority to reverse the decision of joint D. C.

Appeal of E. M. Davis, of Local Union 62, Englewood, Ill., from decision of G. S., disallowing disability claim. G. S. sustained.

Communication from L. U. 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., asking for re-embursement of amount of funeral expenses from L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., paid by the former to latter at death of Bro. W. Marks. Board holds that L. U. 1276 having agreed to pay said expenses, L. U. 73 can not be held responsible for amount involved.

Appeal of L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., from decision of G. S., disapproving death claim of Henry Bopp. Denied.

Appeal of L. U. 218, Boston, Mass., from decision of G. P. approving, granting of dispensation by D. C. to member engaged in wharf and bridge building. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Newark, N. J., D. C., from decision of G. P. relative to action of New York City D. C. in refusing to honor strike certificates. Decision of G. P. reversed and N. Y. D. C. ordered to pay disputed strike certificates.

Appeal of John Holton, of L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., from decision of G. P. sustaining L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., in charging appellant for working card. Decision upheld in accordance with Sec. 117 of General Constitution.

Application of Chicago, Ill., D. C., for

appropriation to defray expenses of organizing. Denied.

Resolved, After adjournment, Board shall meet on September 17th in the city of Milwaukee to transact any business that may come before them.

August 3.

Application of Springfield, Mass., D. C., for further donation in support of members on strike. The sum of \$800 appropriated.

G. E. B. report to convention submitted by committee, considered and re-committed with instruction to report at meeting in Milwaukee.

Decided that \$10,000 be transferred from silent account in American National bank to active account in same bank.

Request of L. U. 326, Newport News, Va., asking permission to send tickets to local unions for the purpose of raising funds for local union. Not granted.

Audit of books and accounts resumed and completed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30th, 1904.

Cash in hand and in bank, April 1, 1904	\$194,236.33
Receipts for April	32,551.07
Receipts for May	31,791.48
Receipts for June	32,067.59
	<hr/>
	\$290,646.47
Expenses for April	\$36,709.32
Expenses for May	42,033.36
Expenses for June	39,868.01
	<hr/>
	118,610.69

Funds on hand June 30, 1904..\$172,035.78

Distributed as follows:

Penn National Bank (Silent account) ..	49,978.50
Garfield Nat. Bank (Silent account) ..	5,000.00
Indiana Nat. Bank (Silent account) ..	25,000.00
Capital Nat. Bank (Silent account) ..	20,237.27
American Nat. Bank (Silent account) ..	50,061.37
American Nat. Bank (Active account) ..	21,592.44
In hands of general officers	166.20
Adornment	\$172,035.78

D. A. Post, Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

The Power of Rightness.

"He is thrice armed that hath his quarrel just," says Shakespeare. The real strength of the labor movement, that which gives it vitality and enables it to rise stronger and wiser after apparently crushing defeats, that which counter-balances the enormous advantages of wealth and education and social position which its enemies possess, is just this simple fact that, in general and with few exceptions, the labor movement is in the right and its enemies are in the wrong. Not only is it true that "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues," but it is also true that thieves are much more likely to fall out, to squabble among themselves and weaken their forces, than are honest men. If we would maintain and develop harmony in the labor movement, if we would cherish and increase its strength, if we would prepare to cope successfully with the ever-harder tasks that are before it, we must bear this in mind, that absolute good faith is its richest asset; that publicity and democratic methods are the breath of life; that fidelity to high ideals and a genuine feeling of brotherhood among all toilers are greater elements of strength than full treasuries or iron-bound contracts.

Many a man who is offered a chance of a lifetime for a mere song can not sing.

Address to Colorado.

(Dedicated to James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado and Chief of Anarchists.)

BY REV. W. T. WINTHROW.

Colorado, Land of beauty!
Where majestic mountains rise
From deep gorges till their lofty
Sun-kissed summits pierce the skies,
Land where Nature God hath scattered
Far and wide with lavish hand,
Measureless, unbounded blessings—
Beauteous! Goodly! Favored land!

But above thee, fair alturia,
Hangs a shadow dark as death!
And across thy granite bosom
Creeps the deadly poison breath
Of a hideous, loathsome serpent,
And his foul and slimy trail
Marks thy tomb of human freedom,
In thy glorious Eden vale!

Lift thy face, Oh, Colorado!
Open now thy sluggish eyes!
Prostrate see thy sons before thee!
Hear, oh hear, their anguished cries!
Now they call to thee for succor,
E'er their last vain hope be slain.
Wilt thou hear them, Colorado?
Will they call to thee in vain?

Where once dwelt thy happy children,
Blest with hope and freedom's light,
Now is heard the tread of armies;
And the cruel hand of might,
Strong to do the oppressor's bidding,
Hauls the flag of freedom down,
And the hateful form of treason
Wears the honored judge's gown!

Where erstwhile the sword of justice
Guarded well each human right,
Now the privileged oppressor
Wields the lash of purchased might;
And where reigned the holy, quiet,
Deep, majestic, calm of peace,
Now, while hired assassins riot,
Weeping justice hides her face!

Listen, Colorado! Listen!
Hearest thou not the sullen boom
Of the guns whose murderous missiles
Hurl thy children to their doom?
Bread they asked, and stones for answer
To their plea the masters gave;
Plead for life, and death, full armored,
Swift pursued them to the grave!

Pause and think, O Colorado!
Thou art passing in review
At the bar of human judgment,
And its verdict will be true!
Will the words of condemnation
On thy startled senses fall?
Wilt the hand of retribution
Write thy doom upon the wall?

In the mighty world arena,
Where the clash of arms is naught,
Where the power of arms and armies
Falls before the power of thought,
Will be waged the final conflict,
And the victory shall be
On the side of right and justice,
And the toilers shall be free!

Once again the voice of justice,
Shall be heard in thunder tones!
Ancient tyranny shall crumble!
And amid the crash of thrones
There shall rise a new creation!
Crime and poverty shall cease,
And above the Rock of Ages
Shall appear the Star of Peace!

Thus, between the truth and falsehood
Is the righteous balance cast;
Thus, to every proud oppressor
Comes the hour of doom at last;
Thus, each wave that sweeps the ocean
Breaks at last upon the shore;
Thus doth right eternal triumph,
And shall triumph ever more!

—Kansas City, (Mo.) Labor Record.

"In efforts toward ethical culture there is constantly overlooked the one effort more important than all others—the effort to suppress militancy. Abundant proof exists that with war comes all the vices and with peace comes all the virtues."—Herbert Spencer.



LOCAL UNION 991, Winchester, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst our brother, Ernest L. Powers; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

DAVID MELLETT,
HARRISON A. HATCH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 98, Spokane, Wash.

WHEREAS, The Great King of the Universe in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, G. A. Lawrence; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order make it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who knew her best; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved brother and relatives we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to our afflicted brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. E. HEDGER,
DILBERT BELL,
O. MCISAACS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 98, Spokane, Wash.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, R. F. Gramps; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Gramps and family, that they be recorded on our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. C. CAMPBELL,
F. S. AULT,
E. FINNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 363, Elgin, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our union and removed from our midst our beloved brother, John Maim, we deem it a fitting tribute to our deceased brother to thus publicly acknowledge our sorrow and express our sympathy to his relatives and friends; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of our brother Local Union 363 has lost a worthy member, the family a loving son and brother, and the community a loyal citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and relatives our sincere sympathy in this sad hour of affliction, and that in honor of his memory the charter of our union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and cop-

ies sent to our daily papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. L. MCCLAIN,
J. A. PARKER,
C. E. GROW,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 197, Sherman, Tex.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst a faithful, true and loving wife and a Christian woman, and the hearts of the members of this union are sad in sympathy for Bro. Hickerson, to whom we can only say, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord who doeth all things for the best;" be it

Resolved, That, with deep sympathy with Bro. Hickerson and the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be handed to our local papers and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. M. ALEXANDER,
J. P. ALLMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1329, Kirkwood, Mo.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst the devoted wife of our brother, Edward Pehn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a page of our minute book be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. A. CASSIDY,
H. C. PETERSON,
J. F. BAIR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 52, Charleston, S. C.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Benjamin Mason; and,

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this local union loses a faithful member and a first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the afflicted family as a token of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. W. MCNEIL,
A. L. BREWER,
J. J. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 310, Norwich, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler, in the exercise of His supreme will, to remove from this world and the cares of life, our brother workman, Elmanson M. Caswell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trouble, and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

IRA ROBB,
B. F. MCILAGAN,
E. J. SMITH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

WHEREAS, God, the Creator of all this Universe, has seen it pleasant in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our ranks our

beloved brother, Jacob Engel; and,

WHEREAS, L. U. 34 feels the loss of Bro. Engel very keenly, he not alone having been a staunch union man, but commanding the greatest love and esteem of all, friend and foe; be it, therefore

Resolved, That in Bro. Engel L. U. 34 lost one of its main supporters and his wife a loving companion; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved widow, brothers and sisters; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, that they be spread on our records, and a copy be presented to the bereaved widow of our departed but not forgotten brother, Jacob Engel.

M. B. KOETZNER,
E. J. WURTEMBERGER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 505, Litchfield, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William Lant; be it

Resolved, That in the death of this brother we lose a good and faithful member, one who was respected by all who knew him, a man with few faults and many virtues; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be sent to each of the city papers, and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WILLIAM BRAY,
BERT CLARK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1286, Beatrice, Neb.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler to remove from our midst our brother, Samuel Sample; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and family of the deceased, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be spread on our minutes; and, be it further

Resolved, That our Conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days

J. H. COOMES,
J. Q. OVERMAN,
C. H. THOMPSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 88, Anaconda, Mont.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Andrew Gustafson; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 88 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the friends and relatives of our departed brother in this their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days in respect to our departed brother.

GEORGE H. SEWELL,
JOHN MALSER,
S. J. WRIGHT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 84, Akron, O.

WHEREAS, Death has invaded the ranks of our local union and removed from our midst our brother, Frank P. Moore; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and mourning family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and tender to them all assistance in our power; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in the death of Bro. Moore the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, and

the craft an efficient workman; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed, that a copy be entered on the records of this union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy sent to our labor paper, The People, for publication.

W. A. OLLER,
W. E. SMITH,
G. W. EWING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1255, Chillicothe, O.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our fraternal order and remove from us our brother, Louis Cook; and,

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order and a charter member of this local union, and we sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved sister and brother, and that we recommend them to Him who can bring comfort and peace in time of trouble; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes, that copies be sent to our local papers, and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. C. FRYE,
JOHN WILHELM,
JOSEPH L. RIGG,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1497, Greenville, Miss.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Infinite Wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow laborers and brother, William Jackson; and,

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relation held with him in a faithful discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contribution and counsel, will be held in grateful remembrance; and, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a great loss to the community and public; and, be it

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy published in the local papers and a copy presented to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. W. JOHNSON,
C. A. JONES,
R. DE SHERA,
SQUIRE BROWN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 98, Spokane, Wash.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, John Tucker; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother, and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy, and while we bow in humble submission to His divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, who has been so suddenly called from his labor to rest; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that they be recorded on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. C. CAMPBELL,
F. S. AULT,
E. FINNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler

er of the Universe to remove from this world our esteemed brother and friend, Isaac Gosling; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; and, be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy at their loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. A. GILLISPIE,
H. E. MANORLEN,
CHARLES E. NAGEL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 180, Valejo, Cal.

WHEREAS, We, the members of this local union, deeply sympathize with our brother and fellow member, Frank S. Willis, in the death and consequent loss of his wife; and,

WHEREAS, We feel it our highest duty to offer him every possible comfort and consolation in this time of deep sorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our profoundest sympathy in this, his sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to Bro. Willis, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, the Valejo Chronicle and Trades Union Herald, for publication.

GEORGE H. KING,
L. C. RAY,
A. A. STILES,
Committee.

Keeping Tools in Order.

A skillful workman is not always one who keeps his tools in order, though there are many who owe their success in trade to being able to keep every tool they have to work with in the proper condition for use, and some there are that profess to be able to replace them by their own forging and dressing, if need be, which is very desirable for any one, but certainly the art of keeping tools in order is one that has been neglected, and about which very little has been written as compared with other mechanical subjects. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find, where a workman has injured a tool, or it has become blunt and dulled from any cause, that it is laid aside and use made of another that was intended for a different class of work, and perhaps a whole set of different sizes of similar tools be injured or thrown out of order before any steps will be taken in fitting it up as it should be. An old and worn-out machine may answer to rough down a piece of work, but the roughing down would be all the better if the tools

with which it was roughened could be kept in order, although the work might be roughed out with tools in as bad condition as the machine itself. There are work hands who are quite as skillful in the operation of a machine that rely entirely on some one for adjustment, when if the same work was to be fitted without any other aid than their own it would come out very poorly. The circular saw, in order to work well, requires to be very carefully filed and swaged, or the teeth set alternately, to give the body of the saw a space for clearance, and it is very easy for any one to be dependent on others to adjust and set in order what they could otherwise easily handle. It is but a small part in some of the mechanical arts to do a piece of work, or to accomplish almost any mechanical purpose, after it has been described and illustrated; but to get the different parts in order and operate them successfully is one of the vital points of the trade. A good tool has much to do toward accomplishing good work, and when one has all the tools that are needed there remains the art of keeping them in order, as well as the skill to use them, before the work is successfully fitted. And in work of any class it is very desirable, if we take an interest in our work and have any pride at all, to have a suitable place for everything and everything in its place, and the proper time, a certain use, and a distinct name for everything put to these uses, and care taken that they are all in order.—The National Builder.

You will never get ahead by following the crowd. The front rank in trades unionism is your proper place.

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Mechanical Engineer	Elec.-Railway Supt.	R. R. Construction Eng.	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Ornamental Designer
Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Navigator
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Foreman Molder	Stationary Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.	German } Edison
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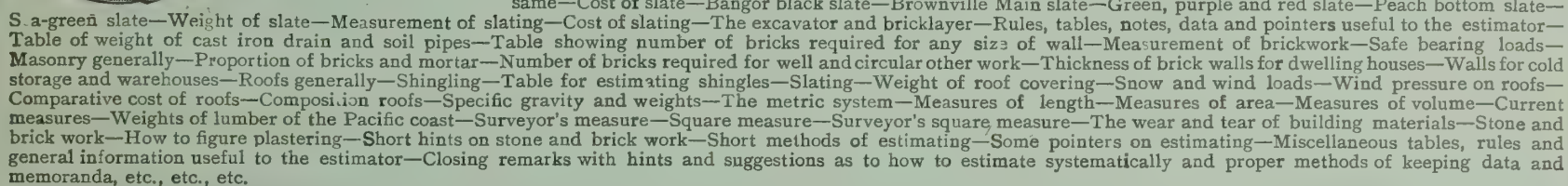
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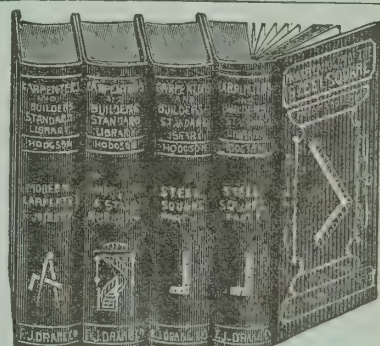
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A black and white photograph of four thick, leather-bound volumes of the 'Carpenter's and Builder's Standard Library' by J. J. Drake. The spines of the books are visible, showing the title and author's name in gold lettering. The books are arranged in a row, with the fourth volume slightly offset to the right, revealing its pages. The publisher's name, 'McGraw-Hill', is visible at the bottom of each spine.



The image shows the front cover and spine of a book titled 'BUILDERS ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING' by Fred T. Hodgson. The cover is decorated with ornate, scroll-like borders. At the top, the title 'BUILDERS ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING' is written in a large, bold, serif font. Below the title, the author's name 'BY FRED T. HODGSON' is printed. In the center, there is a circular illustration of a person sitting at a desk, focused on drawing. Below this illustration, the words 'SELF TAUGHT' are written in a stylized, banner-like font. The spine of the book, visible on the left, also features the title and author's name in a similar font. The overall design is classic and professional, typical of technical or educational books from the early 20th century.

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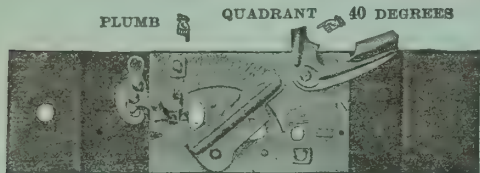
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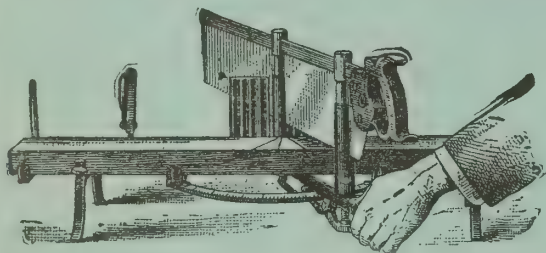
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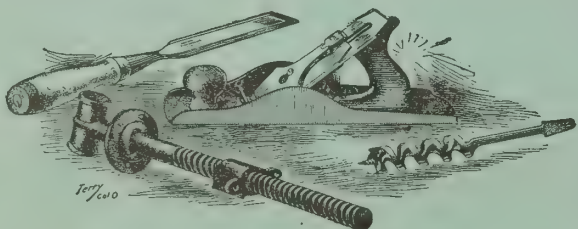
The Nicholls Common-Sense Mitre Box



An Up-to-Date Tool for the Practical Man

For Particulars Write the Manufacturers
HARD SOEG & NICHOLLS
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How many times you have been handicapped on a job by poor tools that required constant attention and sharpening. They were not "Ohio" tools we'll guarantee. Our edge tools are uniform and correct in temper, being carefully treated by the most improved process.

Insist on your dealer supplying the "Ohio"—There are no tools "Just as good." We would like to forward our catalog and literature to aid you in the selection of your tools if you will write to us.

NOTE:—We employ no Convict Labor.

OHIO TOOL COMPANY
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BUCK BROS.
CAST STEEL
BUCK BROTHERS

Every Woodworker should have our
FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST
[SENT FREE]

Chisels, Gouges, Turning Tools, Pattern Makers Gouges, Carving Tools, Fine Beveled Edge Chisels, Butt Chisels. LIGHT EDGE TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY, "Stamped with the Buck's Head."



BUCK BROTHERS, Millbury, Mass.

THE "SPECIAL" SAW SET



Advantages Over Other Sets

Anyil is set on an incline, thus preventing the breaking of the plungers and allowing the operator to see the angle of set he is giving the saw. Gauge Screw has Lock Nut, this locks the screw in any desired position. Lever Handle on the bottom keeps the Sawset steady, prevents wobbling; dirt and dust-proof body, makes handsome appearance in tool kit.

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Broadway and Chambers
Streets,
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You can build up a permanent trade only by selling goods which satisfy first, last and always.

Plumb's Tools

are like no other tools that are made.

They represent individual attention and supervision in connection with a large output.

Each tool is as good as it can be made, while being made in such quantities as to insure a very reasonable price.

Quality comes first, but the price is no higher than it need be.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
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DURING
THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
WE WILL SELL

**New Victor Plumb
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28 in. or 30 in.

Selected cherry wood, square top plate, polished side views, with PROVED GLASSES adjustable.



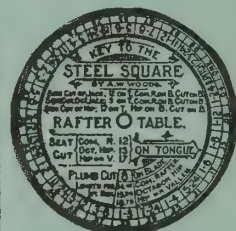
The Proved Level Glass is accurately fitted in a brass case and the only plaster used is that necessary to plug the ends of this case. This brass case is fastened by a screw at each end directly to the stock of the level and is entirely independent of the Top Plate.

Price \$1.00

Express Charges Paid.

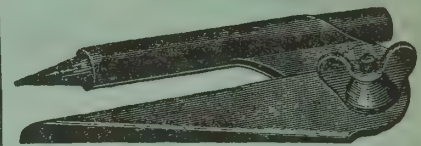
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W. A. WOODS, Architect,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.
49 LINDUS ST CLEVELAND, OHIO
PRICE 25 CENTS

The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

Finished in nickel or aluminum.

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BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a life, time, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

—Union Made—
Badges, Banners and
Emblems. Artistic designs.
Send for Catalogue.
The Whitehead & Sons Co.
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIV---No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy

Atkins *Always Ahead*



Atkins Perfection No. 53---A Winner.

A Quality "Start"
Means
A "Perfection" Finish

Not only at the start, but in every process of the manufacture of
Atkins High Grade Silver Steel Hand Saws

"QUALITY" is the leading consideration. When such scrupulous care is taken to make ATKINS Hand Saws the very Acme of Perfection, is it any wonder they are to be desired for perfect work? They are superior to all others. To prove the value of ATKINS Saws to your own satisfaction, try one. A trial is convincing proof. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

WRITE FOR OUR SOUVENIR WHETSTONE

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET.

MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL.

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.



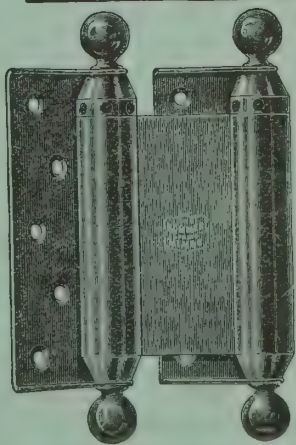
TAINTOR MFG. CO.,
113 Chambers St., - NEW YORK.

FULLY GUARANTEED.

This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

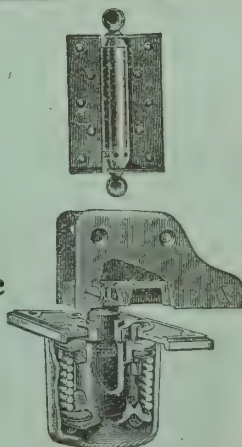
TRY IT ON YOUR FAVORITE SAW.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



**ARE
QUALITY
GOODS**

But cost no more
than inferior
makes.



FOR SALE BY DEALERS IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE

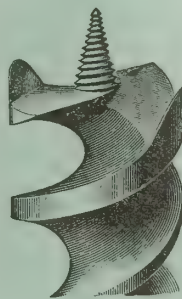
The "Original Jennings"

Augers

AND

Auger

Bits....



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round
of each bit

For Sale by all Hardware Dealers

**RUSSELL JENNINGS
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Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

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PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



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Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

SIMONDS
MFG. CO.



Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.

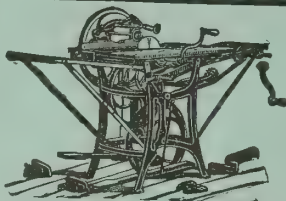


Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

“YANKEE” TOOLS ARE... BETTER



“YANKEE” RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



“YANKEE” RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



“YANKEE” RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



“YANKEE” AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

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AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON “YANKEE” TOOLS

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Admirers of Fred T. Hodgson's popular works will be equally pleased with THE NATIONAL BUILDER, where each month Mr. Hodgson discusses current topics and problems pertaining to building..... Each issue contains a supplement with the complete plans of a low-priced residence at scale with full details and complete bill of materials.

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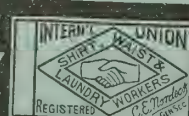
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THE
ONLY
ONE



TO BE RECOGNIZED ON
SHIRTS, WAISTS, COLLARS & CUFFS,
LEARN TO ASK FOR IT.
and also See
that your Laundryman has it.

Union Carpenters
Attention!

PUTAWAY FOSSILIZED
METHODS AND
USE THE

UP-TO-DATE SYSTEM OF

ROOF FRAMING

The first book published for the carpenter that gives the full length of Rafters and Hips, by adding two numbers together. ENTIRELY CORRECT. Written by a Union Carpenter especially for the mechanic. Its points of merits are easy to use, simple to understand, accurate in results. Second Edition Bond Paper, Price 2 vols. \$1.50 complete.

Specimen Pages on Application.

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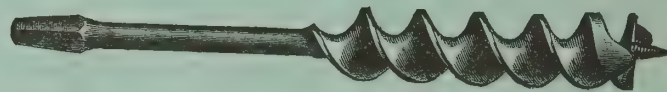
G. D. INSKIP

HUMPHREYSVILLE
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SEYMOUR, CONN.

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AUGERS



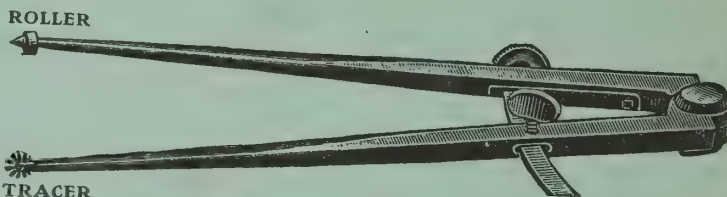
Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

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Simplex *Scribers and Dividers*



Patented Jan. 27, 1903.

An improvement on the compass that will not scratch or mark plastered walls or follow the grain in cross-grained material, but leaves a clear and distinct impression. 6 inch size 75c. Larger sizes 10c per inch

Postage Paid---Send to

L. A. SEYMOUR 513½ Hyde St.
San Francisco, Cal.
But Try the Dealers First.

Sworn Circulation

—of—
The Carpenter

96,000

COPIES MONTHLY

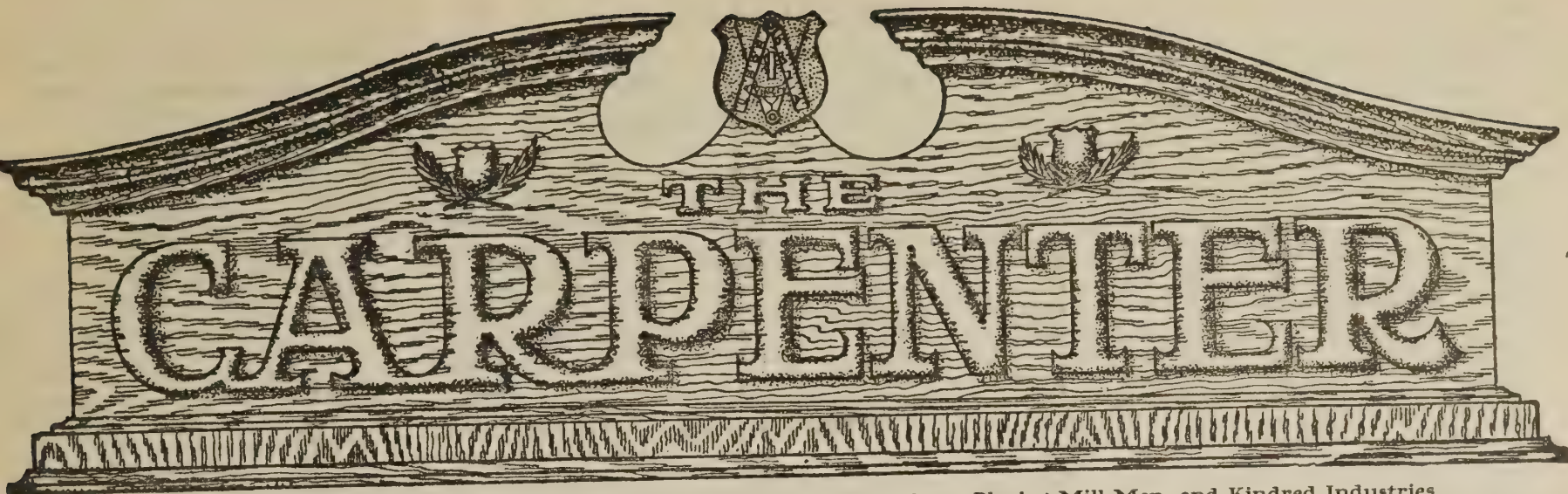
Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men

Brotherhood Badges

Multiple Style

Combination Parade and Funeral Badges are necessary to all Local Unions. The General Office furnishes the most appropriate design with the U. B. Label in the bar and our Emblem in the medallion in rich color effect.

Don't Wait—Prepare Early for Labor Day.



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



CLAIRTON, PA.—As the bulk of our membership are out on strike for better conditions and work is very scarce, we would warn all carpenters to give this place a wide berth until further notice.

FT. SMITH, ARK.—Carpenters are requested to steer clear of this place, as our home men can take care of all the work and some to spare. Pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted here. Those who do will be sadly disappointed. Stay away.

DULUTH, MINN.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of work at this time, we are overrun with carpenters from all parts of the country in search of work. Many of our own men are walking the streets. Traveling brothers are earnestly called on to remain away.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Owing to a strike of the bricklayers, who are out against non-union labor, work in the building line is almost entirely suspended. Aside from this, times are very dull, and Wilmington is a good place for carpenters to stay away.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—Brothers, everywhere will please take notice that J. R. Eddins, a contractor here, has peremptorily refused to recognize our organization and has been placed on the unfair list. Discriminate against him until further notice.

MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.—As a result of the unsatisfactory conditions of trade in this city the greater part of our membership is idle, and similar conditions prevail in other trades. We had our General Constitution translated into the Spanish language; it is now in the hands of the bookbinder.

GEORGETOWN, TEX.—Local Union 572 installed the new officers July 11th in the presence of the members, friends and their families, Bro. Geo. Irvine

acting as installing officer. After the installation ceremonies followed music and refreshments of ice cream, cake and fruits. The occasion was much enjoyed and well attended.

ANADARKO, OKLA.—We are having a hard fight here, our employers taking advantage of the great influx of carpenters from other localities and some of the new-comers refusing to abide by our trade rules or to produce a working card. Over half of our men are walking the streets idle and we would request craftsmen to stay away from Anadarko for a while at least.

JEANNETTE, PA.—Local Union 1504 has placed George Merkle, an ex-member and contractor, on the unfair list, because of his refusal to hire union men. Merkle, before he left the union, was fined for violation of the D. C. working rules and has never been a union man at heart. Brothers will please take notice of this contractor's and renegade's unfairness.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—All carpenters will please take warning and stay away from this place until our trouble is over. We are out on strike three months and union and even on-union men are walking the streets. The unfair contractors are advertising for men, promising them \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day; but those who respond to these ads., when pay day comes around, find only from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day in the pay envelope.

ROCHELLE, ILL.—Members of the U. B. are earnestly requested to remain away from this locality. The bulk of the work here having been awarded to unfair contractors, union men are not in demand. We are using energetic efforts to get unfair contractors and non-union men in line and hope to be successful in this endeavor if union men keep away.

BERWICK, PA.—Business is at a standstill here and notably trade in the building industry is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Many of our members are out of employment and there being no prospect of obtaining any in this place they will have to leave and seek work elsewhere. Migrating brothers are requested to steer clear of Berwick at this time.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—We wish to notify all carpenters that we have a full supply of men and positively can not find work for any more. During the last month we have admitted about 60 members hailing from St. Louis on Clearance Cards. Should this influx continue it will shortly result in an over-supply of men to the detriment of our membership as well as to new-comers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We wish to caution all brothers against statements in the various papers that work is abundant in this city. Advertisements for carpenters wanted are misleading and not deserving of credence. We have all the men here we can give employment to at the present time, and would advise migrating brothers to stay away from Indianapolis for the present.

BUCKRUS, O.—A local union composed chiefly of mill men was organized here on June 21. The meeting was held at the G. A. R. Hall and presided over by Wm. D. Huber, our General President. Bro. Wm. Loos, of Chicago, General Organizer, was also present and addressed the meeting. There was a big attendance and a charter membership of forty was secured. We expect this new union to become one of the largest of the town shortly.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—Reports having gone out stating that 100 carpenters are wanted in this city, we would warn all craftsmen to pay no attention to these reports as they are false and not based on facts. Trade is very dull here and many of our home men being on the street, carpenters coming here lately were unable to secure employment. Stay away until conditions have improved.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—This is the fifteenth week of our fight against the bosses' attempt to institute the open shop. The bosses and their agents are using great efforts by means of advertising for carpenters to work in this city. We would request all brothers to remain away. We have enough men here to supply all fair employers and more idle men than we know what to do with. We feel that we can down our enemies and emerge victoriously out of this fight if carpenters stay away some weeks longer.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Trade in the building industry has as yet not over-reached its normal state, work in the burned-down district having begun but in very few instances. Carpenters should pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in Baltimore. The supply of men in the building line still exceeds the demand considerably, and we expect little improvement of obtaining conditions within the current year.

CALGARY, CAN.—Although overstocked with carpenters the local papers seem to be coaxing all the men here they can on the pretense of work being plentiful in this city, and any effort on our part to persuade them that there is no opportunity to secure employment has thus far proved of no avail. Migrating brothers are warned against any advertisements of carpenters wanted here. Pay no attention to them; remain away.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Local Union 610 of this place has purchased a lot and has erected a building thereon, 25x65 and ground and building are now paid for. For about five months the union has occupied this building, which is also used as a club room for union men. It contains a billiard table, pool table and other games, but gambling and intoxicants are eschewed on the premises. The local union voted \$10 towards the defense fund of the Houston, Tex., street railway employees then on strike.

WATERBURY, CONN.—We are out on strike since May 1st, and the master builders having declared in favor of long hours, small wages and the open shop, thus endeavoring to put us down on a level with European labor, we would advise all carpenters, joiners, machine wood workers and bench hands to give Waterbury a wide berth and not be misled by false statements of the agents sent out by the Builders' Association. We ask a special favor of all business agents to keep in touch with men leaving their jurisdiction and advise them as to the situation in this city.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Mechanics from all parts of the U. S. have been flocking to this city in such numbers last winter that intense suffering among

our members as well as among other tradesmen was the inevitable result. In justice to ourselves and in justice to brothers everywhere, we wish to warn them against any repetition of the disastrous occurrences of last winter which surely would cause more suffering and useless loss of time, but would certainly follow when attention is paid to reports spread by people interested only in the collection of railroad fares and other schemes injurious to laboring men.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It appears that in view of the fact that Milwaukee is the Convention City, traveling brothers are under the impression that we are overcrowded with work. The true conditions of trade are, that we have not work enough at present for home-members, and as a consequence many of them are walking the streets. Hence, we would warn all brothers contemplating coming here to keep away until further notice and to pay no heed to advertisements appearing in some of our papers, stating that carpenters are wanted in Milwaukee. The bosses so advertising are unfair.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—In the voice of Local Unions 52 and 159, we will say that we are still alive and thankful for it. It is indeed a wonder, however, that we have escaped destruction, having to undergo the many trials that we had, since this month a year ago. We are neither subdued nor discouraged, but looking for something higher and nobler than we have struggled for in the past. Labor Day is drawing near, and on that day we intend to fall in line to a man and show the public that the soldiers and sons of toil, whose death the enemy predicted at the incipency of the struggle are much alive and full of vigor. Please place Charleston, S. C., on the dull list and advise carpenters to steer clear of that city.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—Unscrupulous persons, presumably ex-members who were heavily fined by the local union for violation of trade rules, have been circulating the rumor that our charter had been annulled. We therefore desire to state through the columns of THE CARPENTER that this rumor is without any foundation. Though but a small local union, we are very much alive and active in the cause of unionism and any carpenter coming to this city will find us so and will do well to bring his clearance card in good shape or money for initiation fee with him. Work is very dull here, some of our members had to take out clearance cards and start on a search for employment elsewhere. We would warn all sister local unions and members from further recognizing the cards of Will Clements, Gus Reinwald and Chester Bishop.

NEW BERV. N. C.—Local Union 1462 having as yet not been heard from through our monthly journal, THE CARPENTER, we desire to let brothers know that we are fighting our way bravely on. We organized in March, 1905, with but twenty members, and though we encountered the opposition and antagonism of some people we are gaining a stronger foothold every day. We are meeting once a week and

scarcely pass a meeting night without initiating one or two new members. Our agreement providing for nine hours' work became operative on June 6th and was received with satisfaction by all contractors but one, whom we expect also to win over shortly. They are all in favor of union men and union labor. Bro. Biggins visited this city recently, giving us an interesting and instructive lecture that was highly appreciated. He had a good audience and we hope to have him with us again. Work is scarce here at present, many of the boys are idle and would be glad if traveling carpenters would stay away.

MEDICINE HAT, CAN.—On May 31st a local union of our Brotherhood was instituted at this place by General Organizer Wm. A. Dyle. Since that time we have made steady progress. The local union is meeting with general favor and the soundness of the principles of the U. B. are recognized and appreciated. We have 35 members in good standing at present and more are on the point of joining. It is our intention to become firmly established and well known before presenting any demand for better conditions; we shall bide our time. Times are fair here, still there is no lack of carpenters. You will hear from us again later on.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Reno, Nev.	Macon, Ga.
Chester, W. Va.	Redlands, Cal.
Lorain, O.	St. Paul, Minn.
Blotom, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can.
Washington, Pa.	Freau Bridge, Ia.
Pittsfield, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.

Whitney Bros. of North Adams, Mass., Still Unfair.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The firm of Whitney Bros., of this city, are still on the unfair list. They are the most bitter opponents of organized labor in western Massachusetts. They refuse to recognize the unions in any manner. The firm has now to complete a large bank building and unable to secure competent carpenters to do the work they will sublet the contract to an out-of-town firm. Brothers, everywhere will please take notice of the unfairness of this firm so that any of them coming to North Adams may know what they are up against.

All things come to those who leave off waiting and go after them.

Look Out for Him!

Ed. Wallenhaupt, a suspended member of L. U. 75, Birmingham, Ala., caused the arrest a few weeks ago, of Bros. F. Waldhorst and C. S. Mosley, two of our Birmingham members, for conspiracy, alleging that they had caused him to be discharged from the employ of the Alabama Brewing Co. because he was no longer a union man. Wallenhaupt is now in the employ of the Moerlein Brewing Co., of Cincinnati, and is traveling through the country putting in and repairing bar fixtures. Look out for him.

Missing.

Frederick T. Paskell, a member of L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., has been missing and nothing has been heard of him since June 7th. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, has blue eyes, hair and mustache of sandy color. Members or readers knowing of his present whereabouts will kindly send information to the undersigned, or to Mrs. F. T. Paskell, 2 Grotto Glen road, Roxbury, Mass.

A. M. SINCLAIR,
R. S., L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.

A Benevolent Act.

Early in June last Bro. G. Clifford Appel, a member of Local Union 990, Baltimore, Md., while employed in Atlantic City, N. J., on a Saturday afternoon, went bathing in the ocean and was drowned. The brothers working with him for the Wells Bros. Co. then agreed to donate an amount each out of their next pay, the total proceeds to be presented to the bereaved widow. As a result the sum of \$212 was forwarded to her by Local Union 432, Atlantic City, through the Baltimore D. C., as the subjoined communications will show:

BALTIMORE, D. C., June 13, 1904.

To J. G. Farson, R. S. L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Permit me to tender our most sincere thanks through you to Local Union 432, at next regular meeting, in behalf of Baltimore, D. C., for kindness shown in case of late Bro. G. Clifford Appel, of Baltimore Local Union 990. The ten local unions affiliated with the Baltimore, D. C., join hands on this occasion for an expression of gratitude to our Atlantic City brothers.

With best wishes, yours fraternally,
GEO. G. GRIFFIN, Bus. Agt.

BALTIMORE, D. C., June 17,
To J. G. Farson, R. S. L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am in receipt this day of a check to the amount of \$212 from Wells Bros. Co., same being tendered to the widow of our late Brother Appel, of Baltimore Local Union 990. Permit me to commend the members of our brotherhood in your city for their generous offering toward amount of above named fund; also in behalf of our Baltimore brothers for your kindness in the matter. It is also the desire of Mrs. Appel that she join in this expression of gratitude.

With best wishes, believe me,
Yours fraternally,
GEO. G. GRIFFIN, Bus. Agt. L.

While we deeply deplore the untimely and accidental death of Bro. Appel of Local Union 990, of Baltimore, and sincerely sympathize with his widow in her irreparable loss, we congratulate our Atlantic City brothers on their generous and brotherly action, feeling sure of its finding the highest appreciation of the entire membership of our U. B.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Canton, Mass.	Bucyrus, O.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Rapids, Wis.
Muscantine, Ia.	Covington, La.
Sedalia, Mo.	Wenona, Ill.
New Orleans, La.	Roanoke, Va.
Hastings, Fla.	Buell, Ind.
Topeka, Kan.	Sebree, Ky.
Clinton, N. C.	Three Rivers, Que.

Total—36 Local Unions.

To Our Canadian Friends.

We are requested by the Metal Polishers' International Union to draw your attention to the fact that the Guernsey Foundry Company, of Toronto, Ont., makers of the Oxford stoves and ranges, are still upon the unfair list. It is over two years since this firm declared war on organized labor, and at the present time they are suing the officers of the different locals for damages aggregating over \$60,000, besides having secured injunctions restraining them from informing your Canadian members of this firm's unfairness. This fight has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Brass Molders, and Silver Workers' International Union. You can help those unions to down oppression by keeping your members and their friends informed as to this firm's attitude.

Expulsions.

C. S. Kinman, the former Recording Secretary of Local Union 1582, Cincinnati, O., has been expelled for embezzlement of moneys received on applications.

J. W. Botts, of Local Union 1622, Independence, Mo., has been expelled by the Local Union for misappropriation of money collected by him from members for U. B. buttons.

B. F. Bohon, formerly Recording Secretary and Business Agent of Local Union 978, Springfield, Mo., has been fined and expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Building Trades' Council of Springfield and Vicinity.

Erratum.

The name of the member expelled for embezzlement by Local Union 1518, Struthers, O., as published in the June CARPENTER, was incorrectly stated. It should be G. W. Huss, instead of Hurr.

Public Utilities.

Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons.

All means of public transit should be provided at public expense by public determination where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder.

Neither road nor railroad nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody.

They should pay their working expenses and no more.—John Ruskin.

Those who share the policy of the labor movement in any locality should be compelled to assume the full responsibility of failure as well as to claim the credit when success is the verdict.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Birmingham, Ala., District Council.
The last clause of Sec. 34 be repealed.

Sec. 34 (a) (new section). The members of the G. E. B. shall act as organizers, deputies and lecturers for the G. P. when the G. E. B. is not in session, and the G. P. may so arrange their itinerary that each member of the G. E. B. may cover the entire territory during their term of office.

* * *

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

New section: Any member having passed the age of 50 years and in good standing in his union shall be entitled to work for not less than two-thirds of the standard wages, and any member over 55 years of age shall be entitled to work for the highest wages he can obtain from any employer, provided he complies with the trade rules and the Constitution of the U. B.

New section: Any person eligible to become a member of the U. B., 50 years or over, shall be admitted to membership on the payment of \$1.00 initiation fee and a monthly due of 25 cents, but shall not be entitled to any death or disability benefit, and in case of a strike be entitled to one-half strike pay.

* * *

Local Union 228, Pottsville, Pa.

Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 65) shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of fifty (\$50) dollars on six months' membership, and one hundred (\$100) dollars on one year's membership or the time thereafter, payable from the general fund, provided at the time of death he is in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Sections 94, 95 and 96.

New section: The officers of all local unions shall be elected by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election, and the term of office shall be one year.

New section: A member desiring to become a contractor shall pay all back dues and take out a withdrawal card. Should he desire to remain a member he shall have no seat or voice in the meetings.

* * *

Local Union 892, Shawnee, O. T.

Sec. 70 (addition). Any member of the U. B. shall be allowed to contract work of any amount during the time a strike or lockout is in force in the locality where he is a member.

* * *

Local Union 262, San Jose, Cal.

Sec. 17. Strike out the words "journeymen carpenter" in second line, and insert "qualified journeymen," as per Sec. 61.

Sec. 17 to read: Any member shall be eligible as a General Officer, provided he is a qualified journeyman as per Sec. 61, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been a member in good standing for two years prior to election.

Sec. 64. After the word "age" in second line, insert the words "and not over the age of 22 years."

Sec. 64 to read: Any apprentice of

good moral character, over 18 years of age (and not over 22), may be admitted to membership, and on attaining the age of 21 years, if six months in good standing and otherwise qualified, as per Sec. 61, will be classed as a beneficial member.

Sec. 133 to be amended as follows:

Sec. 133. In cases of strikes or lockouts, where financial aid is necessary, which have been sanctioned by the G. E. B., such strike relief shall be at the rate of one (\$1.00) dollar per legal working day. When the funds of the U. B. are insufficient to meet the general requirements of such strikes or lockouts, the G. E. B. shall levy a general assessment to raise the necessary funds. No strike benefits shall be paid for the first two weeks. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall, out of his first payment, square up his arrears in full.

Sec. 183 to read:

Sec. 183. No shop or mill shall be entitled to the label except such shop or mill has an eight-hour work-day and a minimum pay equal to the minimum rate paid by union shops or mills in the same locality. And in no case shall the minimum pay be less than thirty (30) cents per hour for journeymen bench and machine hands, and these shops or mills employ members of the U. B. exclusively, who are qualified to join as per Sec. 61.

New section, to be designated Sec. 183 (j), to read:

Sec. 183 (j). No member of the U. B. shall be allowed to handle or put up building material coming from a non-union shop or mill located in a district where a majority of the mills or shops are unionized.

* * *

District Council, Memphis, Tenn.

New section: All questions affecting a change in wages or hours shall be voted on by roll call, and no one shall be allowed to vote on such questions unless he has been a member for at least six (6) months in the local union in which the vote is taken.

* * *

Local Union 936, Wilmerding, Pa.

Sec. 69. No member of the U. B. shall sub-contract or work at piece-work for any builder, building material manufacturer or contractor. For violation of this section or any part thereof he shall be fined not less than \$10.00 or be expelled from the U. B., or both.

(The word "lump" in Sec. 69 in its present reading is superfluous and superficial. The word "owner" is misleading and gives many small jobs and contracts to non-union men that would otherwise be done by union labor. In many localities men own their own building material and would employ union men to do their building and pay union wages if they could employ them under their own supervision.)

Sec. 117. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily shall not be required to take out a Clearance Card, but shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

(In the above amendment to Sec. 117 the clause, "or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district," is omitted, the word "temporarily" having too much breadth. It might mean a year; it might mean ten years. It stands to reason that a man should help to sustain the district that he obtains his revenue from.)

Sec. 122. Any member who goes to work where a strike or lockout exists

shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25.00 or expulsion or both. Said fine to be paid to the D. C. or L. U. having jurisdiction where the offense was committed. His name shall be reported to his local union, and said union shall enforce this section and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the U. B.

We have here omitted the words, "who goes into any city seeking work," and "is pending," and inserted the word "exists." The words so omitted are misleading. The object of our laws should be so plain and simple that all should understand and not misinterpret them."

Sec. 133. Relief in case of strikes or lockouts may be given members only at such rate and extent as the general funds will warrant, and shall not be payable before the end of the second week of the strike or lockout, and then from the beginning of the second week, provided that financial aid has been voted by the G. E. B. and the strike or lockout has been legally sanctioned by that body. If it be found that the rate and extent of the general funds be insufficient to meet the proper demands of local union or unions affected by said strike, the G. E. B. shall, after receiving a true list of all members duly affected by said strike, lay a sufficient levy on all members, not entitled to relief, of district in which said strike exists, provided said assessment does not exceed \$1.00 (one dollar) per capita. Said assessment to be collected weekly by L. U. of said district and forwarded to G. T. for disbursement as per Sec. 134 of G. C. Any member affected working or committing a misdemeanor, whereby he violates civil or U. B. laws shall not be entitled to benefits. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall out of his first payment square up his arrears in full.

* * *

Local Union 300, Austin, Tex.

Sec. 71 (addition). No member can belong to any union or combination composed of carpenters and members of other building trades unions, with the intent or purpose of interfering with the trade regulations of the U. B. of C. and J.

Sec. 113 (addition). A member leaving the jurisdiction of his local union must take out a clearance card and thereby sever all connection with the local union issuing the same. The clearance card must be deposited with the nearest local union to the place the member is working.

* * *

Local Union 698, Newport, Ky.

New section: Quarterly working cards shall be issued by the G. S. not later than the 15th day of the month preceding the beginning of each quarter to the F. S. of each local union under the jurisdiction of the U. B. Said cards shall entitle the holder to permission to work on any union job without transferring his membership from the local union of which he is a member; excepting local unions not in existence six months or members whose membership does not cover a period of six months, who, going into another district to work, shall pay to the D. C. and L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, the sum of 50 cents per month until such time as he has been six months a member in good standing in the U. B.

New section: The G. S. shall charge local unions 5 cents for each working card and under no circumstances shall a L. U. charge its members for same.

* * *

Local Union 131, Seattle, Wash.

New section: Strikes brought about through differences existing between trade unions shall not be sanctioned by the G. E. B., nor shall they receive financial aid from Gen. Office.

(The treasury of the U. B. was at one time depleted to the extent of \$47,000 for the benefit of the New York local unions in a strike occasioned largely by differences between them and other trade unions, not involving question of hours and wages. We believe that such strikes should be discouraged and discountenanced, because they tend to put us in a bad light in the eyes of the public, drive men from our ranks and discourage non-union men from subscribing to our principles.)

* * *

Local Union 434, Chicago, Ill.

Sections 89 (a), 89 (b), and Sections 90 and 91 be amended as to provide that a member in good standing for a period of 15 years immediately preceding and up to his 60th birthday, be exempt from paying monthly dues except per capita tax; but when on investigation it is found that the member is not able to pay the same the G. P. may order it to be paid by his L. U.

In case of death or disability, beneficial members shall be entitled to all the rights and claims, including wife funeral benefit, as laid down in each and every section of the Gen. Constitution pertaining to death, disability or funeral claims now in force.

That, in accordance with Sections 65 and 98, semi-beneficial members will be only entitled to a funeral allowance of \$50.00.

That all members as referred to in these sections be exempt from trade rules in their district as to wages.

* * *

Local Union 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.

New section: Any carpenter over 60 years of age, who has been a member of the U. B. of C. and J. for 20 years shall be entitled to pension of four (\$4) dollars per week for such time as he remains a member.

Sec. 55 to read: Each local union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five (25) cents per month for each beneficial or semi-beneficial member in good standing.

* * *

Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.

New section: Local unions may be empowered to impose a fine on members for non-attendance at funerals; the proceeds of such fines to be given to the family of deceased brother, if the union so desires.

Sec. 79. Strike out after G. E. B. the words, "but in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings except in a case where a monetary penalty is imposed."

(The object of this amendment being to prevent a possible injustice to a member being carried so far as to prevent him from securing employment, making if necessary for him to either leave the locality or work with non-union men; believing that as long as there is a chance of the action of the L. U. being reversed, he should be allowed to work under union conditions.)

* * *

Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y.

Sec. 14. Strike out all matter in the first line except the words "shall be," and insert in its place "The General

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue,
Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, R'l R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
(Conn.)

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

WENLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Special Announcement.

As previously notified through the columns of our official journal, the Western Passenger Association has announced a special rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip on the certificate plan to all delegates and representatives attending our Thirteenth Biennial Convention at Milwaukee, September 19th.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has also announced the same rate and have notified us that arrangements are now being made for special service for the accommodation of delegates and their friends at the principal railroad centers, viz.: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When purchasing tickets you should request the ticket agent at your home ticket office to give you a certificate receipt for each ticket purchased. The railroad certificate is one of the important conditions of the reduced fare for the return trip. The Central Passenger Association, the New England Passenger Association, the Southeastern Passenger Association, the Southwestern Excursion Bureau and the Trunk Line Association have also announced the same rates and will gladly give information when such is called for by our delegates.

This special rate is granted on the conditions that at least one hundred delegates attending the convention avail themselves of this opportunity. These certificates must be presented to the General Secretary at Milwaukee

for his signature and afterward turned over to the joint agent representing the different railroad companies, who will be in attendance in Milwaukee on September 22, 23 and 24, for the purpose of executing and returning to the delegates their certificates. One of the requirements laid down in getting this special rate is that a fee of twenty-five cents will be collected by the joint agent from the holders of certificates for the execution of each certificate.

Any further information desired will be gladly furnished from this office.

Hoping that we may have a good attendance at the convention and that its work may be productive of great good to our organization,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

(Continued from page 3.)

Officers," Section 14 to read as follows:

Sec. 14. The General Officers shall be required to attend the convention, and their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B. and they shall act as a committee on credentials one day in advance of convention.

Sec. 31. Strike out (in fourth and fifth lines) after the word "the" the words "G. P. and G. S.," and after the word "voice" add the words "and vote," Section 31 to read:

Sec. 31. The G. E. B. shall elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary from among its members, and shall hold quarterly meetings, or when required, in which General Officers shall have voice and vote. All correspondence, etc., etc.

Sec. 34. Strike out all matter after the word "Constitution" in the seventh and eighth lines.

Local Unions 309 and 476, New York City.

Sec. 183 (j) (new section). There shall be an Unfair Trim and Label Secretary, to be elected by the convention for the same term as the General Officers, to receive the same salary as a General Organizer and to be paid out of the general funds of the U. B.

Sec. 183 (k) (new section). The duties of the U. T. and L. Secretary shall be to endeavor to establish union conditions as provided by the Label Laws of General Constitution, in all shops and mills throughout the country to the best of his abilities. He shall at the official request of any L. U. or D. C., investigate any grievance and he may when necessary, authorize any member in a locality where difficulties arise, to take charge of his duties, such member to be paid by the L. U. or D. C.

Sec. 183 (l) (new section). In strikes against unfair trim, benefits shall be paid out of the U. T. and L. funds, after being sanctioned by the U. T. and L. Secretary and the G. P. The U. T. and L. fund to be deposited by the G. T. as per Sec. 30. No money shall be expended out of the U. T. and L. fund only for strike benefit resulting from strikes and lockouts in behalf of the U. T. and L. movement. All checks drawn towards the U. T. and L. fund shall be signed by the U. T. and L. Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the U. T. and

L. Secretary to issue quarterly reports giving details and statistics concerning the U. T. and L. movement and the financial standing of the U. T. and L. funds.

Sec. 183 (m) (new section). The U. T. and L. Secretary shall have the power, together with the General Officers, to submit to a referendum vote of the U. B. any propositions concerning the U. T. and L. movement, which shall be adopted if carried by a two-third vote, as per Sec. 35 of General Constitution.

(A resolution providing for a U. T. and L. Fund will be submitted to the convention.)

* * *

Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn.

Sec. 81 (a) to read as follows:

Sec. 81 (a). No appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved, unless appellant has paid the amount in question to the L. U. or D. C. imposing it; to be held until the appeal is decided on and returned if the appeal is sustained.

Resolutions to Be Submitted to Convention.

Proposed by Local Union 1410, Boston, Mass.

WHEREAS, The industry of our country is controlled by a class of capitalists; and,

WHEREAS, This same class also controls our political institutions for the purpose of making laws and enforcing the same in order to strengthen their position and to weaken ours; and,

WHEREAS, The workers are misled, deceived and controlled by the lying and unscrupulous politicians in the employ of the capitalists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. be so amended as to not only permit of discussions of such questions of political nature as pertains to the welfare of our class but also to urge upon local unions the necessity of instructing their members in matters of this kind.

* * *

Local Union 327, Cincinnati, O.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, one of the grandest organizations of the world, composed of members in various branches as per Section 61 and 62, of General Constitution, having a board of seven members known as the G. F. B., who pass judgment on all matters that may be brought before them. The U. B. being an organization with a membership of 170,000, of which 45,000 are known as mill men, the latter should at least have one representative on said Board, as the conditions of the carpenter trade have changed to such an extent, making it wise to consider the proposition. It will have a grand effect and further the welfare of this organization.

* * *

Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.

WHEREAS, There is a widespread feeling that the funeral benefit of fifty (\$50) dollars allowed a semi-beneficial member, as per Section 98 of General Constitution, is entirely inadequate to decent interment of a brother; and,

WHEREAS, It is a manifest injustice to discriminate in our membership upon disability benefits, as per Section 98 of General Constitution, as accidents overtake the old and young

alike, and the loss of an arm or leg is as serious and disastrous to an old as to a young man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section 98 of General Constitution be expunged and that there be no further discrimination among the members of our U. B. on funeral and disability benefits.

**Beantragte Veränderungen
und Zusätze zur General-
Constitution.**

District Council, Birmingham, Ala.

Sekt. 34: Der letzte Satz dieser Sektion sei gestrichen und durch nachfolgende neue Sektion ersetzt:

Sekt. 34 (a). Die Mitglieder des G. E. B. sollen während der Zeit in welcher dieser Körper nicht in Sitzung ist, als Organisations-, Abgeordnete und Vorleer fungieren und der G. B. soll deren Reise-Programm so einrichten, daß sie während ihrer Amtsdauer sämtliches Terrain des Distrikts den sie vertreten berühren können.

Local Union 815, Hayward, Cal.

Neue Sektion: Einem Mitglied, welches das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hat und in seiner Local-Union gutgehend ist, soll es erlaubt sein für nicht weniger denn zwei Drittel des üblichen Union-Lohnes zu arbeiten, und ein Mitglied, welches das fünfundsünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hat, soll berechtigt sein für den höchsten erlangbaren Lohn zu arbeiten; vorausgesetzt, daß es anderweitig die Gewerksregeln und die Constitution der U. B. beobachtet und einhält.

Neue Sektion: Jemand eine, als Mitglied der U. B. qualifizierte Person, welche das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hat, soll gegen Entrichtung von 1 Dollar Eintrittsgebühr und einem monatlichen Beitrage von 25 Cents, zur Aufnahme, jedoch weder zu Sterbe- noch Unfall-Benefit, berechtigt sein und bei Ausständen den Hälfte-Betrag der Strike-Unterstützung beziehen.

Local Union 228, Holtzville, Pa.

Sekt. 98. Ein, zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied (Siehe Sekt. 65) soll bei einer Mitgliedschaft von sechs Monaten zu (50) Dollar Sterbe-Benefit, und bei einer Mitgliedschaft von einem Jahre und darüber zu hundert (100) Dollars Sterbe-Benefit, zahlbar aus der General-Kasse, berechtigt sein; vorausgesetzt, daß Mitglied war zur Zeit seines Ablebens gutgehend. Wenn drei Monate im Rückstande soll es, drei Monate lang, nach Entrichtung sämtlicher Rückstände, aller Benefits verlustig sein. Es soll nicht zu den in Sektionen 94, 95 und 96 spezifizierten Benefits berechtigt sein.

Neue Sektion: Die Beamten aller Local-Unions sollen mittels Stimmzettel erwählt werden und ist eine Majorität aller abgegebenen Stimmen zur Wahl erforderlich. Ihre Amtsdauer soll ein Jahr betragen.

Neue Sektion: Ein Mitglied, welches Contractor zu werden wünscht, soll sämtliche seiner Rückstände begleichen und um eine Abgangskarte eintommen. Sollte es aber Mitglied zu bleiben wünschen, so soll es in den Versammlungen weder zu beratender noch zu entscheidender Stimme berechtigt sein.

Local Union 892, Shawnee, D. T.

Sekt. 70—(Zusatz) Jemand ein Mitglied der U. B. soll berechtigt sein, während eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung, in der Lokalität in der es Mitglied ist, Arbeit kontraktlich zu übernehmen.

Local Union 232, San Jose, Cal.

Sekt. 17. Die Worte, „Carpenter-Gehilfe“ seien gestrichen und durch die Worte „fähiger Arbeiter, gemäß Sekt. 61“ ersetzt.

Sekt. 64. Nach den Worten, „Lehrlinge über 18 Jahre,“ sei beigefügt, „und nicht über 22.“

Sekt. 133. Im Falle eines vom G. E. B. sanktionierten Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung wo finanzielle Hilfeleistung notwendig ist, soll den Beteiligten eine Unterstützung von 1 Doll. per Kopf und per (Fortsetzung auf der 6ten Seite.)

The Carpenter

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The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

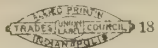
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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1904.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters
Considered as a Business
Institution.

(By JOHN WILLIAMS, Ex-Gen. Pres.)



VERY organization formed, every corporation organized and every business institution is brought into existence for a certain specific purpose, which is, to the founders thereof, well defined, not only in outline but in every detail. If this were not so, ruin rather than success would sum up the history of each one. The ultimate success of every society or business undertaking depends upon the nature of the principles underlying their organization and existence and the extent to which these principles are permitted to shape or control their course or policy.

It seems somewhat superfluous, when addressing the readers of THE CARPENTER, to make any reference to the principles which underly the organization of the United Brotherhood. But, perchance there may be among the large and continually augmented army of newcomers in our ranks, many who have thus far given but little if any special thought to the subject. Therefore, a few words along this line at this point will not be amiss and certainly cannot do any harm even to the old-timers.

The United Brotherhood is founded on the principle that all men following a given trade or occupation should by common impulse join hands or pool interests for the purpose of protecting and elevating their trade and to improve their condition in every conceivable respect; to create a bond of unity and co-operation that will effectively establish their independence and give added dignity and value to their calling. The degradation of the followers of a given craft and their organization into a union restricted in its membership to those who are proficient in the art and mysteries of their particular calling, was the inevitable evolution of the general or mixed organizations of the toilers which were so common some years ago. The diversity of interests of the various trades made it an imperative

duty to group each class and provide for their independent existence. Under precisely these conditions the United Brotherhood was instituted. It was organized with a clearly defined purpose. Its policy since its birth has been to embrace within its ranks all men who are qualified to join under the rules prescribed by its constitution. In striving for this end, there has been from time to time a re-arrangement or re-adjustment of details to meet new conditions; but, the objective has never been lost sight of and our Brotherhood proposes to work incessantly for the uplifting of Carpenters, and the inclusion in our fold of every man who is employed at any branch of woodworking which is now or ever has been an essential part of the trade of a Carpenter or Joiner.

The history of the United Brotherhood, covering as it does a period of twenty-three years, is an intensely interesting subject, but altogether too extensive to permit discussion thereof within the limits of this article. It is our purpose to consider the organization of the United Brotherhood from one standpoint only.

The writer has come to look upon the United Brotherhood as a vast business institution. Sentiment, which was a potential factor in the determination of my attitude toward it, has given way to a colder calculation of its virtues—to a more practical measuring of its value, and, I must say that the contemplation from this viewpoint has caused the Brotherhood to take a firmer hold than ever on my allegiance and affection.

The BUSINESS that brought the United Brotherhood into existence was the needs of our craft throughout this broad land. The methods employed to interest prospective members were and are precisely the same as are employed to-day in the organization of manufacturing, business or mining companies. The appeal was directed to our self-interest. We were told that it would pay to join the ranks—to become stockholders in the organization—that dividends would come in the shape of increased wages, shorter hours, relief in time of distress, mental advancement, etc., etc. In the beginning it was uphill work but success finally came and the institution was placed upon a working basis.

In glancing over the history of our organization we see that, like every other "business," it has had its "ups" and "downs." Its fortunes were at a low ebb ten years ago, and continued so for a period covering several years. It really seemed for a time as though dry-rot had set in, that the struggle for life had to be made against an internal evil. The convention held in New York City six years ago deserves the credit of having set in motion the process of self-cleansing, from which after an uncertain and anxious period, the United Brotherhood emerged strong and healthy, endowed with a vigor that has proved resistless in the onward march of its forces. The marvellous growth of the last four years is not an accident nor is it the result of natural causes; it is rather the result of an intelligent leadership, a constant study of events and instant action to take advantage of circumstances, all having for its purpose the building up of the United Brother-

hood. How does the writer know this? Not from personal knowledge regarding these matters. Conclusions are drawn from the facts presented from month to month in our official journal. This paper is read most carefully, especially the portions showing our numerical strength, financial condition and expenditures. These are the concrete facts which depict very clearly our standing as a "business institution." Our strength at the present time should be compared with our condition in former years in order that we may gain a clear idea of the true value of the methods applied to our affairs by our general officers.

Eight years ago at the Cleveland convention, the then General Secretary-Treasurer reported 440 local unions with 29,691 members, and a total of \$12,276.41 in the treasury. This gave an average of less than 68 members to each local union with a per capita of less than 42 cents per member in the general fund of the organization. In 1898 there were 428 unions reported, with a membership of 31,508 and a balance in the treasury of \$18,738.21. This shows an increase of 1,817 in membership in two years and an increase of 18 cents per capita per member in the treasury. Two years later, in 1900, a great growth in membership is recorded, the report showing a total of 679 unions, with a membership of 68,463 and a fund of \$30,268.69. While the ranks were filling the treasury became relatively weaker, showing a loss in two years of 16 cents per capita. We now come to the year 1902. The report presented at Atlanta showing an amazing growth. From 679 in 1900 the number of local unions had increased to 1,193—an increase of 75 per cent. The membership went from 68,463 in 1900 to 122,568 in 1902, an increase of about 80 per cent. During the same period the treasury rose from \$30,268.69 in 1900 to \$113,358.25 in 1902, an increase of 274 per cent, providing a per capita of 92 cents per member as against 44 cents in 1900. Now, two years later, it is safe to say that at this time our membership exceeds 160,000 and that the treasury contains over \$185,000. Assuming that these estimates are correct, we have an increase of over 30 per cent. in membership and of over 60 per cent. in our funds in the last two years. A careful perusal of the statistical and financial statements of our general officers will show that since 1900 the cost of maintenance, including administration and extension, has gradually increased; but so, also, have our resources; for in spite of the added burdens, the general treasury has more than held its own.

Through the extension of the organization, in the formation of new unions and the building up of existent ones, added responsibilities are assumed and from time to time the administrators of our affairs are confronted with new and perplexing problems, the solving of which demands the highest order of trade union statesmanship. A clear and comprehensive perception of the true line of duty is essential and the successful leaders of our noble Brotherhood in the past three years have proven their possession of such, and their fitness to manage its affairs is unquestionable. With abundant deliberation, swift decision, commendable prudence and

great patience they have led our forces to great achievements for the cause of the toilers.

Our General Office is, in a sense, a "clearing house" through which the claims against the organization are adjusted and paid. It is the centre of activity from whence the true business life of our movement radiates. It is the seat of authority; from within its portals the great army of skilled craftsmen in our ranks are carefully watched and their interests jealously guarded.

Who has failed to notice the close attention given to the business affairs of the United Brotherhood under Huber, Duffy and Neale? Is there not abundant proof in the columns of THE CARPENTER that the General President, as commanding officer of the force of organizers, is not only alert but also successful in the disposition of his forces? The number of new charters granted each month carries conviction. Is there complaint of inattention to official duty on the part of General Secretary Frank Duffy or General Treasurer Thomas Neale? Is there anything to indicate that the official conduct of our general officers is receiving any thought or attention? Have we not read in THE CARPENTER letters of commendation addressed to the General Office referring to the promptitude with which the claims for benefits were adjusted? So far as the writer has been able to gather, these constitutional administrators of our affairs are fulfilling the requirements of their official positions in every respect. Under their wise and careful leadership the United Brotherhood is meeting and discharging every obligation promptly. This is in accordance with an invaluable business principle and practice; it establishes the credit of the United Brotherhood, placing it in the highest class. In a word, the United Brotherhood to-day is second to none of the great trade unions, and as an organization of skilled mechanics is greater than any other in the world. The volume of its "business" is still growing and as its responsibilities grow so also does its financial standing improve. We want this to continue. We want our grand Brotherhood to embrace within its fold every wood worker who is skilled in handling edged tools. There can arise no danger from top-heaviness so long as our affairs are handled as at present.

What does a manufacturing corporation do when the management is very successful and large dividends are paid to the stockholders? Do they at their annual meeting, change the personnel of the board of directors? Do they turn out the old manager who has been so successful? Is a change in men and methods ordered? No! But they do seek to discover means of improving the output, they devise ways to assist the manager to produce even greater results. They add to the plant, buy new and improved machinery and in countless ways they hold up the hands of those who are striving to give them returns for the money invested in the business.

This is precisely what our immense organization should do. In the conventions, where the general policies are mapped out, the delegates should be controlled absolutely and entirely by business considerations when se-

lecting the men who are to manage our business affairs. Isms and personalities should never for one moment dominate the action of a single representative. The supreme test to be applied to any candidate for office should be personal integrity, fidelity to trade union principles and capabilities of the highest order to discharge the duties of the position to be filled.

The United Brotherhood is a great business institution with over 160,000 stockholders, each one having a property interest in its funds being vitally concerned about its future. The meeting of stockholders will soon be held. They can not all be present, but they CAN and SHOULD be represented. At this meeting future policies will be determined, business managers (officers) will be elected. My fellow member, this interests you just as much as it interests me. Have you thought about it? If not, why not?

The writer has no personal interest in any candidate nor in any one of the present incumbents. My desire is for the continued growth and prosperity of the United Brotherhood. We look into the future in the light of the past. The experience we have gained as an organization should enable us to arrive at proper conclusions in regard to the personnel of the coming administration. The questions to be answered by the next convention are these: Have the present officers of the United Brotherhood administered its affairs faithfully and well? Has their administration been a success? If so, could it have been more so? From this distance the writer presumes to pass judgment, exercising the right of a member in good standing and offering no apology to anyone.

I believe the present staff of general officers has performed its full duty well and with great fidelity and satisfaction. I also believe that the administration of these officers has been an unqualified success. I doubt if it could be more so under other guiding hands.

On the strength of what is presented herein and on account of many other reasons, chief among which is the invaluable experience gained during the last few years, I deem Messrs. Huber, Duffy and Neale the logical candidates to succeed themselves, and I trust that the convention will serve the United Brotherhood in their selection to again administer its affairs and thereby prove that in its great legislative gathering the United Brotherhood is a great business institution.

Beantragte Veränderungen und Zusätze zur General-Constitution.

(Fortsetzung von der 4ten Seite.)

Tag, Feiertage ausgeschlossen, verabsolgt werden. Sollten die finanziellen Mittel der B. B. nicht hinreichen um den Anforderungen eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung Genüge leisten zu können, so soll das G. E. B. ermächtigt sein, zur Aufbringung der nötigen Gelder, eine allgemeine Steuer auszusprechen. Für die ersten zwei Wochen soll keine Strafe-Unterstützung gewährt werden. Alle Mitglieder sollen zu Unterstützung berechtigt sein, doch muß ein, mit seinen Beiträgen rückständiges Mitglied aus der Unterstützungs-Summe seine vollständigen Rückstände an die Kasse begleichen.

Sekt. 183. Keinem Shop oder Fabrik, der, oder die, die achtstündige Arbeitszeit, oder den in der betreffenden Lokalität üblichen Minimal-Lohn nicht eingeführt hat, soll das Union-Label gewährt werden. In keinem Falle darf der Minimal-

Lohn für Arbeiter die an der Bank oder an einer Maschine arbeiten, weniger denn 30 Cents per Stunde betragen und der Shop oder die Fabrik muß ausschließlich Mitglieder der B. B. beschäftigen, wie in Sekt. 61 spezifiziert.

Sekt. 183 (j) — (neue Sektion.) Keinem Mitgliede der B. B. soll es erlaubt sein, Material zu handhaben oder aufzustellen, welches in einem Nicht-Union-Shop oder Fabrik einer Lokalität hergestellt wurde, in welcher die Mehrzahl der Shops oder Fabriken organisiert sind.

Distrikt-Council, Memphis, Tenn.

Neue Sektion: Ueber alle Fragen, welche sich auf eine Aenderung in der Lohnrate oder der Arbeitszeit beziehen, muß durch Namensaufruf abgestimmt werden und kein Mitglied, welches der betreffenden Lokal-Union nicht sechs (6) Monate angehört, soll in solchen Fragen stimmberechtigt sein.

Lokal-Union 936, Wilmerding, Pa.

Sekt. 69. Kein Mitglied der B. B. soll Sub-Contrakte, noch für einen Baumeister oder Baumaterialien-Fabrikanten oder Kontraktor, Stückarbeit übernehmen. Die Verletzung dieser Sektion soll mit einer Geldstrafe von nicht weniger als \$10.00, mit Ausschluß aus der B. B., oder beidem, geahndet werden.

(Das Wort „Theil-Contrakte“ (lump-sum) in Sekt. 61, in deren jegigen Fassung ist überflüssig und ein oberflächlicher Begriff. Das Wort „Hauseigentümer“ ist irreführend und leidet der Vergabung kleinerer Arbeiten oder Contrakte, die sonst von Union-Mitgliedern verrichtet werden würden, an Nicht-Unionmitglieder Vorschub. In vielen Lokaltäten besitzen Mitglieder ihr eigenes Baumaterial und diese würden Union-Leute unter Union-Bedingungen beschäftigen wenn ihnen dies, unter ihrer Oberaufsicht, gestattet wäre.)

Sekt. 117. Jemand ein Mitglied, welches in einem Distrikt arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, soll nicht gehalten sein eine Freikarte zu erlangen, soll aber den Gewerksregeln des Distriktes in dem es arbeitet unterstellt sein.

(In obigem Amendement zu Sekt. 117 sind die Worte: „oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Distriktes temporär in einen anderen Wirkungsbereich geschickt wird“, ausgelassen, da das Wort „temporär“ ein zu weiter Begriff ist. — Man kann dieses Wort dahin auslegen, daß darunter ein Jahr, oder daß zehn Jahre gemeint sind. Es ist nur logisch daß ein Mitglied zur Aufrechterhaltung der Interessen des Distriktes in dem es arbeitet, beitragen soll.)

Sekt. 122. Ein Mitglied, welches an einem Orte in Arbeit tritt wo ein Ausstand existiert, verfällt in eine Strafe von nicht weniger als \$25.00 oder soll ausgestoßen werden, oder beides. Das Straf-geld ist an den D. C. oder L. U. zu entrichten, in dessen oder deren Wirkungsbereich das Vergehen stattfand. Der Name eines solchen Mitgliedes ist seiner L. U. mitzuteilen. Diefelbe soll das Mitglied in ihren Büchern mit dem Strafbeitrage belasten und diese Sektion ausführen, widrigenfalls sie aus der B. B. ausgestoßen werden soll.

(Wir haben hier die Worte „Arbeit sucht“ und die Worte „imGange ist“, ausgelassen, und dafür das Wort „existiert“ gesetzt. Die Worte die wir hier ausgelassen, sind irreführend. Der Zweck unserer Gesetze sollte so einleuchtend und einfach in denselben dargestellt sein, daß sie weder Mißverständniß noch falsche Auslegung zulassen.)

Sekt. 133. Ausstands- oder Aussperrungs-Unterstützung soll nur in solchem Betrage oder Maßstabe an die Mitglieder ausgegahlt werden, wie dies die General-Kasse erlaubt, und soll solche Unterstützung nicht vor Schluß der zweiten Woche eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung, von dem Beginn der zweiten Woche an gerechnet, ausbezahlt werden. Sollte die General-Kasse nicht in der Lage sein eine Unterstützung zu gewähren, wie sie den Anforderungen eines Ausstandes entspricht, so soll das G. E. B., nachdem ihm eine genaue Liste aller am Ausstand beteiligten Mitglieder zugestellt wurde, allen beschäftigten Mitgliedern des Distriktes, in dem der Ausstand stattfindet, eine genügende Steuer auferlegen, die jedoch die Summe von \$1.00 nicht übersteigen darf. Diese Steuer soll in möch-

entlichen Raten von einer L. U. des betreffenden Distriktes erhoben und dem Gen. Schatzmeister zur Verwendung gemäß Sekt. 134 der General-Constitution, zugewandt werden. Ein Mitglied, welches die Arbeit da aufnimmt, wo ein Ausstand erklärt wurde, oder anderweitig die Civil-Gesetze oder die Gesetze der B. B. verletzt, soll nicht zu Benefit berechtigt sein. Alle Mitglieder sollen zu Unterstützung berechtigt sein, vorausgesetzt, daß Mitglieder, die mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstande sind, aus der ersten Unterstützungssumme sämtliche ihrer Rückstände begleichen.

Lokal-Union 16, Springfield, Ill.

Neue Sektion: Die Lokal-Unions sind ermächtigt ihren Mitgliedern wegen Nicht-Betheiligung an Beerdigungen eine Geldstrafe aufzuerlegen, deren Gesamt-Ertrag, wenn die L. U. so beschließt, der Familie des verstorbenen Mitgliedes zugewiesen werden soll.

Sekt. 79. Die Worte, nach G. E. B., „aber in keinem Falle soll eine falsche Appellation als Straf-Ausschub gelten, ausgenommen in Fällen wo eine Geldstrafe auferlegt wird“, seien gestrichen.

Wir bezwecken durch diese Streichung einer möglichen Ungerechtigkeit, die einem Mitgliede widerfahren kann, vorzubeugen. Die Wirkung des zu streichenden Satzes kann so weit gehen, daß ein bestrafte Mitglied gezwungen ist den Ort zu verlassen oder mit Nicht-Mitgliedern zusammen zu arbeiten. Wir halten dafür, daß so lange eine Möglichkeit der Umgehung des Straf-Urtheils vorhanden ist, dem Mitglied Gelegenheit gegeben werden sollte unter Union-Bedingungen zu arbeiten.

Lokal-Union 78, Troy, N. Y.

Sekt. 14. Die erste Zeile sei gestrichen und durch die Worte, „die General-Beamten“ ersetzt und diese Sektion soll also lauten:

Sekt. 14. Die General-Beamten sollen verpflichtet sein der Convention beizuwohnen u. s. w., laut Constitution.

Sekt. 31. Das G. E. B. soll aus seinen Mitgliedern seinen eigenen Vorstehenden und Sekretär erwählen und regelmäßig, vierteljährlich, oder wenn es außerdem notwendig ist, Versammlungen abhalten, in welchen die General-Beamten beratende und entscheidende Stimme haben sollen, u. s. w., laut Constitution.

Sekt. 34. Der Satz: „In keinem Falle soll ein Mitglied des G. E. B. als bezahlter Organisator fungieren“, sei gestrichen.

Lokal-Union 300, Austin, Tex.

Sekt. 71. — Zusatz. Kein Mitglied kann einer gemischten, aus Carpentern und Angehörigen anderer Baugewerke zusammen gesetzten Union angehören, deren Zweck es ist, sich in die Angelegenheiten der B. B. einzumischen.

Sekt. 113. — Zusatz. Ein Mitglied, welches den Wirkungsbereich seiner L. U. verläßt, muß von dem F. S. eine Freikarte verlangen, womit er der Mitgliedschaft in der L. U., welche die Karte ausstellt, gänzlich entläßt. Die Freikarte muß der, dem Orte an welchem das Mitglied beschäftigt ist, nächstbefindlichen Lokal-Union eingereicht werden.

Lokal-Union 698, Newport, Ky.

Neue Sektion: Der G. E. B. soll nicht später als am 15ten des, dem Beginne des Quartals vorausgehenden Monats, eine vierteljährliche Arbeitskarte ausgeben und die nötige Anzahl dem F. S. einer jeden Lokal-Union der B. B. zusenden. Diese Karte soll den Inhaber zum Arbeiten, an irgend einer, von der Union kontrollierten Arbeit berechtigen und das betreffende Mitglied soll nicht gehalten sein seine Mitgliedschaft auf eine andere Lokal-Union zu übertragen, ausgenommen wenn seine Lokal-Union noch nicht sechs Monate lang besteht, und solche Mitglieder ausgenommen, welche der B. B. noch nicht sechs Monate lang angehören und in einem anderen Distrikt in Arbeit treten. Solche Mitglieder sollen an den D. C. oder wo ein solcher nicht besteht, an die L. U. monatlich die Summe von 50 Cents so lange entrichten bis sie sechs Monate lang gutstehende Mitglieder der B. B. sind.

Neue Sektion: Der G. E. B. soll die Arbeitskarten zu 5 Cents per Stück an die Lokal-Unions abgeben, doch sollen letztere unter keinen Umständen von ihren Mitgliedern Zahlung für eine Arbeitskarte verlangen.

Lokal-Union 131, Seattle, Wash.

Neue Sektion: Ausstände, welche durch, zwischen Gewerksvereinigungen bestehende Streitigkeiten, hervorgerufen werden, sollen vom G. E. B. nicht gutgeheißen werden und dieselben sollen nicht zur finanziellen Unterstützung seitens der Gen.-Offize berechtigt sein.

Die Kasse der B. B. wurde seiner Zeit um die Summe von \$47,000 im Interesse der New Yorker Lokal-Unions geschöpft und dies während einem Ausstande, in welchem es sich größtenteils um Streitigkeiten zwischen Ersteren und einer anderen Gewerksorganisation, aber nicht um Löhne oder Arbeitsstunden handelte. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß solche Ausstände mißbilligt und erschwert werden sollten, weil sie uns in den Augen des Publikums in ein schlechtes Licht setzen, Mitglieder aus unseren Reihen herausdrängen und Nicht-Mitglieder vom Beitritt abschrecken.

Lokal-Union 515, Colorado Springs, Col.

Neue Sektion: Ein Mitglied, welches das 60ste Lebensjahr überschritten hat und 20 Jahr lang gutstehendes Mitglied der B. B. war, soll zu einer Pension von vier (4) Dollars per Woche, so lange es Mitglied bleibt, berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 55 soll lauten: Jede Lokal-Union soll für jedes zu vollem oder theilweisem Benefit berechtigten Mitgliede monatlich die Summe von 25 Cents an den G. E. B. entrichten.

Resolutionen.

Lokal-Union 1410, Boston, Mass.

In Erwägung: Daß die Industrie dieses Landes von der kapitalistischen Klasse kontrolliert wird; und

In Erwägung: Daß diese selbe Klasse auch alle unsere politischen Institutionen kontrolliert und sich dieselbe zu dem Zwecke nutzbar macht, um Gesetze in ihrem Interesse zu erlangen und in Anwendung zu bringen, um dadurch ihre eigene Machtstellung zu erhöhen und die Position der arbeitenden Klasse zu schwächen; und

In Erwägung: Daß die Arbeiter von lügnischen, gewissenlosen Politikern, die im Dienste der Kapitalisten stehen, irregeführt, betrogen und an der Nase herumgeführt werden; sei

Beschlossen: Daß die Gen.-Conf. der B. B. so amendirt werde, daß dieselbe nicht nur Diskussionen über Fragen politischer Natur, die mit dem Wohl und Wehe der Arbeiter enge zusammen hängen, zuläßt, sondern auch den Lokal-Unions die Nothwendigkeit an's Herz legt, über solche Fragen unter ihren Mitgliedern Klarheit zu verbreiten.

Lokal-Union 327, Cincinnati, O.

Die B. B., welche aus Holzarbeitern der verschiedenen Fächer zusammengekehrt ist, (Siehe Sektionen 61 und 62 der Gen.-Constitution) wird von einem aus 7 Mitgliedern bestehenden Executiv-Board geleitet. Die Gesamt-Mitgliederzahl der B. B. beträgt 170,000, und da hiervon 45,000 Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeiter (millhands) sind und sich die Arbeits-Verhältnisse des Carpenter-Gewerkes beträchtlich verschoben haben, sollten die Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeiter ein Mitglied als Vertreter in diesem Board haben. Die Annahme dieses Vorschlags würde dem Gedeihen unserer Bruderschaft sehr förderlich sein.

Lokal-Union 850, Leadville, Col.

In Erwägung; Daß eine unter unserer Mitgliedschaft weit verbreitete Ansicht vorherrscht, daß die zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigten Mitglieder im Sterbefalle gewährte Summe von 50 Dollars unzureichend ist, um denselben eine anständige Beerdigung zu sichern; und

In Erwägung; Daß es eine schreiende Ungerechtigkeit ist, bezüglich Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit, wie in Sekt. 98, zwischen älteren und jüngeren Mitgliedern einen Unterschied zu machen, da alte wie junge Mitglieder von Todes- oder Unglücks-Fällen ereilt werden können, deshalb sei

Beschlossen: Sekt. 98 sei gestrichen und es soll fernerhin bei Todesfällen oder Unfällen kein Unterschied zwischen den Mitgliedern unserer B. B. mehr gemacht werden.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending July 31, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1- \$234.60	122- \$36.60	245- 14.80			
2- 103.80	123- 16.80	246- 31.60			
3- 66.80	124- 26.00	247- .10			
4- 148.80	125- 59.60	248- 5.00			
5- 95.00	126- 20.80	250- 5.80			
6- 518.20	127- 16.80	251- 12.80			
7- 277.60	128- 5.50	253- 5.40			
8- 67.10	129- 39.20	255- 31.40			
9- 197.80	131- 151.40	256- 9.60			
10- 115.90	132- 69.90	257- 194.20			
11- 79.70	133- 19.80	258- 26.60			
12- 59.80	134- 220.80	259- 11.00			
13- 31.80	135- 26.10	261- 3.00			
14- 23.20	136- 40.80	262- 54.40			
15- 96.00	137- 23.60	263- 26.40			
16- 18.50	138- 21.60	264- 10.60			
17- 20.70	139- 45.10	265- 28.65			
18- 128.80	140- 8.40	266- 37.80			
19- 30.20	141- 35.80	268- 3.00			
20- 327.20	142- 153.80	269- 58.25			
21- 31.60	143- 11.60	270- 11.80			
22- 54.20	144- 13.60	271- 10.40			
23- 38.80	145- 18.80	272- 13.80			
24- 59.80	146- 48.20	273- 32.20			
25- 19.60	147- 46.60	274- 30.40			
26- 122.20	148- 33.90	275- 14.40			
27- 1.40	149- 8.20	276- 51.40			
28- 60.50	150- 11.20	277- 4.60			
29- 56.60	151- 47.40	278- 21.20			
30- 151.90	152- 9.60	279- 10.00			
31- 27.40	153- 14.80	280- 14.00			
32- 17.00	154- 13.60	281- 90.80			
33- 31.40	155- 38.20	282- 23.25			
34- 19.60	156- 6.70	283- 10.45			
35- 29.70	157- 5.80	285- 4.20			
36- 5.00	158- 9.00	286- 15.80			
37- 16.00	159- 2.40	287- 27.40			
38- 21.00	160- 26.80	288- 43.60			
39- 78.80	161- 16.00	289- 28.20			
40- 17.80	162- 34.80	290- 12.80			
41- 57.20	163- 19.00	291- 43.00			
42- 20.80	164- 71.00	292- 27.40			
43- 123.00	165- 20.60	293- 12.65			
44- 3.10	166- 56.00	294- 2.80			
45- 10.80	167- 22.00	295- 9.40			
46- 89.00	168- 57.90	296- 18.50			
47- 55.00	169- 19.20	297- 29.20			
48- 39.80	170- 109.60	298- 43.80			
49- 35.50	171- 19.20	299- 52.80			
50- 57.60	172- 23.60	300- 22.20			
51- 204.75	173- 33.20	301- 28.80			
52- 16.60	174- 2.40	302- 25.80			
53- 10.80	175- 24.00	303- 47.30			
54- 193.60	176- 18.40	304- 31.60			
55- 27.45	177- 174.00	305- 23.20			
56- 14.60	178- 6.70	306- 252.60			
57- 69.80	179- 66.00	307- 11.00			
58- 151.00	180- 51.20	310- 30.40			
59- 29.10	181- 5.00	311- 16.90			
60- 26.00	182- 36.20	314- 29.00			
61- 33.20	183- 14.20	315- 3.00			
62- 14.40	184- 26.15	316- 50.60			
63- 40.10	185- 23.80	317- 29.60			
64- 8.00	186- 179.40	318- 22.20			
65- 13.80	187- 20.40	319- 13.80			
66- 12.20	188- 6.00	320- 6.60			
67- 67.05	189- 21.40	321- 23.20			
68- 366.00	190- 30.00	322- 50.60			
69- 16.30	191- 8.80	323- 5.00			
70- 36.10	192- 40.50	324- 15.00			
71- 76.10	193- 20.90	325- 60.80			
72- 35.90	194- 46.50	326- 5.20			
73- 41.10	195- 48.60	327- 65.80			
74- 58.20	196- 86.00	328- 28.00			
75- 90.00	197- 25.20	329- 7.00			
76- 14.60	198- 69.60	330- 14.60			
77- 20.60	199- 31.00	331- 23.00			
78- 21.60	200- 31.00	332- 98.40			
79- 18.80	201- 3.40	333- 14.20			
80- 13.90	202- 38.20	334- 14.20			
81- 21.60	203- 47.60	335- 17.80			
82- 171.20	204- 17.00	336- 75.70			
83- 16.30	205- 47.60	337- 11.60			
84- 6.00	206- 17.00	338- 4.80			
85- 16.30	207- 32.60	339- 3.30			
86- 211.00	208- 162.20	340- 48.80			
87- 57.40	209- 11.80	341- 28.98			
88- 22.40	210- 10.80	342- 42.50			
89- 24.30	211- 13.60	343- 4.60			
90- 45.10	212- 11.00	344- 7.40			
91- 5.00	213- 16.00	345- 10.60			
92- 22.80	214- 32.25	346- 6.90			
93- 48.80	215- 32.60	347- 11.20			
94- 30.00	216- 9.80	348- 64.40			
95- 105.60	217- 2.00	349- 8.80			
96- 12.80	218- 10.90	350- 14.40			
97- 14.60	219- 13.40	351- 8.90			
98- 2.00	220- 13.20	352- 3.40			
99- 14.60	221- 9.00	353- 68.00			
100- 20.80	222- 30.60	354- 11.40			
101- 39.60	223- 24.80	355- 14.80			
102- 7.20	224- 23.00	356- 38.60			
103- 70.85	225- 21.20	357- 49.80			
104- 12.00	226- 39.40	358- 16.00			
105- 4.00	227- 16.40	359- 83.60			
106- 52.20	228- 19.60	360- 37.30			
107- 56.20	229- 20.40	361- 18.80			
108- 17.10	230- 17.30	362- 14.40			
109- 66.00	231- 22.00	363- 2.60			
110- 63.40	232- 24.60	364- 23.40			
111- 90.20	233- 25.00	365- 8.60			
112- 31.20	234- 44.40	366- 21.00			
113- 3.20	235- 41.20	367- 13.80			
114- 32.80	236- 48.20	368- 22.60			
115- 46.00	237- 5.10	369- 62.30			
116- 9.40	238- 12.20	370- 113.80			
117- 9.40	239- 5.40	371- 5.40			
118- 9.40	240- 5.40	372- 8.80			
119- 9.40	241- 5.40	373- 8.80			
120- 9.40	242- 5.40	374- 8.80			
121- 9.40	243- 5.40	375- 8.80			

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
379-	\$12.20	541-	\$43.40	703-	\$14.00	876-	\$4.70	1050-	\$2.00	1231-	\$19.20	1423-	\$4.60	1539-	\$5.40
380-	11.00	542-	8.60	704-	3.00	877-	37.70	1051-	68.80	1232-	16.00	1424-	4.40	1540-	2.60
382-	27.40	543-	4.00	705-	18.20	878-	22.80	1052-	1.00	1233-	4.40	1426-	10.20	1541-	4.00
383-	11.40	544-	13.60	706-	16.25	880-	17.00	1053-	17.60	1234-	9.00	1427-	9.20	1542-	8.20
384-	20.40	546-	18.40	707-	69.40	881-	12.20	1054-	2.00	1235-	17.70	1429-	3.40	1544-	3.00
385-	10.00	547-	4.80	708-	11.70	882-	6.00	1055-	43.40	1236-	1.20	1430-	19.00	1548-	31.50
386-	40.60	548-	30.80	709-	3.20	883-	22.00	1056-	5.80	1237-	5.20	1431-	7.00	1549-	2.20
387-	43.55	549-	5.80	710-	17.00	884-	48.00	1057-	2.00	1240-	9.80	1432-	12.70	1550-	9.00
388-	33.80	550-	64.20	712-	31.40	885-	13.05	1058-	9.00	1241-	20.20	1433-	9.20	1551-	6.60
389-	20.60	551-	16.00	713-	18.40	886-	2.00	1059-	7.40	1242-	11.10	1434-	15.00	1552-	11.45
390-	67.40	552-	12.40	714-	13.40	887-	19.80	1060-	3.00	1243-	11.50	1435-	4.20	1553-	6.00
391-	33.20	553-	9.80	715-	71.00	889-	14.80	1061-	14.40	1244-	21.20	1436-	15.00	1554-	3.80
392-	19.20	554-	28.05	716-	41.20	890-	12.00	1062-	28.85	1245-	5.00	1437-	4.80	1555-	8.40
393-	24.35	555-	8.40	717-	29.60	891-	48.20	1063-	8.80	1246-	47.80	1438-	3.40	1556-	7.20
394-	32.10	556-	21.95	718-	10.40	892-	1.00	1064-	3.40	1247-	2.60	1439-	1.60	1557-	3.60
395-	9.80	557-	16.00	719-	11.20	893-	5.00	1065-	11.20	1249-	4.80	1440-	10.60	1558-	6.30
396-	14.40	558-	4.80	720-	15.10	894-	15.20	1066-	2.80	1250-	6.80	1441-	6.80	1559-	4.80
397-	2.00	559-	20.20	721-	2.40	895-	11.00	1069-	16.60	1252-	9.00	1443-	22.80	1560-	9.40
398-	16.00	560-	4.80	722-	28.60	896-	4.80	1070-	8.40	1253-	8.00	1445-	7.80	1561-	4.20
400-	4.25	561-	13.60	723-	31.80	897-	22.00	1071-	3.60	1254-	10.10	1446-	2.80	1562-	4.20
401-	22.90	562-	3.00	726-	31.50	898-	8.20	1072-	39.95	1255-	16.20	1447-	56.50	1564-	4.00
402-	23.80	563-	53.20	727-	8.25	900-	26.20	1074-	31.60	1256-	6.20	1448-	12.40	1566-	4.60
403-	14.80	564-	32.00	728-	7.60	901-	15.80	1075-	13.60	1257-	6.40	1449-	2.20	1567-	5.85
404-	13.00	565-	9.80	729-	3.80	903-	22.00	1076-	14.30	1258-	18.20	1450-	12.20	1568-	12.20
405-	10.80	566-	4.20	730-	59.80	904-	14.20	1077-	20.80	1259-	5.60	1453-	16.40	1569-	8.20
406-	4.80	567-	26.60	731-	6.60	905-	9.60	1078-	6.00	1260-	14.00	1454-	10.00	1570-	12.60
407-	21.80	568-	.50	732-	5.20	907-	35.30	1079-	25.20	1261-	11.20	1456-	14.80	1571-	11.90
408-	68.20	569-	5.10	733-	4.40	910-	9.50	1080-	20.70	1262-	4.80	1457-	1.80	1572-	11.80
409-	18.80	571-	21.80	734-	11.40	911-	18.20	1081-	10.10	1264-	5.40	1458-	5.80	1573-	7.40
410-	9.40	572-	11.40	735-	8.20	912-	16.40	1082-	71.00	1265-	8.00	1459-	2.20	1574-	9.40
412-	12.70	573-	6.40	736-	17.00	914-	25.50	1083-	9.20	1266-	9.20	1460-	5.60	1575-	5.60
413-	28.40	574-	16.00	738-	4.40	916-	23.80	1085-	33.35	1267-	6.45	1461-	4.50	1576-	6.80
414-	9.80	575-	56.80	739-	5.65	917-	17.00	1086-	8.80	1268-	8.20	1462-	9.00	1577-	10.00
415-	2.00	576-	5.00	740-	15.20	918-	4.80	1087-	4.40	1269-	5.40	1464-	11.60	1578-	5.80
416-	70.80	578-	160.30	741-	9.80	919-	27.20	1088-	5.40	1270-	3.00	1465-	15.00	1579-	5.20
417-	5.60	580-	11.80	742-	22.40	920-	20.60	1089-	10.20	1271-	32.10	1466-	7.40	1580-	10.00
418-	2.60	581-	16.20	743-	33.60	921-	22.60	1090-	29.20	1272-	15.00	1467-	7.00	1582-	10.40
419-	61.30	582-	6.80	744-	6.10	922-	8.00	1091-	32.75	1273-	11.80	1469-	9.80	1583-	9.20
420-	4.40	583-	8.60	745-	10.80	924-	20.00	1092-	4.40	1274-	5.40	1470-	4.00	1584-	6.20
421-	4.60	585-	20.90	746-	26.80	925-	8.00	1093-	33.60	1276-	3.20	1471-	8.20	1587-	17.20
422-	90.60	586-	44.40	747-	29.30	926-	16.20	1094-	19.70	1278-	8.60	1472-	8.60	1588-	6.90
423-	118.40	587-	17.60	748-	7.60	927-	18.60	1095-	6.00	1279-	58.50	1473-	30.70	1589-	3.60
424-	8.60	588-	9.60	751-	22.70	930-	8.35	1096-	12.80	1283-	2.00	1475-	3.40	1590-	7.40
425-	8.20	589-	7.40	752-	4.80	931-	31.00	1097-	4.00	1284-	6.80	1476-	.10	1591-	6.40
426-	153.00	590-	14.70	753-	3.80	932-	12.20	1099-	4.60	1286-	6.20	1477-	8.00	1592-	26.30
427-	46.20	591-	10.00	754-	4.60	933-	3.80	1100-	71.30	1287-	11.60	1478-	2.40	1593-	22.60
428-	9.60	592-	22.60	755-	27.00	934-	4.60	1101-	3.40	1288-	4.00	1479-	.75	1595-	3.80
431-	25.20	594-	11.40	756-	12.40	935-	13.05	1102-	4.00	1289-	16.60	1481-	3.40	1596-	55.15
432-	27.90	595-	3.40	757-	8.60	936-	26.80	1103-	45.40	1290-	6.10	1482-	12.60	1597-	99.20
433-	27.40	596-	4.60	759-	20.00	938-	14.90	1104-	10.00	1291-	5.80	1483-	8.80	1598-	29.10
434-	43.80	597-	10.60	760-	8.90	939-	8.90	1105-	32.00	1292-	2.00	1484-	4.60	1599-	7.60
436-	14.60	598-	4.80	761-	13.80	940-	10.80	1107-	11.20	1296-	7.20	1485-	9.60	1600-	5.50
437-	44.30	599-	18.80	762-	25.00	941-	16.00	1108-	53.30	1297-	24.85	1486-	7.00	1601-	5.80
438-	40.50	600-	18.80	763-	23.00	942-	13.20	1109-	7.20	1298-	5.00	1487-	10.90	1602-	5.60
439-	18.20	601-	1.00	764-	7.40	944-	9.60	1110-	13.40	1299-	6.60	1488-	2.25	1603-	6.20
440-	83.75	602-	16.20	765-	3.60	945-	9.80	1111-	12.40	1300-	14.40	1489-	4.80	1606-	1.80
441-	38.50	603-	33.60	766-	42.20	946-	5.05	1112-	4.80	1301-	8.20	1491-	11.40	1609-	31.00
443-	22.40	604-	12.20	767-	16.20	947-	7.00	1113-	3.60	1302-	3.00	1492-	4.00	1610-	7.30
444-	43.60	605-	14.40	768-	19.40	948-	13.70	1115-	10.00	1304-	3.00	1494-	4.30	1611-	2.00
445-	3.60	607-	18.40	769-	56.20	949-	4.20	1116-	2.80	1305-	32.60	1495-	2.00	1614-	2.40
447-	12.40	608-	5.60	770-	12.00	951-	10.00	1117-	3.40	1306-	4.00	1496-	20.40	1615-	3.90
448-	33.80	609-	3.20	771-	13.40	952-	13.20	1118-	3.00	1309-	2.00	1497-	12.30	1616-	8.20
449-	31.40	610-	15.20	772-	18.80	953-	14.50	1119-	5.80	1310-	5.20	1498-	23.10	1617-	5.40
450-	21.40	611-	6.60	773-	25.80	954-	23.20	1120-	6.60	1311-	2.80	1499-	5.10	1618-	12.20
451-	19.20	612-	19.20	774-	68.70	955-	12.00	1121-	6.80	1313-	10.00	1500-	4.20	1619-	8.20
452-	5.00	613-	27.25	775-	10.20	957-	12.40	1122-	12.65	1314-	40.60	1501-	4.80	1620-	4.80
453-	62.23	614-	4.60	777-	4.80	958-	19.40	1123-	16.50	1315-	21.50	1502-	18.60	1621-	6.80
454-	24.80	616-	12.60	778-	12.20	960-	6.80	1124-	15.20	1316-	5.20	1503-	3.60	1622-	7.35
455-	8.80	618-	2.60	779-	2.60	961-	14.00	1126-	27.00	1317-	9.20	1504-	9.70	1623-	2.30
456-	8.80	619-	.60	780-	16.80	962-	11.60	1127-	22.80	1318-	3.40	1505-	12.40	1624-	4.40
457-	248.80	620-	11.00	781-	18.20	963-	6.20	1128-	10.00	1319-	16.40	1506-	23.40	1625-	7.00
458-	8.40	622-	20.50	784-	4.80	964-	19.60	1129-	13.00	1321-	8.00	1507-	2.00	1626-	7.60
459-	54.20	623-	4.80	785-	6.20	965-	33.00	1130-	6.80	1322-	3.85	1508-	2.00	1627-	3.09
461-	8.80	624-	54.80	786-	8.80	966-	11.00	1133-	4.40	1323-	1.10	1509-	26.20	1629-	4.00
464-	42.20	625-	59.60	788-	2.80	968-	2.80	1134-	1.60	1325-	54.30	1510-	10.10	1630-	7.00
465-	35.60	626-	64.40	789-	10.20	969-	2.00	1135-	7.00	1326-	3.20	1511-	7.40	1631-	17.60
467-	33.40	627-	19.60	790-	13.40	970-	12.20	1138-	4.00	1327-	10.55	1512-	6.60	1633-	6.00
468-	34.20	628-	18.85	791-	4.80	971-	10.00	1140-	13.20	1329-	11.00	1513-	9.60	1634-	3.40
469-	18.40	629-	11.60	792-	59.30	972-	14.40	1141-	3.20	1330-	10.80	1514-	11.00	1635-	9.40
470-	58.00	630-	4.60	793-	6.80	973-	4.60	1143-	15.20	1331-	14.60	1517-	28.60	1636-	3.60
471-	46.00	631-	7.00	794-	12.60	974-	3.60	1144-	2.60	1332-	5.80	1518-	6.20	1639-	6.21
472-	11.20	632-	309.80	795-	3.90	975-	6.00	1145-	15.40	1335-	6.60	1519-	8.20	1640-	2.70
473-	36.60	633-	33.60	796-	7.20	976-	40.45	1146-	28.10	1336-	12.60	1520-	11		

Jersey City, N. J.....	800.00	2106 Ben Garmer.....	496	50.00
Pittston, Pa.....	250.00	2107 Mrs. C. H. McLean..	746	50.00
North Shore D. C., Mass.....	500.00	2108 Wm. J. Farrell.....	774	200.00
Waterbury, Conn.....	500.00	2109 Edw. Demanche.....	1021	100.00
G. E. B. Meeting—		2110 Wm. Maxwell.....	1036	200.00
Ainey, Jos., on acct.....	100.00	2111 Mrs. M. M. Alexan- der.....	1103	50.00
Post, D. A., on acct.....	85.00	2112 L. M. White.....	1120	100.00
Ogletree, Jas. F., on acct.....	125.00	2113 Mrs. H. B. Doyle.....	1140	50.00
Sullivan, T. J., on acct.....	100.00	2114 Wm. H. Anderson.....	1592	50.00
Workman, W., on acct.....	75.00	2115 Mrs. A. M. Leddy.....	632	50.00
Meyer, Hy., on acct.....	75.00	2116 Mrs. C. Masters.....	1589	25.00
Wellman, Chas., on acct.....	125.00	2117 Ed. H. Pickles.....	83	200.00
Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.—		2118 Mrs. M. Gajewski.....	393	50.00
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Conn.	153.80	2119 A. K. P. Blethen.....	550	50.00
Connolly, R. E. L., Ala.....	157.05	2120 J. B. Willie.....	638	50.00
Macfarlane, W. B., N. Y.....	157.01	2121 Mrs. M. Higginson.....	1032	50.00
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas.....	219.20	2122 W. H. Calderwood.....	1082	200.00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and Conn.....	219.56	2123 Tom Delokery.....	1161	200.00
Michler, W. D., Missouri.....	138.50	2124 Mrs. Louisa Blum.....	47	50.00
Kent, S. J., Ark., Mo. and Neb.	229.58	2125 Noah J. Orr.....	328	200.00
Shields, W. J., N. H.....	173.00	2126 Joseph Fisher.....	633	50.00
Biggins, Wm., Md. and Pa.....	124.75	2127 H. C. Helton.....	62	200.00
Byrne, W. J., N. Y. and Pa.....	139.54	2128 Louis Carlson.....	62	200.00
Cunningham, S. G., Ill.....	216.09	2129 Wm. Rice.....	349	200.00
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	175.30	2130 Henry Delermann.....	5	200.00
Cameron, T. A., Mich.....	159.73	2131 Mrs. Betsey Oisen.....	12	50.00
Loos, Wm., Ill and Ohio.....	190.75	2132 E. R. Lakin.....	16	200.00
Decker, H. C., Indiana.....	134.75	2133 John Hayes.....	51	200.00
Smith, W. F., Balt., Md.....	134.99	2134 D. L. Raynor.....	115	200.00
Bailey, W. H., Ore. and Wash.	126.07	2135 Geo. W. James (dis- ability).....	257	400.00
Wood, W. T., N. Y.....	114.70	2136 F. D. Vrooman.....	601	200.00
Deyl, W. A., Canada.....	135.20	2137 Mrs. Marie Jardin.....	707	50.00
Northrup, Alex., Canada.....	77.50	2138 F. W. Bryant.....	769	100.00
White, D. R., Iowa.....	261.98	2139 Jas. E. Doore.....	780	50.00
Cook, H. L., Cincinnati, O.....	123.75	2140 Mrs. J. R. Hunton.....	985	25.00
Hughes, M. C., K. City, Kan..	120.00	2141 Mrs. K. R. Stewart.....	1542	50.00
Arcand, N., Canada.....	160.30	2142 Frank Irbing.....	1598	200.00
Gnela, Mike, Louisville, Ky.....	117.95	2143 C. J. Carlson (part. bal.).....	131	25.00
Ferns, Thos., N. Y.....	111.50	2144 Louis C. Long.....	50	200.00
Burgess, W. H., Ala. and Ga..	185.28	2145 Mrs. F. H. Ream.....	587	50.00
Speyer, Chas., N. Y., Pa. and Md.....	100.00	2146 Fred Sturn.....	5	200.00
Post, D. A., Pa.....	135.47	2147 Chas. Andersohn.....	10	200.00
Ogletree, J. P., N. Orleans, La.	100.50	2148 H. M. Higgins.....	114	100.00
Sullivan, T. J., Mass.....	9.50	2149 David McConnell.....	850	200.00
Farley, Dave, Ill.....	151.52	2150 Mrs. M. E. Schafer.....	3	50.00
Cowper, J. D., Indiana.....	45.50	2151 Mrs. L. A. Beatty.....	8	50.00
Meyer, Hy., Leadville, Col.....	8.50	2152 Mrs. Lizzie Muller.....	12	50.00
Randall, H. N., Gadsden, Ala..	17.95	2153 Patrick Joyce.....	142	200.00
Madlehner, John, Pa.....	14.40	2154 Jacob Freisen.....	171	200.00
General Office—		2155 John Moore.....	190	200.00
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,579.65	2156 Mrs. E. G. Shipley.....	202	50.00
Postage and stamped envel- opes.....	131.58	2157 John White.....	340	200.00
Telegrams.....	179.81	2158 F. S. Hastings.....	771	200.00
Rent (for July).....	116.00	2159 Wm. J. Robinson.....	904	200.00
Rent P. O. Box 520.....	4.00	2160 J. H. Howe (dis- ability).....	829	300.00
Telephone.....	12.50	2161 John W. Hudson.....	8	200.00
Sundries.....	47.22	2162 J. F. Taylor.....	8	200.00
Official Journal—		2163 Wm. H. Johnson.....	280	200.00
Printing and mailing.....	1,888.03	2164 Earl Burgess.....	387	136.00
Special writings.....	12.50	2165 Mrs. M. Jacques.....	408	50.00
Supplies for Locals—		2166 David Lawrence.....	444	50.00
Books, Constitutions, etc.....	431.47	2167 Nicholas Dudas.....	464	200.00
Pins and badges.....	334.65	2168 Ed. L. Lawrence.....	980	200.00
Seals and daters.....	21.60	2169 Wm. A. Bennett.....	1034	200.00
Expressage.....	68.40	2170 G. F. Jones.....	1079	200.00
Miscellaneous—		2171 Mrs. M. A. Holmes.....	22	50.00
Huber, W. D., trav. exp.....	30.25	2172 Elmer Anderson.....	31	200.00
Duffy, F., trav. exp.....	119.54	2173 J. W. Cuthbert.....	73	200.00
Neale, Thos., trav. exp.....	28.55	2174 Ed. J. Russell.....	73	50.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for June..	770.00	2175 J. F. Murphy.....	87	200.00
Expert accountants' services..	120.00	2176 O. N. Thompson.....	281	200.00
	\$39,067.95	2177 Martin Johnson.....	320	50.00
		2178 Mrs. Rosa Mattes.....	375	50.00
		2179 John Hattig.....	375	200.00
		2180 Mrs. Anna Paul.....	513	50.00
		2181 Thos. J. Wallace.....	584	200.00
		2182 David W. Boyle.....	667	200.00
		2183 H. H. Rehear.....	690	200.00
		2184 Mrs. A. C. Prehn.....	1329	50.00
		2185 Henry B. Wilkins.....	1508	200.00
		2186 Geo. G. Rames.....	52	200.00
		2187 Mrs. N. Scollan.....	167	50.00
		2188 F. Schweitzer.....	375	200.00
		2189 Geo. I. Desmore.....	394	200.00
		2190 Mrs. M. S. Gazelle.....	483	50.00
		2191 A. L. Chesley.....	1041	50.00
		2192 Wm. A. Merritt.....	7	200.00
		2193 Geo. Hoopes.....	8	200.00
		2194 J. B. Bourgette.....	21	200.00
		2195 John Smith.....	180	50.00
		2196 E. J. Sheahan.....	180	50.00
		2197 Daniel Fogerty.....	274	200.00
		2198 H. W. Schweider.....	554	200.00
		2199 Miller Beatty.....	773	200.00
		2200 Christ. Selker.....	849	50.00
		2201 Fred. D. Bruce.....	989	200.00
		2202 Anton Young.....	1596	50.00
		2203 B. F. Warner.....	73	200.00
		2204 Mrs. M. J. Gramps.....	98	50.00
		2205 Mrs. M. Stolberg.....	181	50.00
		2206 Fred C. Mathers.....	260	200.00
		2207 H. G. Downing.....	668	200.00
		2208 Mrs. M. E. Brady.....	1126	50.00
				\$16,111.00



ALABAMA.

454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 574; Wm. Doyle, F. S., Ala- bama ave. and 12th st.	
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Davis, 2023 1/2 1st ave.	
75 " —W. R. Blivens, R. S., East Lake; C. T. Boone, F. S., Room 37 Wilson Bldg.	
722 " —G. L. Cox, R. S., 2800 10th ave., N.; Thos. Willard, Jr., F. S., Hotel Hillman.	
1510 " —G. W. Lester, R. S., 1010 H ave., North; B. Andrus, F. S., 1108 N. 14th st.	
1781 " —Col. L. D. Carr, R. S., 1508 4th ave., N.; A. J. Johnson, F. S., 518 14th, N.	
372 Brighton—W. T. Rickman, R. S.; C. L. Farley, F. S., Box 4.	
1816 Demopolis—(Col.) E. J. Brown, R. S.; James Allen, F. S., Gen. Del.	
1889 Dothan—Henry Deal, R. S., Box 68; G. H. Gilford, F. S., Box 51.	
296 Ensley—H. F. Davis, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1, Birmingham; A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.	
1120 Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363; W. T. McFadden, F. S., 1118 Sweetwater, S.	
666 Wylam—G. W. Futrell, R. S.; W. M. Busgan, F. S.	
670 Blocton—W. L. Hobson, R. S.; James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239, West Blocton, Ala.	
Gadsden—Secretary of District Coun- cil, J. W. Nelson.	
271 " —G. H. Hendon, R. S., 1343 Candler ave.; W. R. Scar- brough, F. S., 1329 Hill ave.	
1398 " —S. L. Swan, R. S., 526 Let- son alley; J. M. Swan, F. S., 526 Letson alley.	
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien St., Highland Park.	
353 " —S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Min- tos ave.; C. H. Thorn, F. S., 31 Mintos ave.	
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn St.	
89 " —J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale. C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 754 Charleston st.	
1053 " —E. L. Williams, R. S., 4 Hern- don ave.; W. T. Fetterly, F. S., 553 S. Jefferson.	
92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S., 122 Davidson st.; Mack Se- nar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.	
1118 " —W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.; E. S. Fenley, F. S., 704 Mon- roe st.	
1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.; J. A. Bender, F. S.	
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harison st.; E. D. Dunlap, F. S., 102 Craig st.	
1616 " —J. T. Perry, R. S., 327 Ala- bama st.; Jas. D. Johnson, F. S., 650 Washington st.	
1007 Sheffield—John B. Pippin, R. S., Box 106; R. C. Gannaway, F. S., Box 13.	
71 Tuscaloosa—J. M. Wilson, R. S., 1412 Greensboro ave.; J. A. Mans- field, F. S., 1533 25th ave.	
1780 Union Town—Joe Lacy, R. S.; G. B. Washington, F. S., Box 53.	

ARIZONA.

1631 Douglas—C. H. Odam, Box R.; J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box R.	
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S., 206 N. Summit; L. S. Pelton, F. S., Prescott House.	
1723 Phoenix—T. P. Coughlin, F. S.	
857 Tucson—R. R. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.	

ARKANSAS.

1751 Black Rock—G. W. Blankenbeckler, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.	
1581 De Queen—J. C. Schnerker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.	
1232 Fort Smith—O. M. Hampton, R. S., 315 Catholic ave.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 905 S. 13th.	
1617 Greenwood—F. G. Nelms, R. S.; A. W. Hannah, F. S.	
1740 Hartford—J. T. Boone, R. S. Gwynn, Ark.; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.	
891 Hot Springs—Forest Long, R. S., 717 5th st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.	
1621 Huntington—John Bach, R. S.; Geo. Mahaney, F. S.	
595 Jonesboro—F. Clark, R. S.; E. E. Treadgill, F. S.	
690 Little Rock—T. A. McGuire, R. S., 608 E. 14th st.; L. H. Burn- ham, F. S., 3d and Rock, West Little Rock.	
1856 " —Fred Chapin, R. S., 1213 Wa- ter st.; C. Myers, F. S., 106 Shiler ave.	
1777 " —(Mill) H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Morti- more, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.	

816 Mansfield—O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.	
1627 Meno—R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.	
212 Paragould—E. V. Hollfield, R. S., Box 145; C. C. Grogan, F. S.	
576—Pine Bluff—J. D. Pigg, R. S., 514 E. 5th; J. C. Evans, F. S., 1009 S. Plum st.	
675 " —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.	
1302 Spadra—A. V. Cline, R. S.; J. L. Gar- rett, F. S.	
373 Van Buren—A. M. Keller, R. S., Jef- ferson st.; C. E. Leigh, Jr., F. S.	
1132 Walnut Ridge—E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.	

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda County—Secretary District Council, Robert West, 1115 19th st., Oakland.	
194 " —P. J. Moffett, R. S., 2253 Clinton ave.; G. Kneppler, F. S., 702 Santa Clara ave.	
1487 Chico—Hugh Keeler, R. S., Box 276; A. A. Johnson, F. S., Box 276.	
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.; W. T. Allen, F. S.	
36 Oakland—Archie Wilson, R. S., 665 15th st.; C. E. Maker, F. S., 1119 Filbert st.	
550 " —(Mill) J. G. Lewis, R. S., Diamond P. O., Cal.; Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1616 Har- mon st., Berkeley, Cal.	
1667 " —D. A. Shannon, R. S., 812 Oak st.; H. A. Stange, F. S., 519 20th st.	
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 P st.; Geo. Hudson, F. S.	
1158 Berkely—J. W. Striker, R. S., Shat- tuck and Vine sts., Berkely; Jno. Nield, F. S., Stock Yards, Alameda Co., Cal.	
642 East Yard Richmond—I. E. Rollins, R. S., Point Richmond; W. L. Thompson, F. S., Pt. Rich- mond.	
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.; Jno. C. Walling, F. S., 717 Trinity st.	
701 Fresno—Robt. A. Walker, R. S., 1130 Q st.; J. C. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard.	
1496 Fresno—(Mill) B. S. Holden, R. S., 372 Clark st.; J. E. Long, F. S., 273 Calaveras ave.	
1475 Fruitvale—J. H. Bold, R. S., Gen. Del.; M. G. Kinne, F. S., Box 154.	
354 Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97; George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.	
1043 Hanford—A. Gustafson, F. S. and R. S., 316 E. Avy st.	
1680 Livermore—George W. Meyers, F. S., Pleasanton, Cal.	
710 Long Beach—A. D. Kane, R. S., 324 W. 2nd st.; L. D. Dawley, F. S., 705 W. 2nd st.	
1641 Lodi—E. J. Williams, R. S.; S. S. Pet- tit, F. S.	
Los Angeles—Secretary District Coun- cil, W. H. Cummings, R. S., 1527 N. Main st.	
332 " —A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.; T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1707 N. Hampshire st.	
426 " —E. F. Taylor, R. S., 2809 Al- tura st.; C. M. Stamm, F. S., P. O. Box 689.	
1347 " —J. J. Thurman, R. S., Garwan- za P. O., Los Angeles; L. Frank, F. S., Garwanza, Cal.	
1279 " —(Mill) J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.; F. G. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita ave.	
844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4; Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 29.	
1761 Loyaltan—A. C. Forsyth, R. S.; J. L. Kelley, F. S.	
1534 Martinez—J. F. Hannaberry, R. S.	
1486 Marysville—C. F. Swift, R. S. and F. S., 915 F st.	
828 Menlo Park—Wm. H. Weeden, R. S.; H. W. Lampkin, F. S.	
1451 Monterey—J. F. Murphy, R. S.; F. A. Lang, F. S.	
1376 Oroville—F. C. Danforth, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.	
668 Palo Alto—T. K. Thompson, R. S., 431 Channing ave.; F. B. Chase, F. S., Box 115.	
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.; G. C. Keyes, F. S., 34 E. Colorado st.	
806 Pacific Grove—Geo. Towle, R. S.; J. S. Hall, F. S.	
1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th st.; John L. Luke, F. S.	
981 Petaluma—C. Grosjean, R. S., 678 Keokuk st.; Jas. Parks, F. S., 666 Western ave.	
1343 Redlands—C. V. Reeves, R. S.; J. P. Weaver, F. S., 817 Stuart ave.	
235 Riverside—H. G. Tracie, R. S., 173 E. 4th st.; M. J. Burkett, F. S., 451 E. 12th.	
586 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J st.; C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.	
1618 " —(Mill) C. C. Volles, R. S., 513 1/2 J st.; M. L. Thorn, F. S., 1716 S st.	
925 Salinas—J. A. Pugh, R. S.; A. J. Ab- bett, F. S.	
944 San Bernardino—C. R. Bollen, R. S., 1551 W 3d st.; D. K. Frank- houser, F. S., 370 5th st.	
310 San Diego—H. Emanuel Fletcher, R. S., 139 National ave.; E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 447 9th st.	
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, F. M. Pendergast, 915 1/2 Market st.	
22 " —W. B. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.; N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.	

Claims Paid in July, 1904.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
2087	Calvin P. Skadden.	453	\$ 200.00
2088	Mrs. J. M. Devin.	478	50.00
2089	C. N. Hatfield ...	483	200.00
2090	Mrs. E. G. Conner.	578	50.00
2091	John Reid	586	200.00
2092	Mrs. I. E. Ballard ..	884	50.00
2093	Julius H. Linke...	992	200.00
2094	Theo. R. Logan...	1526	100.00
2095	Mrs. E. M. Davis..	98	50.00
2096	Heinrich Merkl ..	309	200.00
2097	Mrs. Nico. Iverson.	1074	50.00
2098	John Best	22	50.00
2099	F. Jankowiak	32	200.00
2100	Benjamin Mason ..	52	50.00
2101	Edw. P. Clauson...	235	50.00
2102	Mrs. R. Leimbach...	237	50.00
2103	Frank J. Lesh....	298	200.00
2104	Mrs. M. L. Garra- brant	325	50.00
2105	Mrs. A. L. Atwood.	438	50.00

- 95 " —J. Campis, R. S., 718 Greenwich st.; John V. Enes, F. S., 1502 O'Farrell st.
- 304 " —(Ger.) A. Volsiwinkler, R. S., 25 Angelica st.; W. Zilge, F. S., 405 Elsworth.
- 422 " —(Mill) Henry I. Miles, R. S., 29 1/2 Park Grove ave.; J. Becker, F. S., 2545 Bryant st.
- 423 " —E. J. Daley, F. S., 2405 18th st.; J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan st.
- 483 " —Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market.
- 616 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S., 1701 Geary st.; E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
- 766 " —(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1358 Market st.; Oakland; C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
- 1082 " —M. L. Gregg, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
- 1710 Sausalito—Eugene G. J. La Rose, R. S.; Gus Backstine, F. S.
- 316 San Jose—H. J. Cornthwait, R. S., 387 N. 9th st.; W. Reinhold, F. S., 8th Empire.
- 262 San Jose—(Mill) A. M. Smith, R. S., 464 Bird ave.; J. M. Taylor, F. S., Santa Clara, Cal., Box 615.
- 162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.; L. R. Huyck, F. S.
- 1140 San Pedro—C. E. Pierce, R. S.; J. R. Howerton, F. S.
- 35 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., 121 Ross st.; Wm. Marshall, F. S., Box 194.
- 1415 Santa Ana—R. S. Sumner, R. S., 301 Garnsey st.; F. O. Calkins, F. S., 434 E. 3d st.
- 1062 Santa Barbara—O. M. Barnes, R. S., Box 44; W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oregate.
- 829 Santa Cruz—Chas. F. Brower, R. S., Sea Bright, Cal.; A. D. Benjamin, F. S., 280 Bever st.
- 1400 Santa Monica—Jos. Doran, R. S.; M. J. Musser, F. S.
- 751 Santa Rosa—Geo. Wolfe, R. S., Box 321; F. E. Seymour, F. S., Box 321.
- 266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.; J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
- 1295 Toulumne—Chas. F. Drayer, R. S., Carters P. O.; Len Follett, F. S.
- 180 Vallejo—A. A. Stiles, R. S., 202 Kentucky st.; L. C. Pray, F. S., 110 Maine st.
- 1484 Visalia—E. A. Jones, R. S.; Carmen Wenn, F. S.
- 771 Watsonville—J. G. Palmer, R. S., 155 W. 3d st.; R. E. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA.

- 1788 Amherst, N. S.—L. J. Poirier, R. S.; S. J. Hunt, F. S.
- 553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222, Waterloo, Ont., Can.; Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
- 1204 Brandon, Man.—W. G. King, R. S., Box 463; P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
- 498 Brantford, Ont.—W. Buchan, R. S., 245 Brock st.; Chas. Wilmont, F. S., Box 596.
- 799 Brockville, Ont.—F. Clow, R. S.; W. A. Fitzsimmons, F. S., Box 404.
- 1779 Calgary, N. W. T.—R. Stagg, R. S., Box 718; Leo Dowler, F. S.
- 933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alexis Currie, R. S., Box 89; H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 208.
- 1006 Chatham, Ont.—C. McLarty, F. S.
- 1782 Coleman, Alta., N. W. T.—I. Nathan, R. S. and F. S.
- 1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Buffey, R. S. and F. S., Box 659.
- 1241 Cranbrook, B. C.—Harry Tumbridge, R. S.; A. L. Graham, F. S.
- 1325 Edmonton, N. W. T.—A. B. Jones, R. S.; J. A. Kinney, F. S., Box 125.
- 1012 Frank, Alta.—R. W. Johnson, R. S., Box 18; J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
- 1498 Fort Williams, Ont.—Roderick McLeod, R. S., Brodie st.; W. Passingham, F. S.
- 1216 Galt, Ont.—Jas. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.; H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
- 727 Glace Bay, N. S.—Henry McBeth, R. S., Box 21; Simon Cemerou, F. S., Main st.
- 1744 Grand Mere, Que.—Narcisse Deloge, R. S.; Alfred Laberge, F. S.
- 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S., Box 121; K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
- 963 Guelph, Ont.—Chas. J. C. Sinclair, R. S., Woolwich st.; Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
- 83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flannagan, R. S., 44 Göttingen st.; Fred E. Hull, F. S., 67 Maynard st.
- 18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 71 East ave., N.; W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
- 1421 Hull, P. Q.—A. O. Proulx, R. S., Point Gattineau; Art. Dufresne, F. S., 81 Du Lac.
- 249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 26 Quebec; W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
- 1144 Lacombe, Alberta—Stewart Cruickshank, R. S.; C. W. Mobley, F. S.
- 1061 Medicine Hat, Assa., Can.—P. E. Bonnell, R. S.; W. E. Hutson, F. S.
- 817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen street.
- Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a St. Elizabeth st.

- 134 " —(Fr.) H. P. Couillard, R. S., 50 Avenue Guilbault, Longueuil, Can.; J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
- 1127 " —(Mill) O. Larwiere, R. S., 1501 St. Denis; J. F. Milot, F. S., a 702 Sanguinet st.
- 1244 " —James Fraser, R. S., 71 Laurier ave., St. Henry; John Baker, F. S., 246 Coursol st.
- 1783 Moose Jaw, Assa.—A. W. Wells, R. S.; J. E. Corrigan, F. S.
- 524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, R. S. and F. S., Box 202.
- 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Wm. Hodgkiss, R. S.; Helut Green, F. S.
- 672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750; R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
- 618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamburg, R. S. and F. S., Box 198.
- 1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—Wm. Carver, R. S., Humberstone P. O.; Chas. W. Fares, F. S., Port Colbourne, Ont.
- 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 Du Roi; J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
- 1784 Regina, N. W. T.—W. E. Fox, R. S.; Jos. Boyle, F. S.
- 1674 Red Deer, Alberta—E. A. Graham, R. S.; E. T. Matchett, F. S.
- 1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S., Cromwell st.; Robert Irvine, F. S., 321 Wellington st.
- 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—J. R. Johnson, R. S., Sault Ste. Marie, West; W. J. Jeffery, F. S., Sault Ste. Marie, West, Box 147.
- 1681 Sherbrooke, Pro. Que.—B. Lambert, R. S.; J. C. Trembley, F. S.
- 761 Sorel, Quebec—Alphonse Forget, R. S., Box 527; Henry Brule, F. S., Box 527.
- 1109 Strathcona Alberta, N. W. T.—D. G. Bisset, R. S., Box 143; W. Bates, F. S.
- 1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Odulf Pilon, R. S.; V. Francour, F. S.
- 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193; Thomas Mesler, F. S., 202 Church st.
- 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
- 919 St. John, N. B.—W. L. Fraser, R. S., 28 Paddock st.; W. A. Johnson, F. S., 50 High st.
- 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., 94 Champlain st.; A. Menard, F. S., Grant st.
- 564 Stratford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254; C. J. Cummings, F. S., Box 254.
- 943 Sydney, N. S.—J. D. Fraser, R. S., Box 446; G. W. Barrett, F. S., Sydney, C. B.
- 1793 Three Rivers, Que.—P. Parent, R. S., 108 St. Oliver st.; Lucian Marneau, F. S., 99 Rue Royale.
- 1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front; F. G. Grisdale, F. S.
- 27 Toronto, Ont.—Frank T. Short, R. S., 43 Gloucester st.; D. D. McNeill, F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
- 1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—A. J. McLellan, R. S., 342 Delaware ave.; W. G. Hammitt, F. S., 226 Concord ave.
- 1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.; J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
- 1736 Valleyfield, Que.—Andri Hibert, R. S., Rue Alexandre; Norcie Liguault, F. S., Rue Sautoire.
- 617 Vancouver, B. C.—W. H. Higgins, R. S., 432 Princess; Geo. Greenwell, F. S., 2016 3d ave.
- 1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyou, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
- 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Jackson, R. S.; Wm. Spencer, F. S.
- 1409 Wetaskinwin, Alberta—Wm. Wendt, R. S.; J. M. Lane, F. S., Banff, Alta.
- 689 Windsor, Ont.—J. G. Chandler, R. S., C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
- 343 Winnipeg, Man.—R. Merrick, R. S., 357 William Ave.; E. J. Dyer, F. S., Box 121.
- 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S., 29 Bay st.; A. Stephenson, F. S., Wilson st.

COLORADO.

- 264 Boulder—Geo. E. Dickey, R. S., 2136 Bluff; E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
- 489 Canon City—W. S. Evans, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. E. McKinnon, F. S., 814 Rudd ave.
- 417 Colorado City—G. F. Norton, R. S., Box 21; E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
- 515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 1211 N. Weber; D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain.
- 547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallante, R. S., Box 574; Adolph Houck, F. S., 308 Colorado ave.
- 55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette st.; D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
- 475 Florence—A. P. Johnson, R. S., 531 W. Main st.; J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pike Peak ave.
- 1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Whedbee st.; W. S. Young, F. S., F. S.
- 1396 Golden—E. W. Binger, R. S.; Chas. Woldridge, F. S.
- 244 Grand Junction—W. Herman, R. S.; S. R. Johnson, F. S.
- 850 Leadville—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S., 217 W. 5th st.; Peter Erikson, F. S., Box 242.
- 1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228; G. R. Copeland, F. S.
- 681 Loveland—Jas. K. Adams, R. S., Box 115; D. d'Allimand, F. S., R. F. D. No. 4.

- 1640 Paonia—C. O. Lee, R. S.; J. W. Cline, F. S.
- 362 Pueblo—N. P. Bishoff, R. S., 50 Blk. U.; Willet Wait, F. S., Box 493.
- 832 Salida—A. Sever, R. S., Box 202; Geo. N. White, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1257 Silverton—Wm. Schuppan, R. S., Box 279; J. H. Campbell, F. S.
- 267 Telluride—Fred Cushman, R. S.; A. B. Coupin, F. S.
- 1173 Trinidad—Julian Erlon, R. S., 1215 Arizona ave.; C. E. Carter, F. S., 135 E 1st st.
- 584 Victor—C. A. Liebe, R. S., Box 61; C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

- 995 Branford—Hugh McGown, R. S.; E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 191.
- 115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.; Wm. Whalan, F. S., 1002 Grand st.
- 952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
- 927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane st.; G. E. Mable, F. S., 28 Osborne st.
- 623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239; Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
- 127 Derby—F. F. Dommermuth, R. S., Shelton, Conn., Box 951; A. S. Bond, F. S., Shelton, Conn.
- 647 Fairfield—H. A. Lyman, R. S., Box 224, Southport, Conn.; Fred Marburg, F. S.
- 196 Greenwich—A. G. Cameron, R. S., 45 Greenwich ave.; John Locke, F. S., 57 Sherwood pl.
- 43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar; G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
- 920 Meriden—W. G. Wilson, R. S., 66 Sherman ave.; Geo. J. Stanley, F. S., 405 Broad st.
- 1512 Middletown—Samuel R. Lewis, R. S., 12 Catherine st.; Henry Walters, F. S.
- 804 Naugatuck—Thomas F. Maher, R. S.; James Reilly, F. S.
- 97 New Britain—Chas. E. Stuckwell, R. S., Box 74; Geo. F. Simons, F. S., Box 747.
- 1672 " —(Mill) Wm. M. Nissen, R. S., 89 Glen st.; John Hiltbold, F. S., 153 Greenwood st.
- New Haven—Secretary District Council—C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 38 Ivy st.
- 79 " —C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 38 Ivy st.; D. F. Early, F. S., Box 336.
- 611 " —(Mill) T. F. Bany, R. S., 420 3d ave., West Haven; Levi Moulter, F. S., 86 4th ave., West Haven.
- 133 New London—Walter Wolverton, R. S., 25 10th st.; Mortimer S. Darrow, F. S., 55 Ocean st.
- 1172 " —Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main st.; Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 48 Crystal ave.
- 1005 New Milford—Jas. G. Mealia, R. S., Box 714; E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
- 137 Norwich—W. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52; F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central ave.
- 746 Norwalk—Samuel O. Kemp, R. S., 9 Isaacs st.; Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
- 818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 32 Mechanics st.; Wm. Sherman, F. S., Church st.
- 1110 Ridgefield—Edgar Davis, R. S., F. J. Walker, F. S., R. D. No. 6.
- 757 South Manchester—Claude E. Truax, R. S., 3 Spring st.; J. McCarty, F. S., 78 Olcott st.
- 210 Stamford—Frederick Wood, R. S., 104 Maple ave.; J. W. Flynn, F. S., Hanrahan ave.
- 234 Thompsonville—Michael Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 528; Thos. McCarroll, F. S., Box 166.
- 216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 132 Migeon ave.; Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 281.
- 1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S., G. P. Wilson, F. S.
- 1626 Wallingford—Chas. Loucks, R. S., 56 Fair st.; R. Clark, F. S., 755 E. Center st.
- 260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 69 W. Liberty st.; N. J. Engelage, F. S., 36 Park pl.
- 825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant st.; Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
- 588 Winsted—Bert Jarvis, R. S., 89 Hillside ave.; Maurice Reidy, F. S., 224 Main st.

DELAWARE.

- Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, D. P. Henry, 332 E 7th st.
- 626 " —Samuel Steel, R. S., Elsmere, Del.; Millard F. Ritchie, F. S., 832 Madison st.
- 1526 " —(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 721 10th st.; G. Merrett, 225 W. 17th st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, E. B. Byrne, Dyer's Mill, 13th and C st., N. W.
- 190 " —C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.; Louis Luebekert, F. S., 1614 12th st., N. E.
- 884 " —Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 116 Taylor st., Anacostia; Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
- 1103 " —(Mill) E. B. Byrne, Dyers Mill, 13 and C sts., N. W.; L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
- 1651 " —Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.; W. F. Wilkinson, F. S., 312 9th st., S. E.

FLORIDA.

- 1221 Bartow—T. J. Davis, R. S., Box 553; W. O. Fussell, F. S.
- 1746 Braidenton—R. Kretschmar, R. S., Box 124; Frank L. Price, F. S.
- 1725 Daytona—W. G. Hobbs, R. S., Box 120; H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 120.
- 1767 " —(Col.) G. Giger, R. S.; I. S. McBright, F. S.
- 1741 Fernandina—Calvin Belton, R. S., Box 501; I. F. Jones, F. S., Box 501.
- 1366 Gainesville—J. I. Blake, R. S., 1106 Alachua ave.; A. B. Blalock, F. S.
- 966 Hastings—G. J. North, R. S.; John L. Cram, F. S.
- Jacksonville—Secretary Dist. Council, W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
- 224 " —(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, R. S., 1621 Johnson st.; S. T. Minus, F. S., Box 90.
- 605 " —J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard sts.; A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams.
- 627 " —J. W. Harrell, R. S., 541 Charles st.; J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
- 1521 " —L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle ave.
- 1686 " —Jas. W. Welcher, R. S., 1048 W. Ashley st.; H. Powell, F. S., Cleveland and Florida ave.
- 655 Key West—Morris Cochran, R. S., White st.; N. P. Nelson, F. S., 804 Williams st.
- 1137 " —(Col.) C. C. McKinley, R. S.; A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
- 1359 Kissimmee—H. R. Overstreet, R. S.; W. L. Paulk, F. S.
- 1776 Lakeland—J. R. Turrentine, Jr., R. S., J. R. Turrentine, F. S.
- 993 Miami—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475. R. M. Quigg, F. S., 616 ave. D.
- 732 Ocala—R. W. Prioleaux, R. S., 128 S. Magnolia st.; S. J. Thomas, F. S., Box 811.
- 1270 " —E. E. Converse, R. S., care Grace's Mill; W. M. Phillips, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1765 Orlando—M. E. Pugh, R. S. and F. S., Box 72.
- 1488 Ormond—A. H. McNair, R. S.; Chas. McNair, F. S.
- 1685 Palatka—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S., Box 170.
- 74 Pensacola—Geo. W. Marble, R. S., 730 Stoddard ave.; John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
- 107 " —(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S., W. A. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
- 1585 Plant City—R. S. Adams, R. S.; W. H. Tyner, F. S.
- 864 St. Augustine—W. L. Lopez, R. S., Gen. Del.; Porter B. Campbell, 19 Joiner st.
- 1666 " —(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.; H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
- 531 St. Petersburg—Sam Eskridge, R. S., Box 74; W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
- 420 Tampa—(Col.) E. R. Rolf, R. S., 215 LaSalle st.; J. J. Hendry, F. S., 1109 3d ave.
- 596 " —Harry Sutton, R. S., 1110 2d ave.; Chas. Hughes, F. S., Box 309.
- 1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Castaing, R. S., Box 14; E. E. Hammell, F. S., Box 118.
- 819 West Palm Beach—J. P. Gitz, R. S.; M. F. Blitch, F. S.

GEORGIA.

- 1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, R. S. and F. S., General Delivery.
- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 93 Stonewall street.
- 317 " —(Cars) Harry Morgan, R. S., 117 McAfee st.; S. H. Lyons, F. S.
- 329 " —Eben Watkins, R. S., 62 Houston st.; J. W. Barrett, F. S., 25 Rankin st.
- 439 " —S. H. Livingston, R. S., 109 Powers st.; T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
- 283 Augusta—T. W. McCorkle, R. S., 1362 Estes st.; N. J. Downs, F. S., 1467 Glover st.
- 1228 " —J. R. Knox, R. S., 922 Talcott st.; D. E. Stegus, F. S., 1240 Hopkins st.
- 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S., 311 N. Lee st.; Lee Still, F. S., 428 N. Stonewall ave.
- 865 " —V. J. Jones, R. S., 822 E. St.; Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
- 1683 Columbus—A. S. Howard, R. S., 2208 2d ave.; J. H. Wood, F. S., Phoenix City, Ala.
- 1620 Fitzgerald—W. W. Pickins, R. S.; Jerome Smith, F. S.
- 918 Griffin—J. W. Reid, R. S., Griffin, Ga.; S. G. Tingle, F. S.
- 793 Gainesville—F. McLeary, R. S., New Holland, Ga.; W. C. Hamilton, F. S., New Holland, Ga.
- Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove, 110 Cabanis ave.
- 144 " —E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross G. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
- 326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S., and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
- 654 " —W. F. Muecke, R. S., 756 Walnut st.; W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton st.
- 1390 Newman—Harry Edge, R. S.; T. E. McCollough, F. S.
- 411 Rome—J. L. Trammel, R. S., 911 Broad st.; T. P. Mann, F. S., 1196 S. Broad.
- 1455 " —J. F. McLeod, R. S., De Soto ave.; C. C. McKenzie, F. S., W. Howard st.

- 1749 *Rossville*—Geo. Miller, R. S., 435 1/2 Market st., Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. G. Tipton, F. S., 707 James ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Savannah*—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Cabaniss, 114 33d st., East.
- 256 " —W. W. Smith, R. S., Box 251; J. L. Burrough, F. S., Box 251.
- 318 " —(Col.) Geo. F. Clark, R. S., 411 W. Huntingdon st.; C. W. Swinton, F. S., 1417 E. Broad street.
- 1750 " —Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.; A. N. Graham, F. S., 138 W. Broad.
- 261 *Valdosta*—W. G. Lastinger, R. S., 709 N. Ashley; C. C. Winslaff, F. S., 311 Ashley st.
- 277 *Washington*—K. M. Mickins, R. S.; Davie Heard, F. S.
- 1323 *Waycross*—H. M. Campbell, R. S.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

- 745 *Honolulu*—Fred Lackwitz, R. S., Box 611; S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
- 1772 *Hilo*—W. R. A. Kayser, R. S. and F. S.

IDAHO.

- 1691 *Cocur D'Alene*—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29; W. A. Andrews, F. S., Box 278.
- 1420 *Idaho Falls*—R. C. Van Blaricom, R. S. and F. S., Box 1482.
- 398 *Lewiston*—J. W. Stevens, R. S., Box 170, Clarkston, Wash.; C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
- 635 *Boise City*—T. S. Small, R. S., 844 State st.; C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
- 1605 *Moscow*—D. C. Barrett, R. S. and F. S., Main st.
- 1615 *Sand Point*—Frank Courtney, R. S., Henry L. Mountjoy, F. S.
- 220 *Wallace*—H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
- 1042 *Weiser*—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53; A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS.

- 377 *Alton*—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.; Chas. E. Grace, F. S., Washington st., Box 181.
- 788 *Anna*—G. A. Hill, R. S.; S. A. Ferguson, F. S., Box 357.
- 1184 *Auburn*—W. P. Elliott, R. S. and F. S., Box 145.
- 910 *Aurora*—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield ave.; Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 W. 1st st.
- 1248 *Batavia*—A. J. Grunland, R. S., 163 Blaine st., W. S. Thornburg, F. S., Geneva.
- 741 *Beardstown*—S. N. Coy, R. S.; Frank C. Niess, F. S.
- 433 *Belleville*—(Mill) Ernest Rodenmyer, R. S., 511 S. Alond st.; Herm. Lutz, F. S., 120 Portland ave.
- 975 *Benton*—M. C. Carr, R. S., Box 345; B. J. Smith, F. S.
- 1760 *Benld*—E. Ferguson, R. S.; Ray Hackney, F. S.
- 63 *Bloomington*—W. S. Green, R. S., 508 W. Mill st.; J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 S. Center st.
- 1675 *Breese*—Herman Eilers, R. S.; August Middeke, F. S.
- 804 *Cairo*—J. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.; J. O. Boldwin, F. S., 1806 Commercial ave.
- 1530 " —(Col.) James Jones, R. S.; E. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
- 293 *Canton*—S. E. Snider, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.; H. M. Mercer, F. S., 30 W. Pine st.
- 841 *Carbondale*—H. H. Hall, R. S.; T. J. Vineyard, F. S.
- 452 *Carrier Mills*—E. T. Davis, R. S., Box 63; J. O. Davis, F. S., Box 65.
- 737 *Carlinsville*—C. Borrough, R. S., Box 331; Shobal Boatman, F. S.
- 1091 *Carlyle*—J. H. Yunker, R. S., Box 63; G. E. Yunker, F. S., Box 226.
- 588 *Cartersville*—L. C. Holland, R. S.; R. J. Peterson, F. S.
- 367 *Centralia*—L. M. Snyder, R. S., 809 Cemetery ave.; J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
- 41 *Champaign*—Elmer Hankins, R. S., Gen. Del.; J. J. Shook, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 518 *Charleston*—E. T. Chowning, R. S., Cor. 4th and Van Buren sts.; G. M. Cook, F. S., 1151 6th st.
- 1362 *Chester*—Wm. Bartels, R. S.; H. E. Brinkman, F. S.
- Chicago*—Secretary of Dist. Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 5th ave.
- 1 " —John H. Robinson, R. S., 943 W. Superior st.; W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bk.
- 10 " —D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Place; J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3856 State St.
- 13 " —Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.; T. J. Lelivelt, F. S., 1710 Filmore st.
- 21 " —(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arlington pl.; P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
- 54 " —(Boh.) Frank Lukas, R. S., 1208 Sawyer st.; Vaclav Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st ave.
- 58 " —Geo. Lakey, R. S., 2026 Maple ave., Evanston, Ill.; Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
- 62 " —G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.; A. Wistrom, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
- 70 " —Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th; P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.

- 80 " —S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave.; Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 101 Dixon st.
- 141 " —Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.; J. Murray, F. S., 7110 S. Champlain ave.
- 181 " —Wm. Hambach, 1441 N. 43d ave.; Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian ave.
- 199 " —W. W. McGary, R. S., 9322 Palmer ave.; J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave.
- 242 " —(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.; John Oppelt, F. S., 5124 Ashland ave.
- 416 " —Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th st.; C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn ave.
- 419 " —(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.; Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
- 434 " —(Fr.) Geo. Boudmant, R. S., 11808 Wallace st.; E. E. Gratton, F. S., 122d and Parnell ave.
- 504 " —(Jewish) A. Levintan, R. S., 203 Maxwell; F. Davis, F. S., 206 W. 12th st.
- 521 " —(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 942 Carman ave.; Gust Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division.
- 1367 " —(Mill) Joe Horsch, R. S., 30 Bissell st.; Herm. Ostland, F. S., 173 Elm st.
- 1597 " —H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.; Ed. Holford, F. S., 5004 S. Center ave.
- 272 *Chicago Heights*—J. Semmelhaack, R. S., 1432 Green st.; Dan P. Bergen, F. S., 70 W. Hickory st.
- 869 *Chillicothe*—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.; W. B. Steiner, F. S.
- 1411 *Christopher*—Marty Jones, R. S.; J. W. Walker, F. S.
- 1419 *Clinton*—J. T. Hale, R. S., 516 S. East st.; J. H. Ryan, F. S., 313 N. Elm st.
- 1544 *Coal City*—Oliver Palmer, R. S.; Andrew De Van, F. S.
- 204 *Coffeen*—J. T. Green, R. S.; W. A. May, F. S.
- 295 *Collinsville*—Albert Schroepel, R. S., Box 148; M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
- 1191 *Coulterville*—T. S. McMaster, R. S.; Elmer Garvin, F. S., Box 23.
- 269 *Danville*—L. A. Krael, R. S., 22 Virginia ave.; C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Fremont st.
- 742 *Decatur*—E. D. F. Hopson, R. S., 208 W. Wood.
- 965 *DeKalb*—Roy Spicer, R. S., 510 S. 7th st.; John Halsne, F. S., John st.
- 1121 *De Soto*—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115; N. S. King, F. S., Box 55.
- 928 *Divernon*—W. B. Dyson, R. S.; J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
- 790 *Dixon*—J. L. Anderson, R. S., 507 Spruce st.; R. Mcmasters, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
- 510 *Duquoin*—H. C. Thornsberry, R. S., Box 81; J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.
- 1439 *Dwight*—Andrew Nelson, R. S., 320 W. Chippewa; J. D. Emple, F. S., 210 E. James.
- East St. Louis*—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135 1/2 Clare ave.
- 169 " —Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 709-A N. 25th st.; Rolla Watson, F. S., French Village, Ill.
- 697 " —(Stairs and Mill) E. Scheary, R. S., Gertrude place; Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland.
- 903 " —Chas. Bunge, R. S., 1514 Belmont ave.; D. Grine, F. S., 619 Renshaw pl.
- 1639 " —Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave.; Chas. Hendricks, F. S., 642 1/2 Collinsville ave.
- 378 *Edwardsville*—Edw. Hobson, R. S.; J. W. Wilkins, F. S.
- 1771 *Eldorado*—J.
- 363 *Elgin*—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 S. Union; Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
- 1507 *Elmhurst*—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S.; John Keck, F. S.
- 1335 *Flora*—W. M. Crown, R. S.; John McHenry, F. S.
- 1193 *Frankfort*—Geo. Childers, R. S.; Geo. Johnson, F. S.
- 480 *Freeburg*—C. L. Ross, R. S.; Otto Rickert, F. S.
- 719 *Freeport*—S. O. Fogel, R. S., Mary st.; Leroy Lattig, F. S., 78 American st.
- 1611 *Fricndsville*—Rolla Keen, R. S.; James Pool, F. S.
- 1449 *Galatia*—J. C. Mathes, R. S. and F. S.
- 1087 *Galena*—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93; W. F. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High.
- 360 *Galesburg*—Frank Munson, R. S., 563 Dawson ave.; Sam Davidson, F. S., 144 N. Chamber st.
- 1290 *Geneseo*—J. F. Hughes, R. S., Box 293.
- 1234 *Girard*—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15; F. J. Hoover, F. S.
- 1467 *Georgetown*—Art Hayworth, R. S.; George Hill, F. S.
- 753 *Greenup*—Thos. Wickiser, R. S.; J. T. Smith, F. S.
- 870 *Granville*—H. E. Brown, R. S.; Geo. Scott, F. S.
- 1267 *Grayville*—A. S. Driggers, R. S., Box 144; Wm. J. Bodishbaugh, F. S., Box 503.
- 669 *Harrisburg*—Walter Boatright, R. S.; Wm. Lane, F. S.
- 805 *Havana*—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492; James Johnson, F. S., Box 295.
- 581 *Herrin*—H. R. Dial, R. S., Box 452; A. E. Spence, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 461 *Highwood*—Alvin B. Hill, R. S., Highland Park, Ill.; Jos. Severnson, F. S., Box 88.

- 1466 *Hoopeston*—Chas. Fultz, R. S., 851 Seminary ave.; J. W. De Weese, F. S.
- 904 *Jacksonville*—J. M. Black, R. S., 705 E. Chambers st.; Geo. James, F. S., 731 N. Main st.
- 174 *Joliet*—E. B. Ellis, R. S., 1511 N. Nicholson st.; A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
- 1029 *Johnston City*—S. A. Hyre, R. S.; H. O. Felts, F. S.
- 496 *Kankakee*—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.; T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
- 154 *Kewanee*—Olof Engman, Jr., R. S., 308 S. Walnut st.; Chas. Winquist, F. S., 118 Houle st.
- 1066 *Kinmundy*—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
- 250 *Lake Forest*—John Scheppers, R. S.; Lambert Bax, F. S.
- 336 *LaSalle*—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st.; W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
- 568 *Lincoln*—T. J. Lynch, R. S., 210 Willard ave.; F. Dalzell, F. S., Dehner Flats.
- 505 *Litchfield*—Bert Seymour, F. S., Walnut st.
- 1688 *Lowder*—Geo. Jones, R. S.; O. D. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1561 *Macomb*—J. C. Wettengel, R. S., 227 W. Chase st.; Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fiske st.
- 1623 *McCormick*—G. L. Jenkins, R. S., Delwood, Ill.; E. Reagan, F. S.
- 633 *Madison*—Peter Reiley, R. S., Box 496, Granite, Ill.; W. S. Oglbee, F. S., Box 229.
- 1684 *Makanda*—Frank Hopkins, R. S.; T. J. Cover, F. S.
- 508 *Marion*—P. J. Swan, R. S.; Frank Woodside, F. S., Box 441.
- 789 *Marissa*—Wm. Petrashek, R. S.; Fred Jensen, F. S.
- 1037 *Marseilles*—M. S. Young, R. S., Box 128; J. M. Gallagher, F. S., Box 102.
- 765 *Mascontah*—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43; Edm'd Heerd, F. S., Box 43.
- 347 *Mattoon*—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2605 Marshall ave.; W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
- 1296 *Mendota*—Wm. Sackett, R. S., 212 Meridian st.; J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
- 803 *Metropolis*—R. B. Littell, R. S.; B. F. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
- 241 *Moline*—Austin Hussey, R. S., 1428 23d ave.; Chas. Landquist, F. S., 15 1/2 str.
- 1265 *Monmouth*—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave.; Jake Faust, F. S., 322 W. 7th ave.
- 1161 *Morris*—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S., Box 1188; N. J. Mosher, F. S.
- 1188 *Mt. Carmel*—W. H. Roby, R. S.; J. E. Hensley, F. S., Box 504.
- 280 *Mt. Olive*—Fred Garrels, R. S., Box 68; K. Beyer, F. S.
- 999 *Mt. Vernon*—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202; Henry Hancock, F. S., 421 S. 13th st.
- 604 *Murphyboro*—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.; Geo. W. Swafford, F. S., 812 Illinois ave.
- 1559 *New Athens*—Chas. Becker, R. S., Box 184; Henry Geiger, F. S., Box 184.
- 671 *New Baden*—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
- 582 *Odin*—C. Vandercook, R. S. and F. S.
- 1192 *Oglesby*—Geo. Brown, R. S., Box 117; Robert Pryde, F. S.
- 1478 *Olney*—Rolla Dean, R. S.; Jno. N. Shepherd, Box 502.
- 661 *Ottawa*—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell; J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 De Leon st.
- 1211 *Palmyra*—Fred O. Crum, R. S.; John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
- 648 *Pana*—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st.; W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
- 1334 *Paris*—A. E. Hodge, R. S., 311 Parish st.; John Hunter, F. S., 123 E. Wood st.
- 644 *Pekin*—Cornelius Rust, R. S., 820 Charlotte st.; Wm. Weiss, F. S., 820 Henrietta st.
- 183 *Peoria*—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st.; J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
- 733 *Percy*—W. K. Lickiss, R. S.; W. C. Fisk, F. S.
- 195 *Peru*—Louis Shandensack, R. S., 2223 Main st.; Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
- 1056 *Pinckneyville*—J. W. Logan, R. S.; J. Funk, F. S.
- 1786 *Pittsfield*—Wm. Johnson, R. S.; J. W. Conrad, F. S., Box 375.
- 728 *Pontiac*—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st.; L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
- 1525 *Princeton*—Clarence Johnson, R. S., 120 N. Randolph st.; F. A. Johnson, F. S., 425 N. 1st st.
- 189 *Quincy*—Nic. Hafner, R. S., 407 S. 4th st.; F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
- 1763 *Robinson*—R. P. Anderson, R. S., Box 633; W. P. Smith, F. S.
- 974 *Rochelle*—E. B. Sweeney, R. S.; B. R. Longwell, F. S.
- 792 *Rockford*—Wm. Staben, R. S., 514 Chestnut st.; Chas. Lindquist, F. S., Baker pl.
- 160 *Rock Island*—Carl Schmach, R. S., 1011 N. 9th st.; A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th ave.
- 798 *Salem*—H. D. Evans, R. S., Box 313; J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 163.
- 1564 *Savanna*—W. R. Ellings, R. S.; H. O. Atkins, F. S.
- 1299 *Seatonville*—John Thompson, R. S., Ladd, Ill., Box 57; John A. Reed, F. S.
- 1755 *Sorento*—J. M. Enloe, R. S.; J. F. Mathis, F. S.

- 1083 *St. Charles*—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526; Peter Roy, F. S., Box 202.
- 479 *Sparta*—R. L. Cuthbertson, R. S., Box 209; John Shaffer, F. S.
- 16 *Springfield*—John McGee, R. S., 122 E. Washington; J. R. Holmes, F. S., 120 W. Capital.
- 631 *Spring Valley*—Thos. Moir, Jr., Box 118; D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
- 156 *Staunton*—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458; John Bell, F. S.
- 695 *Sterling*—E. E. McGee, R. S.; M. B. Quick, F. S.
- 495 *Streator*—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 613 Tyler st.; Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1002 S. Blomington.
- 826 *Sycamore*—F. B. Relyea, R. S., Box 629; Andrew Palmer, F. S.
- 1250 *Tamaroa*—Sam Harris, R. S.; W. H. Johnston, F. S.
- 748 *Taylorville*—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st.; O. Sinson, F. S., Box 603.
- 1515 *Thebes*—J. P. Watson, R. S.; C. H. David, F. S.
- 1715 *Thompsonville*—S. M. Carter, R. S.; J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
- 807 *Toloca*—Frank McCoy, R. S., Box 8; S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
- 1026 *Urbana*—H. Y. Shaffer, R. S., 407 W. Cal. st.; Jake Schmitt, F. S., 703 W. University ave.
- 1338 *Utica*—G. H. Schmiding, R. S., Box 320; F. A. Wilkins, F. S., Box 320.
- 1163 *Virden*—Erwin Near, R. S.; Cecil L. Rogers, F. S.
- 448 *Waukegan*—W. G. Campbell, R. S., 130 Jefferson ave.; R. S. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
- 1704 *Wenona*—B. R. Laughlin.
- 1768 *West Chicago*—J. P. Deutsch, R. S.; Alois Dolf, F. S.
- 1527 *Wheaton*—E. S. Jayne, R. S., 204 Wheaton ave.; John Stolze, F. S., 210 S. Cross st.
- 938 *Willisville*—Henry Brandhorst, R. S.; J. Fisher, F. S.
- 1764 *Ziegler*—J. M. Bowling, R. S.; Chas. Reed, F. S., Mulkeytown.

INDIANA.

- 477 *Alexandria*—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 23; Clarence Noble, F. S.
- 352 *Anderson*—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 W. 1st st.; W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
- 1380 *Bedford*—Archie Dalton, R. S., 1511 W. 19th st.; L. B. Emery, F. S., W. 12th st.
- 1712 *Bicknell*—Jack Clark, R. S.; H. S. Johnson, F. S.
- 1308 *Bluffton*—C. M. Heninger, R. S., 327 S. Central ave.; J. N. Schriber, F. S., 1021 F st.
- 694 *Boonville*—John J. Rinkel, R. S.; Chas. Hudson, F. S.
- 431 *Brazil*—H. I. Ringa, R. S., Box 143; O. M. Hunt, F. S., 615 E. Pinkley st.
- 1454 *Buell*—John W. Pope, F. S., Cass, Ind.
- 1375 *Carlisle*—Jake Wilson, R. S.; W. H. Sutherland, F. S.
- 1349 *Clay City*—Percy Hochstetler, F. S., Martz, Ind.
- 488 *Clinton*—Wylie Evans, R. S.; Geo. Baugh, F. S.
- 1682 *Coalmont*—D. S. Beadle, R. S.; Solomon Inman, F. S.
- 1155 *Columbus*—C. B. Lackey, R. S.; A. B. Moreton, F. S., E. Columbus.
- 1355 *Crawfordsville*—Geo. Harland, R. S., 403 Gibson st.; Clarence Newell, F. S., 607 Milligan.
- 1454 *Danville*—O. E. Nichols, R. S., Box 243; H. W. Roberts, F. S., Box 411.
- 946 *Decatur*—W. E. Moon, R. S.; Ross Mallonee, F. S., 225 7th st.
- 998 *Dugger*—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25; Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
- 565 *Elkhart*—E. Z. Stalter, R. S., 508 Milwaukee ave.; H. F. Enders, F. S., 900 Elkhart ave.
- 1734 " —(R. R.) J. E. Parritt, R. S., 131 Pratt st.; Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
- 652 *Elwood*—W. C. Beyersdorfer, R. S., 201 N. 5th st.; J. G. Fields, F. S., Room 2, Adams Bk.
- 90 *Evansville*—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1700 W. Franklin st.; R. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
- 1758 *Farmersburg*—J. H. Branson, R. S.; Frank Frakes, F. S.
- 1465 *Frankfort*—C. A. James, R. S., 1015 E. Ohio st.; Henry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
- 1402 *Franklin*—G. C. Niccum, R. S., 382 N. Yande; W. A. Jenkins, F. S., 981 W. Jefferson st.
- 232 *Ft. Wayne*—C. Briemon, R. S., 1030 Grant ave.; C. Nelson, F. S., 714 E. Jefferson.
- 160 *Gas City*—James Shultz, R. S.; I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
- 908 *Goshen*—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.; M. C. Uery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
- 1430 *Greensburg*—F. L. Thomas, R. S., 402 W. Walnut st.; John S. McKinney, F. S., 613 W. Washington st.
- Hammond*—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
- 590 " —U. Spafford, R. S., 422 Stanton st.; M. Hower, F. S., 20 W. Doty st.
- 1110 *East Chicago*—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Box 70; Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 222.
- 1317 *Indiana Harbor*—Isaac Herman, R. S., Box 244; J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 324.
- 213 *Hartford City*—Lee Farr, R. S., 107 W. Water st.; J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin.

- 1429 *Huntington*—John Nix, R. S., 93 Oak st.; John Payne, F. S., 53 Mayne st.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N. Missouri st.
 60 " —(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, R. S., 908 Sanders st.; Paul Schludecker, F. S., 1501 Kennington st.
 281 " —James Jordan, R. S., 116 N. East st.; J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.; W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
 1003 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby st.; P. H. Ringold, F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
 1460 " —(Mill) J. B. Crapp, R. S., 243½ Virginia av.; Frank Zeigler, F. S., 1647 Penneman.
 909 *Jasonville*—W. W. Dunham, R. S.; Frank G. Shepherd, F. S.
 533 *Jeffersonville*—Earl Phillips, R. S., Ohio Falls, Ind.; Louis Miller, F. S.
 1342 *Kingman*—G. W. Spencer, R. S. and F. S.
 734 *Kokomo*—H. O. Moore, R. S., 171 E. Walnut st.; Henry Hoover, F. S., 58 E. High st.
 215 *Lafayette*—S. W. Crosslyn, R. S., N. 9th st.; Levi Shiveley, F. S., 611 S. 21st st.
 1485 *Laporte*—J. W. Moyer, R. S., 1412 State st.; John Bowman, F. S., Woodward st.
 1538 *Lebanon*—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East st., south; E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
 1557 *Lewis*—F. W. Algers, R. S.; Jas. E. Peters, F. S.
 487 *Linton*—E. L. Merrill, R. S., Box 614; H. H. Rodman, F. S., Box 241.
 808 *Logansport*—H. A. DeFord, R. S.; W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
 1602 *Loogootee*—Louis J. Walker, R. S.; J. E. Grannan, F. S.
 365 *Marion*—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3526 S. Felton st.; Jos. S. Myers, F. S., 329 E. Walnut.
 1238 *Michigan City*—Walter Harris, R. S.; A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st.
 1200 *Midland*—A. Casad, R. S.; L. H. Dixon, F. S.
 1470 *Mishawaka*—E. E. Sage, R. S., 528 W. Joseph st.; L. E. Hiner, F. S., 310 W. Grove st.
 1753 *Mt. Vernon*—Ray G. Parker, R. S.; John Fiedler, F. S.
 592 *Muncie*—S. F. Pipin, R. S., Box 474; D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 S. Gharkey.
 436 *New Albany*—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st.; G. W. Lemmon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
 1196 *Oakland City*—George C. Christman, R. S.; Geo. R. Thurman, F. S., Box 273.
 932 *Peru*—Jas. F. Snideman, R. S., 571 E. 4th st.; J. M. Roller, F. S., 7 W. River st.
 1676 *Petersburg*—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.; Erastus Johnson, F. S.
 1537 *Plainville*—A. Corlett, R. S.; Sam Scott, F. S.
 935 *Princeton*—W. J. Curran, R. S.; S. Hart; Crawford Stormont, F. S., 609 E. Spruce st.
 912 *Richmond*—O. A. Lauck, R. S., 417 S. 9th st.; John Tieman, F. S., 81 Liberty ave.
 1275 *Sandborn*—J. C. Lukford, R. S., Box 151; E. D. Russell, F. S.
 1071 *Seymour*—F. E. Abbott, R. S., 306 W. Brown st.; Jacob F. Spear, F. S.
 1435 *Shelbyville*—Edwin I. Bowen, R. S., 221 S. West st.; M. Cheser, F. S., 88 Montgomery st.
 1106 *Shelburn*—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S.; O. L. Hill, F. S.
 413 *South Bend*—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vista ave.; L. W. Carpenter, F. S., 1019 E. LaSalle.
 1304 *Spencer*—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
 706 *Sullivan*—Charlie Beasley, R. S.; N. D. Martin, F. S., Box 504.
 205 *Terre Haute*—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1660 N. 12½ st.; A. E. Saltzman, F. S., 1626 N. 6½ st.
 358 *Tipton*—Linn Collee, R. S.; Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
 1357 *Valparaiso*—Edmund L. James, R. S., 30 N. Valparaiso st.; John A. Longshore, F. S., 503 Institute st.
 658 *Vincennes*—U. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer st.; J. S. Rush, F. S., 816 1st st.
 812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1116 N. 1st st.; T. J. Herst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
 Wabash—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
 598 " —Jonas Gilbert, R. S.; Wm. Jones, F. S., 102 Erie st.
 1076 *Washington*—A. P. Hawkins, R. S., E. Walnut st.; Chas. D. O'Brien, F. S., E. Walnut st.
 1038 *Winslow*—O. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52; G. P. Busch, F. S., Box 103.
 1636 *Whiting*—Richard Krouse, R. S.; Stillman Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

- 1752 *Ada*—R. Fleming, R. S., Box 165; M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
 1028 *Ardmore*—A. H. White, R. S., Box 16; D. N. Ferguson, F. S., Box 16.
 1659 *Bartlesville*—Harry Cowell, R. S., Box 403; C. L. Foulk, F. S., Box 403.
 653 *Chickasha*—L. V. Long, R. S., Box 591; W. A. Walford, F. S., Box 688.
 1590 *Coalgate*—James Stephenson, R. S.; Box 340; Joe Knight, F. S., Box 340.

- 1199 *Durant*—L. F. Heartly, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.
 1002 *Haileyville*—A. L. Doolittle, R. S.; C. W. Lester, F. S., Box 94.
 1483 *Hartsborne*—J. W. Wall, R. S., Box 213; J. H. Dasnell, F. S.
 896 *Holdenville*—J. M. Page, R. S.; C. J. Walker, F. S.
 1417 *Hugo*—J. P. Story, R. S.; C. P. Johnson, F. S., Box 121.
 1716 *Krebs*—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256; J. H. Higdon, F. S.
 1524 *McCurtain*—Frank Keith, R. S., Box 86; C. H. Glenn, F. S. Chant, I. T.
 1072 *Muskogee*—J. H. Klick, R. S., Box 452; L. P. Stine, F. S., Box 64.
 1452 *Okmulgee*—W. S. Moore, R. S., Box 147; T. D. Gregory, F. S., Box 74.
 1293 *Sulphur*—C. A. Florer, R. S.; J. R. Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box 24.
 986 *South McAlester*—J. H. Freeman, R. S., Box 177; H. J. Rodgers, F. S., Box 64.
 1629 *Tishomingo*—J. D. Fryer, R. S. and F. S., Box 260.
 1178 *Wagoner*—E. L. Jones, R. S.
 1575 " —W. R. Hope, R. S.; E. T. Campbell, F. S.
 1276 *Wilburton*—E. Miles, R. S.; Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA.

- 315 *Boone*—Phillon Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.; Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
 534 *Burlington*—Louis J. Miller, R. S., 1005 Central ave. S.; Jno. Messmer, F. S., 908 Elm st.
 308 *Cedar Rapids*—H. J. Smith, R. S., Box 131; C. E. Payne, F. S., Box 131.
 597 *Centerville*—M. B. Pennington, R. S., 408 E. Franklin st.; A. C. Yount, F. S., 502 S. 16th st.
 1523 *Chariton*—T. S. Frazier, R. S.; W. R. Stafford, F. S.
 772 *Clinton*—Wm. J. Murphy, R. S., 419 2d ave.; M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
 1142 *Colfax*—J. W. Birdie, R. S., Box 187; Ed. A. Cox, F. S.
 364 *Council Bluffs*—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Perin ave.; H. L. Ward, F. S., 2012 5th ave.
 634 *Oreston*—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N. Sycamore st.; G. A. Stickland, F. S., 507 Park st.
 Davenport—Sec. Dist. Council, Hy. Grothe, 821 4th ave., Rock Island, Ill.
 554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Onelda st.; Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
 1272 " —W. T. Gallaher, R. S., 1518 Gain st.; W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
 106 *Des Moines*—L. G. Bennett, F. S., 1508 26th st.
 425 " —(Mill) F. A. Youngquist, R. S., 523 E. S. 4th st.; A. H. Burkman, F. S., East Des Moines.
 1699 " —Frank N. Merriam, R. S., 920 E. Beahman st.; C. J. Wermermark, F. S., 1431 Fremont st.
 678 *Dubuque*—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835 Rhomberg ave.; M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
 1289 " —Fred Gautert, R. S., 1937 Washington; R. A. Dieterich, F. S., 2781 Jackson st.
 1579 *Eldora*—W. F. Pool, R. S.; Edgar Houghton, F. S.
 284 *Fort Dodge*—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614 N. 12th st.; Wm. Leahy, F. S., 615 S. 15th st.
 1648 *Fort Madison*—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th st.; Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
 514 *Hiteaman*—Chas. Sonastrun, R. S.; Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
 1260 *Iowa City*—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210 N. Iann st.; Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 *Keokuk*—J. Rosser, R. S., 129 N. 7th; H. I. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
 1644 *Knowville*—G. W. Frazier, R. S.; H. A. Tucker, F. S.
 397 *Le Claire*—C. B. Stacy, R. S.; E. E. Knopp, F. S.
 1171 *Morion*—J. E. Seymour, R. S.; S. M. Wiley, F. S., Box 836.
 1112 *Marshalltown*—T. J. Stewart, E. S., 808 W. Church st.; F. L. Nicholson, F. S., R. F. D. No. 2.
 1247 *Mason City*—Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson.
 1069 *Muscatine*—Joe J. Reindl, R. S., 205 W. 5th st.; R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe st.
 1790 " —(Mill) J. W. Yeater, R. S., 411 Lowe st.; Lee W. Lang, F. S., 700 W. 8th st.
 1213 *Mystic*—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box 612; B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 579.
 1116 *Newton*—A. H. Wright, R. S.; W. Sparks, F. S.
 1508 *Ochwein City*—J. E. Donlin, R. S., 115 S. Frederick st.; N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., 507 1st ave. S.
 1034 *Oskaloosa*—P. R. Swayze, R. S., 410 S. 1st st.; J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D st.
 767 *Ottumwa*—C. E. Bishop, R. S., R. R. No. 1; L. L. Lightner, F. S., Labor Hall.
 879 *Red Oak*—W. E. Elwood, R. S.; J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
 948 *Sioux City*—Byron Bradish, R. S., 312 Paronia st.; W. C. Welsensee, F. S., 210 Bluff st.
 615 *Washington*—W. H. Minick, R. S.; J. Warren, F. S.

KANSAS.

- 923 *Atchison*—J. W. Jonas, R. S., 510 N. 8th st.; Jno. W. Smith, F. S., 1027 Walnut st.
 253 *Argentine*—Frank M. Curry, R. S., 1105 Ruby ave.; M. Murphy, F. S., 930 Powell ave.
 1724 *Arkansas City*—Frank Garrett, R. S., 306 S. 4th st.; O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
 552 *Armourdale*—Jas. J. Rogers, 2010 Jefferson.
 1482 *Caney*—W. D. Garr, R. S.; J. T. McKee, F. S., Box 444.
 1205 *Chanute*—R. Perkins, R. S., 102 N. Forest; John Weber, F. S., 1012 S. Grant.
 1404 *Cherryvale*—Robt. Woolridge, F. S., E. 6th st.
 1212 *Coffeyville*—F. L. Ruthrauff, R. S., 406 E. 11th st.; J. C. Ecret, F. S., 1109 Elm st.
 1224 *Emporia*—H. A. Spencer, R. S., 120 Union st.; H. H. Robinson, F. S., 616 E. 6th ave.
 942 *Fort Scott*—E. B. Ragsdale, R. S., 518 Hill st.; A. E. Hogan, F. S., 524 Hill st.
 876 *Frontenac*—L. W. Ledford, R. S.; H. J. Snell, F. S., Box 257.
 609 *Hiawatha*—Homer Hirth, R. S.; Wm. Hogue, F. S.
 285 *Humbolt*—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.; Philo Lyons, F. S.
 1587 *Hutchinson*—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th st.
 1198 *Independence*—Harry Hart, R. S., 708 W. Main; Rolla Rose, F. S., Gen. Del.
 123 *Iola*—C. O. Churchill, R. S., 505 S. 2d st.; J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 213 South st.
 138 *Kansas City*—S. E. Peffy, R. S., 218 S. 7th st.; T. L. Pollock, F. S., 1029 Splitlog ave.
 1285 " —W. Q. Freeman, R. S., 1043 Ella ave.
 1068 *La Harpe*—W. E. Jenkins, R. S., Box 403; R. C. Miller, F. S., Box 403.
 458 *Lawrence*—A. M. Curry, R. S., 922 N. Y. st.; S. P. Byrd, F. S., 275 Lincoln st.
 499 *Leavenworth*—F. M. Stucker, R. S., 516 Lynn st.; G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th st.
 1010 *Mulberry*—W. E. Collins, R. S.; Chas. M. Gunn, F. S.
 1730 *Neodesha*—J. M. Garrott, R. S.; S. A. Hostetter, F. S.
 1556 *Ottawa*—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S. Mulberry st.; C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust.
 1022 *Parsons*—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont ave.; H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
 561 *Pittsburg*—J. J. Wilson, R. S., 311 S. Locust st.; Geo. F. Holt, F. S., Box 131.
 1571 *Salina*—Bennie Williams, R. S., Box 337; T. E. Davis, F. S.
 1001 *Scammon*—A. E. Lewis, R. S.; Jules Caumlauf, F. S.
 1445 *Topeka*—J. W. De Graff, 210 E. 7th st.
 1546 *Weir*—H. P. Adams, R. S., Box 383; Jas. Carrington, F. S., Box 314.
 1220 *Wellington*—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413 S. J st.; L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
 140 *West Mineral*—E. I. Runk, R. S.; A. B. Wilson, F. S.
 Wichita—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka ave.
 201 " —W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.; Chas. Rochelle, F. S., 203 Milwood ave.
 1183 *Winfield*—J. F. Richardson, R. S., 800 E. 6th st.; Philip Frankenfeld, F. S., 424 W. 9th st.

KENTUCKY.

- 472 *Ashland*—E. H. Butler, R. S., 315 24th st.; W. E. Zortman, F. S., 637 E. Carter.
 725 *Bowling Green*—R. Durston, R. S., Fair and Woodford sts.; Frank J. Gottwalles, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1542 *Catlettsburg*—C. C. Davis, R. S., Kenova, W. Va.; A. McKinzie, F. S., Normal Ky.
 641 *Central City*—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 98; C. T. Noffsinger, F. S.
 1589 *Corbin*—Wilson Masters, R. S.; J. Eagle, F. S.
 712 *Covington*—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54 Pike st.; Irvin Kite, F. S., 262 Western ave.
 785 " —H. B. Kampsen, R. S., 262 W. 13th st.; J. Manz, F. S., 133 Trevor st.
 1189 *Dayton*—C. B. Glaze, R. S., 607 Dayton ave.; Jas. Anschutz, F. S., 495 Dayton ave.
 851 *Henderson*—J. W. Hager, R. S., 527 S. Alvasia st.; W. A. Grigsby, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
 442 *Hopkinsville*—W. H. Hester, R. S., 202 W. 19th st.; E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th st.
 1650 *Lewington*—C. P. Hawkins, R. S., 417 N. Upper st.; Albert Miller, Jr., F. S., 419 S. Upper st.
 1218 *Ludlow*—J. F. Morgan, R. S.; Jas. T. Guleser, F. S.
 Louisville—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Voigt, 1842 Reutlinger ave.
 103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bayles ave.; Henry Voigt, F. S., 1842 Reutlinger ave.
 214 " —(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, R. S., 915 E. Chestnut; John Mueller, F. S., 701 26th st.
 1369 " —H. E. Powell, R. S., 706 E. Madison; Aug. Schultz, F. S., 310 First st.
 1506 *Madisonville*—C. N. Critser, R. S.; J. W. Settle, F. S., Box 278.

- 1039 *Marion*—C. J. Burget, R. S.; W. E. Potter, F. S.
 698 *Newport*—Andy Waid, R. S., 730 Saratoga st.; J. Sexton, F. S., 834 Patterson st.
 809 *Owensboro*—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th; W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
 559 *Paducah*—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark; Robt. S. Menifee, F. S., 1739 Harrison st.
 1352 *Princeton*—Joe Thompson, R. S.; Jno. A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
 1705 *Seabee*—C. L. Elwin, F. S.
 1017 *Sturgis*—P. B. Graham, R. S.; B. B. Williams, F. S.

LOUISIANA.

- 973 *Alexandria*—O. C. Unbehagen, R. S., S. Elliott and 14th st.; S. W. Henarie, F. S., 120 Washington st.
 1147 *Baton Rouge*—Geo. A. Purnell, R. S., 405 Union st.; J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
 1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. F. Jones, F. S., 1223 Fla. st.
 1726 " —B. C. Murrell, R. S., Box 85; C. A. Nygaard, F. S., 615 St. Charles.
 1495 *Breaux Bridge*—Henry Richard, R. S.; V. A. Berset, F. S.
 1791 *Covington*—Geo. H. Mehrhoff, R. S.; W. Glockner, F. S.
 874 *Jennings*—S. A. Keef, R. S.; T. J. Woodworth, F. S., Box 64.
 1718 *Jeanerette*—Robert Robin, R. S.; M. Valentine, F. S.
 113 *La Fayette*—John Wolf, R. S.; P. Cockran, F. S.
 1057 *Lake Charles*—Geo. W. Armstrong, R. S., Box 550; L. R. Hiscock, F. S., Box 46.
 868 *Monroe*—J. H. Smith, R. S., Box 388; Walter Masling, F. S., Box 388.
 754 " —(Col.) William Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.; Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
 1494 *Natchitoches*—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.; E. J. Harkins, F. S.
 1251 *New Iberia*—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.; Charles Shaffer, F. S.
 76 *New Orleans*—C. A. McCool, R. S., 623 Scott st.; Chas. A. Thierry, F. S., 3305 Chippewa st.
 1577 " —A. Fehsenfeld, R. S., 6124 Laurel st.; W. Hathaway, F. S., 2513 Decatur st.
 Shreveport—Secretary Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 " —R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261; C. L. Worsham, F. S., Box 261.
 764 " —J. R. Stuckey, R. S., 422 Jordan st.; D. D. Swindle, F. S., care T. E. Stephenson Lumber Yard.

MAINE.

- 914 *Augusta*—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26 Hight st.; John F. Spaulding, F. S., 46 Quimby.
 1663 *Bath*—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont; W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
 621 *Bangor*—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st.; Brewer, Me.; W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
 459 *Bar Harbor*—Henry Smith, R. S., 18 Forest st.; N. Chaney, F. S., Eden st.
 1259 *Gardner*—M. F. Marrow, R. S., 5 F. st.; Randolph, Me.; G. W. McMaster, F. S.
 407 *Lewiston*—A. M. Flagg, R. S., 94 Spring st.; Auburn; C. M. Page, F. S., 586 Main st.
 517 *Portland*—F. L. Foote, R. S., 157 Franklin st.; A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
 1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S., 15 North st.
 1031 *Madison*—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.; Geo. Lane, F. S.
 1707 *Millinocket*—Wm. Hurlthy, R. S.; E. E. Wyman, F. S.
 787 *Skowhegan*—Jno. B. Taylor, R. S.; Geo. Soule, F. S.
 348 *Waterville*—F. L. Bonford, R. S., 4 Winter st.; L. R. Kitchen, F. S., Oakland st.

MARYLAND.

- 1126 *Annapolis*—Mark I. Smith, R. S., 15 Franklin st.; N. H. Spicknall, F. S., 26 Randall st.
 Baltimore—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith; Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Aisquith.
 44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1913 N. Gay st.; H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
 345 " —Wm. Green, R. S., 1716 Jackson st.; Wm. H. Milligan, F. S., 530 E. Clement st.
 990 " —Geo. W. Danner, R. S., 2418 E. Lafayette ave.; G. H. Lewis, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
 1182 " —(Cabinet Makers) W. Morowski, R. S., 1707 Aliceanna.
 1315 " —Eugene Sullivan, R. S., 1715 Lorman st.; Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
 1358 " —Frank Schirmer, R. S., 112 S. Castle st.; H. Ripple, Jr., F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
 1598 " —Jos. K. Schelling, R. S., 1726 Carlisle pl.; G. H. Korb, F. S., Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore st.
 1722 " —(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.; W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyl ave.
 1024 *Cumberland*—Wm. Lowdermilk, R. S., 388 N. Center st.; J. D. Ranok, F. S., 13 Cecilia st.

382 Cedar St Grinnell

- 1702 Frederick—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
 1661 Frostdug—Clifton Geis, R. S.; Wm. Preston, F. S.
 1378 Hagerston—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 166 N. Franklin st.; Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
 1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 395 Adams—Wm. Haskins, R. S.; Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Summer st.
 1298 Andover—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm st.; Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut st.
 1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A; C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
 1307 Attleboro—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 34½ Emory st.; A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 10 Davis ave., Brookline.
 33 "—(Boston) A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston; D. H. Deegan, F. S., 77 Romney st., Dorchester.
 67 "—(Roxbury) Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., South Boston; J. McLaughlin, F. S., 215 Boylston st., Jamaica Plains.
 218 "—(East Boston) W. N. Thornton, R. S., 429 Chelsea st., East Boston; C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st., East Boston.
 386 "—(Dorchester) J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy; J. Lent, F. S., 19 Linden st., South Boston.
 435 "—(Brookline) Ed. H. Marks, R. S., 419 Main st., Chsn. Dist., Boston; James Keefe, F. S., 116 Chestnut st., Brookline.
 441 "—(Cambridge) L. L. Sanborn, R. S., 76 Yorktown st., W. Somerville; A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st., Cambridge.
 443 "—(Chelsea) Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st., Chelsea; P. J. Smyth, F. S., 20 Orange st., Chelsea.
 625 "—(Malden) Frank Simpson, R. S., 235 Washington st., Malden; Albert Boulter, F. S., 37 Linden ave., Malden.
 629 "—(Somerville) C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st., Somerville; W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st., Somerville.
 777 "—(Medford) A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave., Medford; M. J. Manning, F. S., 27 Cherry st., Medford.
 780 "—(Everett) Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 12 Davis st., Revere; W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard ave., Everett.
 821 "—(Winthrop) Samuel Irwin, R. S., Bayside ave., Winthrop; G. Livingston, F. S., 31½ Hermon, Winthrop.
 846 "—(Revere) L. G. Layton, R. S., 98 Eustis st., Revere; Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson, Revere.
 889 "—(Allston) Frank C. Whitney, R. S., 72 Spring st., Brighton; A. Sabine, F. S., 28 Allston st., Allston.
 938 "—(W. Roxbury) Wm. D. Entremont, R. S., 2 S. Walter st., W. Roxbury; Fred Trethaway, F. S., 27 Fresno st., Roxbury.
 954 "—(Boston) W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot; I. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
 959 "—(Mattapan) H. McHugo, F. S., Mattapan.
 1096 "—(Boston) (Floor Layers) John A. McKensie, R. S., 136 K st., South Boston; A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1271 "—(Boston) H. B. Sanderson, R. S., 17 Yarmouth st.; Frank Dunnan, F. S., 46 Falmouth st.
 1393 "—(E. Boston) Jas. Kelley, F. S., 11 More st., W. Somerville.
 1410 "—(Boston) W. D. Irving, R. S., 4 Auburn sq., Charleston; Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset.
 1573 "—(Boston) G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wallaston; Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge.
 1653 "—(N. Cambridge) T. S. Babinneau, R. S., 16 Dudley st., N. Cambridge; C. A. White, F. S., 54 Goran st., Somerville.
 1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus; Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1550 Braintree—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree; W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
 1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.; E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
 624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 46 Farrington st.; F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
 1754 Canton—Clarence J. Davis, R. S., Box 35; Led Leonard, F. S.
 858 Clinton—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.; G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
 1123 Cohasset—Aug. S. Burgess, R. S., Box 581; Louis J. Morris, F. S., Box 214.
 1593 Concord—G. W. Orne, R. S.; E. Johnson, F. S.
 1372 Easthampton—Fred S. Knott, R. S., 24 Ward ave.; Jos. F. Fortier, R. S., Mt. Tom ave.

- 223 Fall River—Ernest Bridge, R. S., 575 Mt. Hope ave.; Isaac Dion, F. S., 45 Bliss st.
 1305 "—(Fr.) Joseph Vezina, R. S., 30 Arizona st.; F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.
 778 Fitchburg—Fred White, R. S., 192 Water st.; John P. Connelly, F. S., 8 Congress.
 860 Framingham—W. F. Drake, R. S., Box 923, So. Framingham, Mass.; E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 570 Gardner—(Mill) Peter Brouillet, R. S., 21 Robillart st.; Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 Gloucester—B. Sangster, R. S., 27½ Exchange st.; Neal McMillan, F. S., 8 Pew ct.
 1045 Great Barrington—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.; C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 782 Greenfield—Fred F. Underwood, R. S., 20 School st.
 1292 Hamilton—D. T. Horne, R. S., Wenham Depot; F. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot.
 82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.; P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
 424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Box 135, Hingham Centre, Mass.; H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
 Holyoke—Secretary District Council, Ed. P. Griffin, 447 High st.
 390 "—J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.; A. Lafleur, F. S., 632 East II.
 656 "—M. D. Sullivan, R. S., 654 High st.; Jacob Krueier, F. S., 5 Avon st.
 1350 "—M. D. Flaherty, R. S., 641 High st.; J. M. Crelay, F. S., 83 Jackson st.
 100 Hudson—A. Glasen, R. S.; Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
 1645 Hull—Jas. L. Walsh, F. S., Albion, Mass.
 111 Lawrence—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., cor. Hobson and Orchard; J. LaBelle, F. S., 15 Lake st.
 551 "—(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.; Irene Theroux, F. S., 19 Ohio ave.
 1566 "—(Ger.) Carl Oehlschlegel, R. S., 243 Prospect st.; A. F. Engstrand, F. S., 100 E. Haverhill st.
 1427 Lee—Chas. A. Markham, R. S., Harry R. Bell, F. S., Box 56, Stockbridge.
 370 Lenox—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139; Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
 794 Leominster—D. W. Shalles, R. S., 68 Church st.; F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
 49 Lowell—Donald McFadden, R. S., 53 Willow st.; David M. Sennett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
 1610 "—(Fr.) E. J. Joyal, R. S., 20 3d st.; Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
 688 Lynn—Geo. T. Nichols, R. S., 66 Cedar st.; L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
 1041 "—J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill ave.; M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st., W. Lynn.
 1654 Mansfield—H. E. Dearborn, R. S., E. Mansfield, R. F. D. E. C. Coding, F. S.
 962 Marblehead—Richard Phillips, R. S., 40 Prospect st.; R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., 47 Newton st.; Wilfred Bonin, F. S., 261 Church st.
 Middlesex—Secretary Dist. Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett st., Stoneham; C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 1463 Stoneham—G. W. McGoun, R. S., Stoneham; Wallace Graham, F. S., 42 Spring st.
 831 Arlington—James Cramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.; J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
 885 Woburn—S. J. Beanson, R. S., Hart place; E. B. Northrup, F. S., 5 Vernon st.
 991 Winchester—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.; H. A. Hatch, F. S., Eaton st.
 762 Quincy—N. A. Johnson, R. S., 32 Garfield st.; George Gauthier, F. S.
 1531 Rockland—S. A. Wood, R. S., Box 315; S. F. Bonney, F. S., Box 719.
 862 Wakefield—Wm. E. Packard, R. S., 140 Pleasant st.; W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 Milford—John Holmes, R. S., Front st. extension; J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.
 847 Natick—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.; F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.; Washburn Adams, F. S., Kimball st.
 New Bedford—Secretary District Council, B. A. Briggs, 37 Campbell st.
 1021 "—F. M. Choquette, R. S., 195 N. 2d st.; Jos. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 1287 "—Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.; C. H. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.
 989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 14 Dalton st.; G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. Dist. Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.
 275 "—Chas. S. Hanson, R. S., 72 Chasbank road; C. Buckley, F. S., 10 Middle st.

- 1600 "—(Mill) F. M. Files, R. S., 67 Belmont st., Cambridge; J. J. McLaue, F. S., 171 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 680 Newton Centre—R. L. Rottler, R. S., Bower st.; L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
 708 West Newton—A. W. Strum, R. S., 35 Robinhood, Auburndale; A. S. M. Strum, F. S., 31 Sharon ave., Auburndale.
 Norfolk County—Secretary of Dist. Council, Chas. E. Yeaton, 5 Thatcher st., Hyde Park.
 892 Dedham—A. W. Radcliff, R. S., East st.; M. J. Campbell, F. S., 5 Partridge st., West Roxbury.
 802 Hyde Park—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.; J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park ave.
 193 North Adams—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.; J. J. Agan, F. S., 62 Chase ave.
 351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., Box 24, Mt. William, Mass.; J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Clarence Mason, R. S., and F. S., Box 61.
 North Shore—Secretary Dist. Council, F. J. Haley, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
 South Shore—Secretary District Council, Fred L. Corthell, Hingham Centre, Mass.
 878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale; A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.; G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
 924 Manchester—Fred H. Mosher, R. S., Box 510; Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 483.
 888 Salem—E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel st.; Wm. W. Moore, F. S., 55 St. Peter.
 1210 "—Joseph Gagnon, R. S., 26 E. Gardiner st.; Jean B. Pelletier, F. S., 7 Pingree st.
 866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.; S. M. Chase, F. S., 50 Prospect ave.
 444 Pittsfield—John B. Mickle, R. S., 14 Crescent st.; Andrew Waldron, F. S., 657 North st.
 1167 Scituate—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65; C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
 861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.; Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
 Springfield—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 "—(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.; J. M. Hervieux, F. S., Box 404.
 177 "—Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.; W. W. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
 1105 "—(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.; E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
 685 Chicopee—Geo. Dion, R. S., 425 Front st.; Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
 1063 Stoughton—Zed Leonard, R. S., Canton, Mass., Box 4; Fred Fowler, F. S.
 1035 Taunton—F. B. Barber, R. S., 38 Wales st.; J. A. Stewart, F. S., 178 School st.
 1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 Waltham—S. Starritt, R. S., 98 Alder st.; Joseph Dicks, F. S., 11 Howard ave.
 1227 "—Thos. Y. King, R. S., 7 Walnut st.; B. D. Taylor, F. S., Howard st.
 1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
 823 Webster—Geo. Carreau, R. S., 58 Granite st.; Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—H. R. Stiles, R. S., Dartmouth st.; A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
 1459 Westboro—Joseph McNeil, R. S., Warren st.; Geo. W. Brown, F. S., West st.
 979 Williamstown—Jas. Hasfred, R. S., Box 279; Harrison White, F. S., Box 25.
 1018 Whitman—Fred L. Gill, R. S.; E. A. Vaughan, F. S.
 Worcester—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. H. Knight, 1 Benson ave.
 23 "—John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge; Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 91 Green st.
 408 "—(Fr.) Arthur Beaudry, R. S., 25 Lodi st.; F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
 720 "—(Swedish) J. E. Johnson, R. S., 197 Belmont st.; John Berquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
 877 "—(Mill) A. J. Sanguinet, R. S., 40 Fairmont ave.; R. L. Walker, F. S., 10 Farnum st.

MICHIGAN.

- 984 Adrian—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton; A. Curtis, F. S., 113 State st.
 512 Ann Arbor—G. Heiber, R. S., 237 S. Ashley st.; Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
 871 Battle Creek—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—York C. Rusting, R. S., 1519 3d st.; E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney.
 898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.; L. D. Sheffield, F. S.
 1170 Big Rapids—W. J. Deatrich, R. S.; I. W. Mercer, F. S.
 1695 "—(Mill) J. H. Wample, R. S.; E. C. Ely, F. S.

- 1344 Boyne—J. W. Hane, R. S.; W. J. Allen, F. S.
 535 Cadillac—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 830 Farrar; Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
 797 Charlevoix—W. E. Parmelee, R. S.; Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
 1540 Charlotte—M. H. Copper, R. S., 310 Johnson st.; Warren Trace, F. S., 536 Forest st.
 1095 "—Cheboygan—John McKnight, R. S.; Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 392.
 1020 Delray—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372; John A. Bellisle, F. S.
 Detroit—Secretary of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.; Frank McMahon, R. S., 294 Wabash ave.; Thos. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
 303 "—Chas. Wassmuss, R. S., 964 Bellevue ave.; O. Friedlund, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
 1545 "—(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
 1572 "—(Car Builders) Ernest Kossow, R. S., 326 Ash st.; August Marowski, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
 1371 Dowagiac—M. M. Armstrong, R. S.; W. E. Murphy, F. S.
 1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S., Box 415.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
 1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzen, R. S., 1022 4th; Axel Lawrence, F. S., 1221 Thomas st.
 643 Flint—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.; R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
 1637 Gladwin—Charles Deye, R. S., Box 33; Geo. R. Smith, F. S.
 335 Grand Rapids—Eugene May, R. S., 51 Crescent Place; J. T. Murphy, F. S., 133 Clancy.
 1330 "—(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.; S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 "—(Cab. Makers) Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.; Theo. Pearson, F. S., 199 St. Clair st.
 1696 "—John Vas, R. S., 60 Sycamore st.; W. J. Webber, F. S., 490 S. Ionia.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
 1254 Harbor Springs—Ed. Powers, R. S.; Joseph Coulter, F. S.
 1412 Holland—J. Bommers, F. S., 197 W. 17th st.
 1122 Houghton—Geo. Marcotte, R. S.; J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
 1810 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.; B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
 1655 Ishpeming—August Hyttsten, R. S., National Mine P. O.; John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge.
 651 Jackson—M. S. Lutz, R. S., 210 N. Gorham st.; J. H. White, F. S., 470 Williams st.
 297 Kalamazoo—B. A. Wood, R. S., 301 W. Walnut st.; H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
 1008 Lansing—H. F. Crann, R. S., 214 Grand st.; S. G. O. Weight, F. S.
 1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.; Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
 796 Manistique—Wm. Mix, R. S.; Jay Baker, F. S.
 958 Marquette—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.; John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—Alb. Klenner, R. S., Box 861; Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
 1164 Midland—Delos Jones, R. S., Box 286; John Evans, F. S., Box 245.
 674 Mt. Clemens—Anthony Leach, R. S., 66 N. Front st.; Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
 173 Munising—Jos. Prato, R. S., Box 149; A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
 100 Muskegon—Geo. Dausey, R. S., 58 Allen st.; Samuel Knooihuizen, F. S., 315 Terrace.
 1077 Owosso—Wm. Stevens, R. S., 1001 N. Water st.; Geo. Kerby, F. S., 647 N. Hickory st.
 791 Petoskey—Henry C. Smith, R. S., 302 Kalamazoo; F. W. Finch, F. S., 607 Kalamazoo st.
 1032 Pontiac—John C. Fox, R. S., 340 Auburn ave.; B. J. Blumph, F. S., 345 Oakland ave.
 585 Port Huron—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1520 St. Clair st.; C. E. Seaback, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan ave.; J. B. Sauve, F. S., R. F. D. No. 11.
 334 "—H. Wettlaufer, R. S., 501 N. Hamilton st.; A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th E. S.
 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
 46 Sault St. Marie—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday ave.; W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday ave.
 1080 South Haven—A. O. Dillman, R. S., 323 Cherry st.; W. E. Symonds, F. S., 260 Broadway.
 1551 Three Rivers—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French; David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
 226 Traverse City—Clarence Rickard, R. S., 619 W. 7th st.; E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
 814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Piottor, R. S., Center ave.; H. C. Roberts, F. S., 33 Biddle ave.
 1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.; R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.

J. J. Lombardy 27

MINNESOTA.

- 1385 *Albert Lea*—John Mears, R. S., S. Pearl st.; P. Hemmingson, F. S., Third st.
- 951 *Brainerd*—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak; Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
- Duluth and Superior*—Secretary Dist. Council, S. T. Skrove, 823 56th ave., N. Duluth.
- 361 " —W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.; Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
- 376 *Faribault*—W. S. O'Brien, F. S.
- 1328 *Hibbing*—E. Everett, R. S.; F. W. McNarry, F. S., Box 547.
- 992 *Mankato*—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.; E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemer.
- Minneapolis*—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
- 7 " —D. F. Desmond, R. S., 4732 Upton ave., S.; W. R. Murphy, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
- 548 " —(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S.; Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
- 1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs.) E. E. Erickson, R. S., 1822 5th ave., N.; H. Deitz, F. S., 816 Broadway, N. E.
- 980 *Rochester*—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
- 930 *St. Cloud*—T. A. Allbrecht, R. S., 1407 4th st., N.; J. E. Conrad, F. S., 910 10th ave., S.
- 957 *Stillwater*—O. A. Biegling, R. S., 808 W. Oak st.; Gust Sindgren, F. S., 403 W. Owen st.
- 87 *St. Paul*—John Frieson, R. S., 178 Forbes ave.; J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
- 1526 *Two Harbors*—John Westberg, R. S., Box 842; Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
- 307 *Winona*—John Wilmerding, R. S., 473 W. Howard st.; Chas. Villemonte, F. S., 569 Sioux st.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1348 *Brook Haven*—P. S. Drury, R. S., W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
- 1475 *Greenville*—W. P. Clark, R. S.; S. A. Bivins, F. S., 130 N. Poplar st.
- 1497 " —(Col.) C. A. Jones, R. S.; J. E. Williams, F. S.
- 929 *Greenwood*—P. S. Thomas, R. S.; M. L. Stoddard, F. S.
- 824 *Jackson*—E. L. Markel, R. S., 306 S. President; E. Fox, F. S., 416 Galatin st.
- 848 *McComb*—V. B. Netterville, R. S., J. A. Simmons, F. S.
- 446 *Meridian*—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12; H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding and 46th ave.
- 1366 " —(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324 14th st. and 34th ave.; G. W. Adams, F. S., 1701 17th st. and 18th ave.
- 619 *Natchez*—I. T. Patrick, R. S., 9 Prentiss st.; Chas. Vandyke, F. S., Clairborne st.
- 1606 " —Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor; Armstead Carter, F. S., 601 S. Canal.
- Vicksburg*—Secretary dist. Council, Julius Terrell, Box 71.
- 70 " —(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S., 302 Fayette st.; George Ruffin, F. S., Box 189.
- 1447 " —H. T. Crew, R. S., Box 71; Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
- 1697 *Water Valley*—D. W. Ballard, R. S., C. M. Forrest, F. S.
- 1706 *Yazoo City*—W. W. McMurray, R. S., Box 434; S. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
- 1721 " —(Col.) H. W. Franklin, R. S., Calhoun ave.; G. B. Miller, F. S., 4th st.

MISSOURI.

- 1280 *Brevier*—Walter Chitwood, R. S.; W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1303 *California*—J. R. Busch, R. S.; P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 344.
- 1770 *Cape Girardeau*—L. G. Bivins, R. S., 133 S. Pacific; Martin Bierschwal, F. S., 133 S. Pacific st.
- 563 *Charleston*—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.; Wm. Simpson, F. S.
- 1278 *Columbia*—C. C. Batteston, R. S., 1203 Wilkes Boule.; W. W. Wade, F. S., 1204 Wilkes Boule.
- 1262 *Chillicothe*—W. C. Alexander, R. S., 208 E. 3d st.; Frank Hawkins, F. S., 1000 Calhoun st.
- 1660 *De Soto*—C. E. Hopson, R. S.; A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
- 1337 *Doe Run*—Frank Samper, R. S.; Lon Self, F. S.
- 1522 *Doniphan*—H. D. Abernathy, R. S.; Arthur Allen, F. S.
- 1424 *Excelsior Springs*—O. H. Hickman, R. S., Box 266; Geo. W. Craven, F. S.
- 922 *Farmington*—A. J. Matthews, R. S.; S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 168.
- 1397 *Higbee*—M. J. Embree, R. S.; E. O. Hoden, F. S.
- 607 *Hanibal*—Clay Roland, R. S., Marion House; M. R. Velle, F. S., 218 S. 10th st.
- 1622 *Independence*—S. W. Van Artsdalen, R. S., 1227 W. Sea st.; J. R. Davis, F. S., 1301 N. Liberty.
- 1326 *Jackson*—Sim Penzel, R. S.; George Pedigo, F. S.
- 945 *Jefferson City*—H. P. Upschulte, R. S., 314 W. Main st.; L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
- 311 *Joplin*—A. F. Smith, R. S., 2226 Wall st.; L. A. Cleveenger, F. S., 802 Jackson ave.
- Kansas City*—Secretary District Council, S. E. Denniston, R. S., 612 W. 13th st.

- 4 " —F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 4337 Woodland ave.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., 4341 Woodland ave.
- 1635 " —M. C. Hughes, 825 Central.
- 1391 " —J. M. Creagar, R. S., 1013 E. 15th st.; W. W. Mattox, F. S., 1644 Summit st.
- 48 *Kirkville*—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.; B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
- 1329 *Kirkwood*—W. A. Cassidy, R. S.; Chas. Doeber, F. S.
- 1294 *Macon*—Thos. McGee, R. S.; W. E. Cunningham, F. S.
- 1177 *Marceline*—J. E. Snider, R. S.; W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
- 934 *Marshall*—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.; N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
- 963 *Maryville*—E. J. Garrett, R. S., E. 3d st.; Henry L. Foster, F. S., 605 E. 4th st.
- 1434 *Moberly*—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed; L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
- 1187 *Nevada*—Birt Frizill, R. S.; H. L. Frizill, F. S., 916 E. Wooters street.
- 1165 *New Madrid*—Wm. Phelon, R. S.; Richard Phelon, F. S.
- 746 *Novinger*—Sam Jones, R. S.; R. D. Frankford, F. S., Box 55.
- 1049 *Poplar Bluff*—J. H. Pipkin, R. S.; I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
- 445 *Rich Hill*—A. T. Meyers, R. S.; S. A. D. Frank, F. S., Box 281.
- 1792 *Sedalia*—J. E. Williams, R. S., 202 W. 5th st.; Chas. H. King, F. S., 410 Hancock ave.
- 875 *Sloans Point*—C. E. Otto, R. S., Youngstown, Mo.; L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
- 978 *Springfield*—A. B. Haskins, R. S., 827 W. Chase st.; T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1701 *St. Francis*—J. C. Haney, R. S., Flat River, Mo.; G. K. Ashby, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
- St. Joseph*—Secretary Dist. Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
- 110 " —H. R. Jones, R. S., 405 S. 6th st.; Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th st.
- 1591 *South St. Joseph*—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422; A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
- St. Louis*—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive street.
- 5 " —(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.; Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
- 45 " —(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.; Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
- 47 " —(Ger.) Paul Dorlag, R. S., 1475 Belt ave.; Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
- 73 " —Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.; G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard ave.
- 257 " —Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.; G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand ave.
- 578 " —(Stairs) J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster ave.; Aug. Stohman, F. S., 3017 Indiana ave.
- 602 " —(Millwrights) C. C. Ralph, R. S., 2641 Lafayette ave.; W. H. Tudor, F. S., 1414 Carr st.
- 1011 " —Thos. Walsh, R. S., 7918 Pennsylvania ave.; Wm. Williams, F. S., 408 E. Davis st.
- 1100 " —(Mill) Albert Jensen, R. S., 4376 Gilson; Adolph Rick, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
- 1596 " —(Mill) N. Becker, R. S., 1040 Carroll st.; W. Rossberg, F. S., 1506 Destrehan st.
- 1206 *Trenton*—T. S. Culp, R. S.; W. E. Davis, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 1503 *Webb City*—A. J. Hicklin, R. S., 1026 Aylor st.; Wm. H. Niswonger, F. S., 313 S. Tom.

MONTANA.

- 88 *Anaconda*—F. E. Taylor, R. S., 618 Pine st.; R. F. White, F. S., 621 Eliu st.
- 1778 *Basin*—Ed Poulin, R. S.; O. B. Holstrand, F. S.
- 1789 *Bozeman*—A. D. Sprague, R. S. and F. S., 624 W. Main.
- 112 *Butte City*—C. A. McGorney, R. S., Box 623; J. E. McNally, F. S., Box 623.
- 1102 *Glendive*—J. C. Ward, R. S.; Ola Woswick, F. S.
- 286 *Great Falls*—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th; Erick Olson, F. S., 315 S. 2d ave.
- 1086 *Havre*—L. McMillan, R. S., Box 135; J. A. Goheen, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 153 *Helena*—Karl P. Conklin, R. S., 115 N. Rodney st.; S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
- 911 *Kalispell*—Geo. W. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave. W.; Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1085 *Livingston*—Bernard Martin, R. S., Box 1083; Wm. Hardy, F. S.
- 28 *Missoula*—R. A. Fuller, R. S., 1231 Cooper st.; M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
- 967 *Whitefish*—E. H. Wilkins, R. S.; J. D. Letton, F. S.
- 744 *Red Lodge*—H. D. Logan, R. S., C. G. Reeder, F. S.

NEBRASKA.

- 1286 *Beatrice*—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E. Market st.; Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
- 1501 *Columbus*—E. C. Worden, R. S.; Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.

- 1433 *Fairbury*—W. W. Waters, R. S., 920 7th st.; C. H. Gudgel, F. S., 210 W. 4th st.
- 1395 *Fremont*—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.; E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
- 1386 *Grand Island*—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.; Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
- 1055 *Lincoln*—G. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.; E. S. Ascott, F. S., 1234 A.
- 960 *Nebraska City*—R. R. Ricketts, R. S., 6th st. and 7th ave.; W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
- 427 *Omaha*—R. McKimmon, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.; Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
- 1535 *Schuyler*—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237; C. K. Lord, F. S.
- 279 *South Omaha*—John Bjork, R. S., 2513 M; Fred Towne, F. S., 519 N. 20th st.
- 1703 " —E. Schwalenberg, R. S., 2217 U st.; Lars Johnson, F. S., 365 S. 21st st.

NEVADA.

- 1117 *Sparks*—James J. Froppier, R. S.; C. E. Fuller, F. S.
- 971 *Reno*—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179; W. A. Collyer, F. S., Cor. 6th and Sierra.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1505 *Berlin*—A. D. Bedell, R. S.; H. L. Fields, F. S.
- 538 *Concord*—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 8 Princeton st.; J. Arthur Boudreau, F. S., 5 Abbott st.
- 1138 *Dover*—J. L. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
- 1222 *Franklin*—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.; Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson ave.
- 931 *Manchester*—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.; W. A. Sleeper, F. S., 263 Massabesic st.
- 579 *Nashua*—Wh. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore; A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
- 921 *Portsmouth*—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 61 South; B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wbird st.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1002 *Arlington*—Thos. H. Rock, R. S., 12 Duke st., Kearney, N. J.; R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart ave.
- 422 *Atlantic City*—J. G. Farson, R. S., 35 N. Ga. ave.; N. K. Pritchitt, F. S., 25 N. Florida.
- 1619 " —(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pfaff, R. S., Box 340; P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith Terrace.
- 811 *Atlantic Highlands*—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208; M. Southall, F. S., Leonardo, N. J.
- 1067 *Belleville*—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.; Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union ave.
- Bergen Co.*—Secretary District Council, T. A. Du Bois, Englewood, N. J.
- 1443 *Englewood*—Judge Foster, R. S., Highwood; Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
- 519 *E. Rutherford*—Warren Jochem, R. S., 163 Boiling Spring ave.; Alfred Kinz, F. S., Riverside ave., Rutherford, N. J.
- 265 *Hackensack*—E. Westervelt, R. S., 34 Meyer st.; C. A. Kanf, F. S., 24 Warren st.
- 1091 *Ridgewood*—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 380 *Bernardsville*—Geo. H. Haley, R. S.
- 121 *Bridgeton*—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Gilles st.; H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
- 1489 *Burlington*—W. H. Kerr, R. S.; John H. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Union.
- Camden*—Secretary District Council, Jas. H. Reeve, 424 Washington st.
- 20 " —G. H. Chamberlin, R. S., 415 Vine st.; Jos. H. Reeves, F. S., 426 Washington st.
- 1532 " —Howard Wolverton, R. S., 2406 Federal st.; T. P. Dickinson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
- 1179 *Cliffside*—Geo. Serfess, R. S., Hudson Height; J. H. Raas, F. S., Cliffside Park.
- 1156 *Deckertown*—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308; J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
- 594 *Dover*—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy; Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
- 941 *East Orange*—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.; Frank Wood, F. S., 189 West st.
- 1785 *Fort Lee*—Geo. Lahm, F. S.
- 1253 *Gladstone*—Smith Kagan, R. S., Peapack, N. J.; Geo. Simmons, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
- 1656 *Gloucester*—R. Shellhamer, R. S., 228 Mercer st.; Frank Hewitt, F. S., 302 Jersey ave.
- 57 *Irvington*—James Walsh, R. S., 81 Cumming st.; J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 256 Cottage st.
- 1728 *Lakewood*—Chas. Constock, R. S.; C. A. Conklin, F. S., Box 277.
- 612 *Union Hill*—(Ger.) Geo. Bents, R. S., 76 Columbia ave., West Hoboken; Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
- 391 *Hoboken*—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.; D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
- 467 " —(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606 Palisade ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.; J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
- 299 *West Hoboken*—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.; Wm. Lawrence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Pl.

Hudson County—Secretary Dist. Council, Geo. Devine, 99 Magnolia ave., Jersey City.

- 139 *Jersey City*—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.; G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw ave.
- 118 " —(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City; Jos. Shaw, F. S., 348 Grove st.
- 157 " —(Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153 St. Pauls ave.; Lewis F. Soffel, F. S., 37 Vroom st.
- 282 " —(Framers) H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.; Wm. Hatman, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
- 482 " —Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 247 Beacon ave.; J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
- 504 " —Wm. Thompson, R. S., 282 New York ave.; Karl Neirs, F. S., 240 Hancock ave.
- 1455 " —(Cars) S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.; M. Devaney, 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.
- 383 *Bayonne*—S. Darashepsky, R. S., 63 W. 24th st.; Morris Feldman, F. S., 64 W. 19th st.
- 486 " —W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th; C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th st.
- 1374 *Keyport*—Geo. P. Young, R. S.; Samuel Stryker, F. S.
- 1058 *Madison*—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.; J. F. Keating, F. S., 28 Main st.
- 305 *Millville*—Albert Zimmerman, R. S., 42 Fulton st.; S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
- Montclair*—Secretary Dist. Council, Morris Lunger, 38 N. 6th Newark.
- 429 " —Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.; H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
- Monmouth County*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pilgrim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.
- 750 *Asbury Park*—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S. Main st.; Franklin W. Hall, F. S., Box 1015.
- 151 *Long Branch*—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th ave.; Charles Brown, F. S., Station B.
- 1327 *Belmar*—Samuel Studwick, R. S., Harry Pierce, F. S.
- 1405 *Red Bank*—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.; G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.
- 638 *Morristown*—A. B. Losey, R. S., 3 Liberty st.; C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
- 1373 " —(Mill) William Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton; Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
- Newark*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. F. Day, 190 High st.
- 119 " —Jos. S. Waldrup, R. S., 113 Hartford st.; S. Cole, F. S., 64 Cutler st.
- 120 " —(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 71 Kossuth st.; Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.
- 148 " —H. Henry, R. S., 56 21st st., Irvington; L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly ave.
- 306 " —W. B. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.; A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. 2d st.
- 723 " —(Ger.) Gus Guth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.; John Schrade, F. S., 303 S. 11th st.
- 1209 " —(Mill) J. L. Koll, F. S., Box 104.
- 1613 " —(Italian) Leo Mitzael, R. S., 298 Morris ave.; Bucalo Girolamo, F. S., 58 Madison st.
- 1297 *New Brunswick*—John W. Helm, R. S., 294 Suydam st.; Moses Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop ave.
- 1124 *Newton*—Wm. Gleaner, R. S., 16 Ashford st.; C. W. Saunders, F. S., 58 Halstead st.
- 349 *Orange*—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic st.; M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.
- Paterson*—Secretary Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 113 11th ave.
- 325 " —Geo. Walters, R. S., 130 E. Halsman st.; Sam Garbrant, F. S., 195 Temple st.
- 1036 " —Sigfred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa ave.; Chas. Blewett, F. S., F. S., 113 11th ave.
- 490 *Passaic*—P. P. Redington, R. S., 159 8th st.; J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
- 1157 " —H. Steinman, R. S., 85 Hope ave.; H. Richmond, F. S., 20 2d st.
- 65 *Perth Amboy*—Jas. L. Donahue, R. S., 9 Maple st.; W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
- 399 *Phillipsburg*—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.; L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
- 842 *Pleasantville*—Benj. F. Risley, R. S., Box 261; H. Wier, F. S.
- 1156 *Point Pleasant*—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.; A. S. Farr, F. S.
- 781 *Princeton*—Wm. L. Reed, R. S.; A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau.
- 1091 *Ridgewood*—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 542 *Salem*—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 7th st.; Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
- 455 *Somerville*—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rarlton; T. S. Mitchell, F. S.
- 1392 *South Amboy*—Pearl Stone, R. S., South River; Carl Davis, F. S., South River.
- 1113 *Springfield*—F. E. Meisel, R. S.; W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
- 961 *Summit*—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193; John J. Osland, F. S.

- 31 *Trenton*—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.; J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox, 23 Downie st.
- 167 *Elizabeth*—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 843 Elizabeth ave.; Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.
- 687 "—(Ger.) Wm. Maler, R. S., 810 Center st.; John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
- 330 *New Orange*—W. P. Ferrel, 222 Lafayette st., Roselle, N. J.; W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., East, Roselle Park.
- 155 *Plainfield*—David Bodine, R. S., Almond Place, N. Plainfield; W. H. Lunger, F. S., 147 Front street.
- 537 *Rahway*—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.; Wm. R. Way, F. S., Whittier st.
- 320 *Westfield*—E. J. Wilcox, R. S., 120 S. Elmer st.; Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
- 620 *Vineland*—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.; G. P. Albertson, F. S., 513 Park ave.
- NEW MEXICO.**
- 1159 *Alamogordo*—N. R. Christman, R. S., Box 245; J. S. Morris, F. S., Box 245.
- 1319 *Albuquerque*—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.; James J. Votaw, F. S., 1144½ N. 2d.
- 30 *Artesia*—D. Martin, R. S. and F. S., Box 74.
- 645 *Las Vegas*—J. L. Shepherd, R. S., 616 Main st.; F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
- 1700 *Raton*—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425.
- 511 *Roswell*—W. T. Davis, R. S., Box 217; S. W. Brame, F. S., Box 705.
- NEW YORK.**
- 1054 *Addison*—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
- 274 *Albany*—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.; L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
- 659 *Albany*—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.; J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman.
- 1446 "—(Mill) Howard L. Pangborn, R. S., 41 Sherman; F. De Vore, F. S., 491 N. Pearl st.
- 270 *Alexandria Bay*—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
- 6 *Amsterdam*—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minaville st.; A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
- 453 *Auburn*—H. J. Painter, R. S., 19 Elm st.; M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.
- 614 *Baldwinsville*—S. J. Lonergan, R. S., 29 Canton st.; Lefray Vosburgh, F. S., Tappan st.
- 1321 *Ballston Spa*—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550; J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
- 24 *Batavia*—W. B. Brickman, R. S., 52 Edward st.; Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.
- 1264 *Bath*—Fred Hamilton, R. S., 16 Whiting st.; Frank Fowner, F. S., 19 Sharon st.
- 233 *Binghamton*—S. H. Frisbie, R. S., 486 Chenango st.; G. M. Ross, F. S., 16 Catherine st.
- 1052 *Blasdell*—John Maynard, R. S.; John Haer, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 148 Chester st.
- 9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara; G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
- 132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.; Adolph Kilian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
- 355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.; M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Pongeron st.
- 374 "—J. F. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.; E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
- 440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 9 E. Genesee st.; Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
- 1345 "—Wm. A. Schuster, R. S., 707 Elk st.; Geo. F. Langdon, F. S., 568 William st.
- 1377 "—C. Aseltine, R. S., Dearborn and Austin; John G. Falk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
- 1574 *So. Buffalo*—E. H. Draudt, R. S., 352 Germania st.; J. H. Spencer, F. S., Blasdell, N. Y., Box 106.
- 502 *Canandaigua*—W. M. Allison, R. S., 74 Ft. Hill ave.; Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
- 1457 *Canastota*—D. E. Barber, R. S., Box 623; H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
- 1578 *Chautauqua*—L. M. Mathews, R. S.; F. A. Harter, F. S.
- 368 *Clayton*—John Page, Jr., R. S.; Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.
- 99 *Cohoes*—A. Van Arnam, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
- 1175 *Cold Spring*—Geo. Sara, R. S. Box 10. Frank Richmond, F. S., Box 10.
- 491 *Corinth*—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S., Palmer, N. Y.; Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
- 700 *Corning*—R. F. Simmons, R. S., 167 Sly ave.; Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
- 1019 *Cortland*—S. Clark, R. S., 132 Groton ave.; A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
- 503 *Depeu*—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.; A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.
- 649 *Dobbs Ferry*—Thos. J. Browne, R. S., Main st.; August J. Berbert, F. S., Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 466 *Dunkirk*—L. W. Oehser, R. S., 239 King st.; F. E. Nichlos, F. S., 120 W. Main st., Fredonia, N. Y.
- 532 *Elmira*—J. B. Randall, R. S., 612 Coburn st.; Harry Lewis, F. S., Cleveland ave.
- 1614 *Fine View*—Karl Emmett, R. S.; G. E. Frazier, F. S.
- 323 *Fishkill-on-Hudson*—Clarence P. Linson, R. S.; John F. O'Brien, F. S.
- 673 *Fort Edward*—B. Wigg, R. S., Main st.; P. Cronquist, F. S., Box 493.
- 754 *Fulton*—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.; E. Schenck, F. S., 8 N. 4th st.
- 187 *Geneva*—F. L. Brown, R. S., Nellis ave.; G. H. Porlex, F. S., Brevort House.
- 1093 *Glen Cove*—L. F. Fred Howell, R. S., Box 70; Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
- 229 *Glens Falls*—W. C. Palmer, R. S., 63 Walnut st.; J. L. Johnston, F. S., 25 Harrison ave.
- 1107 *Gloversville*—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson; E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
- 1030 *Gouverneur*—N. W. Wood, R. S., Box 954; J. R. Wilson, F. S., Box 410.
- 1309 *Gowanda*—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238; Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
- 380 *Herkimer*—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellinger st.; F. J. Cole, F. S., 326 Mohawk st.
- 1223 *Hicksville*—L. I. C. B. Fitting, R. S., Box 311; Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.
- 1075 *Hudson*—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.; John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.
- 1261 *Ilion*—M. W. Harter, R. S., 119 E. Clark st.; Arthur Johnson, F. S., 125 W. Main st.
- 149 *Irvington*—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187; Chas. Maccabee, F. S., East Irvington.
- 357 *Islip*—L. I. John Gates, R. S.; S. Benjamin, F. S., Bay Shore, L. I.
- 603 *Ithaca*—Geo. H. Seager, R. S., 504 S. Aurora st.; E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
- 66 *Jamestown*—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.; A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.
- 1268 *Johnstown*—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.; James Newnham, F. S., 340 W. Main st.
- 251 *Kingston*—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 315 E. Chester st.; T. P. Rice, F. S., 46 Broadway.
- 1560 "—(Mill) J. H. Schryver, R. S., 12 Warren st.; Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.
- 516 *Lindenhurst*—John Weinnisch, R. S., and F. S., Box 16.
- 591 *Little Falls*—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.; A. E. Coville, F. S., 16 High st.
- 289 *Lockport*—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 24 Cave st.; Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
- 1274 *Malone*—E. T. Reilly, R. S. and F. S., 21 Wellington st.
- 543 *Mamaroneck*—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 702; J. Holton, F. S.
- 1438 *Massena*—S. Lebeau, R. S.; W. McClamat, F. S.
- 1576 *Mechanicville*—Nelson J. Baker, R. S., Box 528; Merritt W. Baker, F. S., Box 92.
- 574 *Middletown*—John Schindler, R. S., 71 Prospect st.; Simeon Wood, F. S., 25 Olive st.
- 1263 *Millbrook*—James B. Simmons, R. S., Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.
- Mohawk Valley*—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Dudley ave., Utica, N. Y.
- 1134 *Mt. Kisco*—Geo. M. Finch, R. S., Box 23; S. Miller, F. S., Box 23.
- 1729 *Moravia*—P. F. Murphy, R. S.; Smith Collier, F. S.
- 646 *Newark*—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.; Chas. W. Heath, F. S., 18 W. Maple ave.
- 301 *Newburg*—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.; J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick.
- New Rochelle*—Secretary of District Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
- 42 "—A. A. Huppelsberg, R. S., 16 Rockdale ave.; Frank Brady, F. S., 69 Drake ave.
- 718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.; Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North ave.
- New York City*—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
- 12 "—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 220 Court st., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) M. Braun, R. S., Madison, near Myrtle ave.; Glendale, P. O. L. I.; Ernst Bradley, F. S., 585 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
- 34 "—E. J. Wurtenberger, R. S., 453 13th ave., Long Island city; Fred Renker, F. S., 200 Broadway, Long Island City.
- 40 "—Jas. J. Lynan, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.; E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.
- 51 "—W. B. Garrettson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.; K. McLean, F. S., 187 Madison ave., N. Y. City.
- 56 "—(Floor Layers) O. Olsen, R. S., 341 E. 79th st.; A. R. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 64 "—A. D. Campbell, R. S., 893 3d ave.; E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
- 81 "—H. W. Munro, R. S., Dewey Cottage, Far Rockaway; Harry Jones, F. S., Box 174, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.
- 109 "—P. F. McCormick, R. S., 387 Degraw st., Brooklyn Boro.; E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.; M. J. Casey, F. S., 228 Monitor st.
- 128 "—John Quinn, R. S., 20th st., Whitestone, N. Y.; B. F. Jones, F. S., 8th ave., Whitestone, N. Y.
- 147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad ave.; Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.
- 172 "—W. H. R. Hoffman, R. S., Halperin st., Westchester; Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
- 175 "—C. E. Young, R. S., 403 S. 5th st., Brooklyn Boro.; R. V. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe, Brooklyn Boro.
- 200 "—(Jewish) Jere Levene, R. S., 356 Cherry st.; J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100 st., Manhattan Boro.
- 240 "—John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th; Thos. Forrestal, F. S., 1494 Lex ave.
- 247 "—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn Boro.; Jos. Gleason, F. S., 2674 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.
- 258 "—Chas. Ashley, R. S., 331 Ralph ave., Brooklyn; Wm. Steen, F. S., 581 Decatur st., Brooklyn.
- 291 "—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan ave., Brooklyn Boro.; Arthur F. Geutsch, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
- 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers)—George Hoffman, 105 E. 83d st.; Paul Iiska, F. S., 442 E. 81st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 324 "—Robert Ryman, R. S., 144 Third ave., Astoria; Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372, Woodside, L. I.
- 340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.; H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 375 "—(Ger. Framers) Henry Kuveke, R. S., 1979 2d ave.; H. Y. Ortland, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 80th st.; E. E. Hirtle, F. S., 341 E. 86th st., Manhattan.
- 387 "—Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.; S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 451 "—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.; W. Carroll, F. S., 620 Park Place, Brooklyn Boro.
- 457 "—(Scan.) Wm. Lofmark, R. S., 193 E. 100th st.; Osc. Johnson, F. S., 129 E. 101st st.
- 464 "—(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.; Geo. Fleser, F. S., 3322 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 468 "—Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City; Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
- 471 "—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 473 "—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nicholas ave., Manhattan Boro.; Jas. A. Anderson, F. S., 400 Central ave., Jersey City, N. J.
- 476 "—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.; Wm. E. P. Swartz, 8 Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
- 478 "—H. H. O'Connor, R. S., 31 W. 12th st.; C. R. Nagel, F. S., 670 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
- 493 "—W. B. Ringrose, R. S., Demilt ave., Wakefield, N. Y. C.; Henry Klenk, F. S., 28 S. Bond st., Mt. Vernon.
- 497 "—(Ger.) Ferd Meyer, R. S., 243 E. 10th st.; L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 507 "—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Box 75, Corona, Queens Boro.; P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
- 509 "—Robt. Stewart, R. S., 6005 5th ave., Brooklyn; (T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 513 "—(Ger.) Wm. Jonchon, R. S., 516 E. 155th st.; Paul Schoene, F. S., 1403 Ave. A.
- 567 "—H. Carstensen, R. S., Stapleton; P. J. Klee, F. S., 135 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
- 575 "—(Stair) Thos. Loughran, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn; H. Plot, F. S., 2171 5th ave.
- 593 "—Jas. M. Vanderpool, R. S., 165 10th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
- 601 "—James B. Smith, R. S., 11 S. Division ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; C. Schultz, F. S., North Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
- 606 "—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelt ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; L. Scofield, F. S., Port Richmond, L. I.
- 613 "—John P. Shultz, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.
- 639 "—T. G. S. Maikin, R. S., 1043 40th st., Brooklyn; H. B. Patterson, F. S., 338 53d st., Brooklyn.
- 640 "—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., 10th st. bet. 2d and 3d ave., College Point, N. Y.; P. Carroll Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
- 707 "—(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.; Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 714 "—John R. Reilly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing; Jno. Snyder, F. S., 92 Queens ave., Flushing.
- 715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester, N. Y.; Jas. Allerdyce, F. C., 2 W. 136th st.
- 721 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d ave.; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 221 E. 81st st.
- 774 "—J. A. Kennedy, R. S., 246 W. 143d st.; Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
- 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studdt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 901 "—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.; Thos. Tuel, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Woodhaven, L. I.
- 906 "—C. F. Friedlein, R. S., Rose-dale, L. I.; Chas. M. Depew, F. S., Cedarhurst, L. I.
- 907 "—Andrew Clark, R. S., Great Neck, L. I.; Martin Hamilton, F. S., Manhasset, L. I.
- 983 "—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
- 1363 "—(Ship Joiners) C. M. Winant, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Rutledge st., Brooklyn.
- 1388 "—Chas. Biecke, R. S., Huguenot Park, P. O.; G. Boesh, F. S., Huguenot P. O., S. I., N. Y.
- 1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave., near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.; M. J. McGrath, F. S., 461 5th ave., Brooklyn.
- 1548 "—Geo. B. White, F. S., 327 W. 41st st.; Jas. Gilroy, F. S., 857 9th ave.
- 1671 "—Edw. H. Tooker, R. S., Southampton, L. I.; R. S. Duffy, F. S., Southampton, L. I.
- Niagara Falls*—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
- 322 "—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney ave.; J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
- 1555 "—F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.; F. Whitacre, F. S., McCoon ave.
- 369 *No. Tonawanda*—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.; W. M. Miller, F. S., 94 Bryant.
- 310 *Norwich*—Chas. Roll, R. S., 1 Mandeville ave.; Ed. B. Buckley, F. S., 22 Fair st.
- 474 *Nyack*—E. B. Remsen, R. S., Summit st.; R. F. Wool, F. S., Upper Nyack.
- 1354 *Ogdensburg*—W. H. Le Claire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.; C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 *Oneonta*—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand; C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
- 546 *Olean*—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.; Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
- 1243 *Oneida*—W. A. Webster, R. S., 17 Midland ave.; J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 *Ossining*—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.; Alfred Seilberger, F. S., Dale ave.
- 747 *Oswego*—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Onida st.; Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 *Peekskill*—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson; Chas. Powell, F. S., Simpson Place.
- 996 *Penn Yan*—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty; E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 *Perry*—F. M. Lawson, R. S., Perry Center; Eugene Stanton, F. S.
- 1115 *Pleasantville*—W. D. Bailey, R. S., Box 138; Fred Wild, F. S., Box 16.
- Port Chester and Vicinity*—Secretary Dist. Council, Jacob Gippert, Jr., 404 Willet ave., Port Chester.
- 77 *Port Chester*—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605; E. Howard, F. S., 61 Haseco ave.
- 573 *Rye*—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397; J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
- 1135 *Port Jefferson*—Frank Edwards, R. S., East Setauket; J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
- 1145 *Port Jervis*—Walter I. Meyer, R. S., 32 Church st.; Chas. E. Daily, F. S., 11 Hombeck st.
- 203 *Poughkeepsie*—P. W. Noble, 66 Win- nkeke ave.; F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
- Rochester*—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. J. Thompson, 270 Bea- ton st.

- 72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Ave. A.; B. F. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
- 179 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehrig, R. S., 21 Carl st.; T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
- 231 " —Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Eiffel; Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
- 1016 Rome—F. G. Wilcox, R. S., 109 N. George st.; C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense.
- 1552 Salamanca—V. E. Holcomb, R. S.; Geo. Canfield, F. S.
- 1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.; Wm. Havens, F. S., Ft. Edward, N. Y.
- 600 Saranac Lake—J. F. Growe, R. S.; L. W. Dwyne, F. S.
- 1015 Saratoga Springs—Wm. H. Martin, R. S., 137 Woodlawn ave.; N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple st.
- 412 Sayville, L. I.—F. J. Fear, R. S., 76 Garden st.; E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
- 146 Schenectady—Walter M. Carr, R. S., 889 Stanley st.; Geo. W. Gordon, F. S., 341 Hulet st.
- 835 Seneca Falls—Asa M. Kline, R. S., 47 Ridge st.; Geo. Welcher, F. S., 76 Garden st.
- 853 Silver Creek—Arron Taber, R. S.; Chas. Diefenbach, F. S.
- 1594 Silver Springs—L. E. Danforth, R. S.; E. E. Keeney, F. S.
- Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
- 26 " —John Naughton, R. S., 510 Arthur st.; John A. Nhare, F. S., 206 Bellevue ave.
- 102 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick; Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 600 Vine.
- 1162 Suffern—W. E. Doremus, R. S., Box 18, Hillburn; J. A. Anderson, F. S.
- 895 Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Orchard; Maurice Powers, F. S., Lawrence ave., N. Tarrytown.
- 1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.; Loy W. Ives, F. S.
- Troy—Secretary of District Council, John McGrath, 1032 Short 6th st.
- 78 " —T. McClellan, R. S., 507 1st st.; James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
- 636 " —(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Robt. Finn, F. S., 1915 7th ave., Watervliet.
- 389 Tuzedo—A. E. Hazen, R. S., Box 95, Sloatsburg; Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
- 125 Utica—J. P. Weber, R. S., 23 Hicks st.; G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
- 1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.; M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
- 278 Watertown—Geo. E. Feisthamel, R. S., 37 Lynde st.; A. B. Wager, F. S., 108 Flower ave., E.
- 1693 Waterford—(Mill) Geo. E. Alexander, R. S. and F. S., Box 20.
- 1324 Westfield—G. H. Bryant, R. S.; J. W. Backman, F. S.
- 337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42; Ralph Kroll, F. S., Box 68.
- 53 White Plains—W. N. Mabee, R. S., 23 Ridge st.; W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
- Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
- 273 " —Eugene Buckley, R. S., 156 Asburton ave.; Frederick Bruce, F. S., 80 Ash st.
- 726 " —Herman Romaine, R. S., 97 Palisade ave.; Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 384 Asheville—A. L. Garrin, R. S., 56 Hillside st.; W. B. Whittaker, F. S., 12½ N. Pack Square.
- 1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S., Box 55; W. J. Puett, F. S.
- Charlotte—Secretary District Council, M. Long, R. F. D. No. 8.
- 558 " —M. Long, R. S., R. F. D. No. 8; J. S. Smith, F. S., 1412 E. 5th.
- 1332 " —J. I. Glenn, R. S., 1410 E. 5th st.; R. E. Jackson, F. S., 304 W. 7th st.
- 1580 Clinton—John W. Pollock, F. S.
- 1554 Concord—A. E. Bost, R. S., Box 190; W. F. Probst, F. S., 18 Academy.
- 1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton ave.; A. M. Jackson, F. S., 310 Reams st.
- 1743 Fayetteville—N. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box E. E.; Nimrod Mitchell, F. S., Box E. E.
- 1528 Gastonia—Ernest Smith, R. S.; R. H. Plyler, F. S., Box 341.
- 1379 Goldsboro—J. F. Tyson, R. S., 306 N. John st.; J. S. McMarter, F. S., 500 Denmark st.
- 1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. ave.; S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
- 1464 " —M. W. Smith, R. S., 709 Marten st.; J. T. Valentine, F. S., 819 South E. st.
- 1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st.; James City; W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
- 1462 " —E. Taylor, R. S., 125 Middle st.; W. E. Brock, F. S., 183 Middle st.
- Raleigh District Council—Secretary District Council, W. T. Barrow, N. Pearson st., extended.
- 630 " —J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West; L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 S. Swain.

- 1588 " —H. G. Ruth, R. S., 214 S. Harrington st.; Wm. W. Hudson, F. S., 411 New Bern ave.
- 1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.; W. R. Marshall, F. S.
- 1714 Salisbury—W. T. Jenkins, R. S., cor. Long and Council st.; C. A. Shuman, F. S., Crescent, N. C.
- Wilmington—Sec. Dist. Council, R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell street.
- 899 " —D. B. Sellers, R. S., 505 Campbell st.; G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
- 915 " —Walter C. Noyes, R. S., 1107 McRea ave.; R. M. Williams, F. S., 813½ Campbell st.
- 1692 " —E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.; J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
- 1361 Wilson—B. E. Gardner, R. S., 203 R. R. st.; C. R. Eagerton, F. S., 405 Whitehead ave.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1176 Fargo—H. P. Halverson, R. S., 419 3d st., north; C. J. Bengston, F. S., 412 N. 11th.

OHIO.

- 84 Akron—W. E. Smith, R. S., 231 S. Main st.; A. E. Mills, F. S., 277 Berg st.
- 1139 Alliance—L. S. Milburn, R. S.; 165 Grant st.; R. C. Coulter, F. S., 214 W. Main st.
- 539 Ashtabula—John Sanford, R. S.; C. P. Lystrom, F. S., 143 Walnut st.
- 1720 Athens—Dermont Dean, R. S., 10 N. High st.; J. D. Radcliff, F. S.
- 569 Barborton—G. S. Wolfe, R. S., Melvin st.; G. W. Conn, F. S., 422 N. 2d st.
- 1533 Barnesville—F. G. Wood, R. S., Box 432; T. W. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
- 17 Bellaire—Grant McCabe, R. S., 3333 Franklin st.; G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison.
- 1383 Bowling Green—N. B. Armstrong, F. S.
- 170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242; B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
- 1762 Bucyrus—Wm. Ulam, R. S., 309 Jump st.; Wm. Rein, F. S., 611 S. Walnut st.
- 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
- 245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 601 Foster ave.; H. L. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
- 1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Lelendecker, R. S., 601 3d st.; John Smith, F. S., 302 Sheffer ave.
- 143 Canton—Chas. Welsh, R. S., 224 Harter ave.; C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linton ave.
- 589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.; F. S. Dufee, F. S., 570 E. 2d st.
- 1255 " —John Wilhelm, R. S., 448 Mill st.; J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
- Cincinnati—Secretary of Dist. Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson ave.
- 2 " —H. A. Heeg, R. S., 210 Mulberry; C. A. Quick, F. S., 4442 Glenway ave., Price Hill.
- 209 " —(Ger.) A. Weisberger, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.; Aug. Weise, F. S., 209 Gest st.
- 327 " —(Mill) Hy. Schmitz, R. S., 1202 W. 9th st.; Lawrence Koop, F. S., 647 Main, Covington, Ky.
- 628 " —Wm. Cutter, R. S., 4172 Hamilton ave.; L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 3465 Colerain ave.
- 664 " —(Stair) Hermann Auberger, R. S., 1818 Linn st.; Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
- 667 " —Wm. Lloyd, R. S., 2380 Kemper Lane; W. C. Wood, F. S., Madisonville, O.
- 676 " —John Lindeman, R. S., 2615 Jefferson ave.; A. Zink, F. S., 2221 Victor st.
- 692 " —Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.; J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom st.
- 1582 " —George Bunk, R. S., 8 E. 7th st.; A. J. Hains, F. S., 536 Delta ave.
- Cleveland—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
- 11 " —Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler ave.; Jas. M. Rundle, F. S., 127 Colfax st.
- 14 " —Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman st.; Wm. Gerbrick, F. S., 1375 Lexington ave.
- 39 " —(Bob.) Louis Becvar, R. S., 64 Czar st.; Chas. Cadek, F. S., 73 Marshall st.
- 393 " —(Ger.) Gus Neuman, R. S., 249 Edwards ave.; T. Wellich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
- 419 " —(Ger.) B. Naf, R. S., 1454 Pearl st.; W. Shirley, F. S., 35 Conrad st.
- 1108 " —Warren F. Hahn, R. S., 5 Gordon Court; C. A. Schwid, F. S., 1186 Pearl st.
- 1231 " —Louis Ankert, R. S., 57 Shipherd; F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 60 Collins Pl.
- 1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) T. M. Erickson, R. S., 19 Cloverdale ave.; F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
- 1258 " —W. Masteller, R. S., 59 Bayne st.; Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
- 1346 " —(Mill) J. F. Spaulding, R. S., 1596 Superior st.; Frank Appel, F. S., 33 Coulburn, South Brooklyn, O.
- 1756 " —(Jewish) Ph. Margolen, R. S., 269 Mayflower st.; N. Zalen-sky, F. S., 58 Cherry st.

- 739 College Hill—Robt. Brown, R. S.; A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
- 1089 Collinwood—C. A. Wise, R. S., Box 678; H. H. Goldthorp, F. S.
- 61 Columbus—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th ave.; Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak st.
- 494 " —L. L. Taylor, R. S., 574 Oakwood; H. K. Tremble, F. S., 228 Hamilton ave.
- 525 Coshocton—J. McCann, R. S., 339 S. 2d st.; Alva Shrake, F. S., 525 S. 8th st.
- 863 Conneaut—H. F. Everett, R. S.; W. E. Rockwell, F. S.
- Dayton—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
- 104 " —Frank Davis, R. S., 318 Edgewood ave.; John Weyrich, F. S., 212 Linwood st.
- 346 " —(Ger.) Christ. Rensch, R. S., 135 Hickory st.; J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Fillmore st.
- 1628 " —(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 25 Stillwater ave.; John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer.
- 1442 Defiance—Martin Willemann, R. S., cor. 4th and Jefferson; John Low-er, F. S., 218 Union.
- 1516 Delaware—C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
- 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.; F. Hautman, F. S.
- 328 East Liverpool—W. S. Pittinger, R. S., 278 Oak st.; G. B. M. Beatty, F. S., 183 Cadmus st.
- 294 East Palestine—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S., Box 300.
- 1426 Elyria—W. P. Troxel, R. S.; F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
- 822 Findlay—Geo. V. Dean, R. S., 528 Center st.; J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit.
- 1766 Fostoria—Chas. W. Koss, R. S., 219 N. Poplar st.; P. W. Wilcox, F. S., 236 E. Crocker.
- 1166 Fremont—J. H. Taggart, R. S., R. F. D. No. 6; F. J. Voss, F. S., 623 S. Front.
- 1237 Galion—G. L. Weaver, R. S., 251 Sherman st.; J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
- 1541 Gallipolis—L. M. Duvall, R. S., Island Ship; M. F. Gills, F. S., 527 3d ave.
- 637 Hamilton—D. A. Everett, R. S., 417 S. 7th st.; A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
- 1111 Iron-ton—Samuel Arnsperger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.; Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
- 1687 Jackson—Jacob Stellar, R. S.; James Copeland, F. S.
- 1499 Kent—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583; Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
- 840 Kenton—Wm. Titlow, R. S., 215 S. Market; S. Dunson, F. S., 317 N. Leighton.
- 86 Lancaster—A. M. Snot, R. S., 346 E. King st.; J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison ave.
- Lima—Secretary of District Council, F. Rader.
- 182 " —D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d; Rich. Joseph, F. S., 256 E. Kibby st.
- 1423 " —E. E. Stumbaugh, R. S., S. Baxter st.
- 1288 Lisbon—W. J. Trunick, R. S., Box 541; John Morrow, F. S.
- 703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 310 Shepard ave.; Sta. R., Cincinnati, O.; A. Motse, F. S., 129 Vine st.
- 705 Lorain—W. F. Mack, R. S., 340 Ashland ave.; A. Nichols, F. S., 1743 Livingston ave.
- 854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center and Wallburg.
- 735 Mansfield—Elmer E. Amsbaugh, R. S.; John Sunkle, F. S., 238 Bowman st.
- 1149 Marion—H. B. Hammerly, R. S., 340 Oak st.; Joe Norris, F. S., 420 N. Main st.
- 356 Marietta—K. H. Wagner, R. S., 713 Fort st.; Frank Ackerman, F. S., 715 Montgomery.
- 1567 Martin's Ferry—Chas. Bailey, R. S., Box 467; Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
- 881 Massillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.; Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
- 1586 Middleport—R. L. Reach, R. S. and F. S., Box 362.
- 1477 Middleton—E. T. Birk, R. S., 125 N. Main st.; J. Root, F. S., 625 Jefferson st.
- 1668 Mineral City—Thos. Shott, R. S.; T. J. Caseben, F. S.
- 749 Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 204 Coshocton ave.; F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
- 1735 Nelsonville—Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726; Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
- 136 Newark—Jesse Belle, R. S., 373 Woods ave.; S. R. Fristoe, F. S., 123 Mahalm st.
- 1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsley, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.; Samuel Hirst, F. S., 264 W. Ray st.
- 1514 Niles—James Lockwood, R. S., Gen. Del.; Chas. L. Haefling, F. S., 524 3d st.
- 837 Norwalk—C. G. Smith, R. S., 17 Olive st.; C. W. Burs, F. S., 30 Walnut st.
- 404 Painesville—R. J. Brakeman, R. S.; C. J. Worden, F. S.
- 650 Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81; E. D. Will, F. S.
- 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
- 437 Portsmouth—John Hasting, R. S., 209 W. 3d st.; W. H. Kress, F. S., 808 Harvard Place.
- 1229 Ravenna—H. K. Parker, R. S., 262 Freedom st.; E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery.

- 1738 Roscove—F. H. Baughman, R. S.
- 1282—Salem—A. B. Harris, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; W. B. Stratton, F. S., 270 W. Dry st.
- 940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore st.; Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
- 1025 Sidney—Charley Buile, R. S.; T. W. Welch, F. S.
- 1437 Smithfield—John A. Kyle, R. S., P. O. Box 206; J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
- 660 Springfield—W. A. Crabill, R. S., 479 W. Jefferson st.; D. Osborne, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 186 Steubenville—Thos. W. Lucas, R. S., 406 S. Fourth st.; Harry Maud, F. S., 415 N. 6th st.
- 1518 Struthers—Norman Smith, R. S. and F. S., Marion ave.
- 243 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56, W. Market st.; J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
- Toledo—Secretary of District Council, F. D. Shaner, 2104 Locust st.
- 25 " —C. W. Murphy, R. S., 524 Ontario st.; W. B. VanDusen, F. S., 410 Indiana ave.
- 168 " —(Ger.) Peter Peter, R. S., 2525 Locust st.; Chas. Busdicker, F. S., 1829 Michigan.
- 557 " —Geo. C. Rawlings, R. S., 3365 Glenwood ave.; Herman Thorman, F. S., 402 Whitmore st.
- 1311 Uhricksville—Geo. W. Cusick, R. S., Dennison, O.; P. H. Westhafer, F. S., Box 88.
- 1711 Van Wert—H. M. Smith, R. S.; O. E. Blake, F. S., 136 Grant st.
- 1235 Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; O. A. Kistler, F. S., 522 Niles ave.
- 1300 Wellston—E. W. Pratt, R. S.; James Ramey, F. S.
- 405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625; H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
- 1174 Willoughby—F. C. Waite, R. S.; W. A. Bates, F. S.
- 1239 Wooster—M. Himmelreich, N. West-ern ave.; F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
- 1608 Xenia—Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit; T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trum-bell st.
- 171 Youngstown—W. H. Pierce, R. S., 24 N. Champion st.; J. H. Abel, F. S., 628 Alice st.
- 716 Zanesville—F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.; F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA.

- 1603 Anadarko—P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245; J. Gentry, F. S., Box 442.
- 117 Chandler—J. G. Kimball, R. S., Box 372; L. B. Johnson, F. S., Box 193.
- 1431 El Reno—Thos. Gillilan, R. S., Box 485; J. W. Gillilan, F. S., Box 485.
- 763 Enid—Wm. Besgrove, R. S.; S. H. Kerr, F. S., 1409 Oak st.
- 1624 Guthrie—H. D. Gother, R. S. and F. S., Box 125.
- 752 Guymon—J. E. Easterly, R. S.; S. H. Henderson, F. S.
- 985 Hobart—J. A. Johns, R. S., Box 423; W. P. Gray, F. S.
- 902 Lawton—H. W. Gay, R. S., 332 B ave.; C. T. Weaver, F. S., Box 521.
- 1472 Mangum—G. W. McDougal, R. S., Box 38; R. B. Cheek, F. S., Box 53.
- 276 Oklahoma City—H. J. Girard, R. S., Box 131; C. E. Ballard, F. S., Box 131.
- 292 Shawnee—J. M. Bell, R. S., Box 248; O. O. Onstott, F. S., Box 248.
- 1733 Sparks—S. E. Hale, R. S.; E. E. Gaw-thorp, F. S.
- 528 Wanette—Guy Vaughn, F. S.

OREGON.

- 917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.; J. L. Ljorgen, Jr., F. S., 361 31st.
- 536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S., 5th and Valley ave.; C. E. Foster-ling, F. S., 5th and Myrtle ave.
- 1148 Grant's Pass—R. D. Cole, R. S.; D. A. Fitzgerald, F. S.
- 872 La Grande—C. J. Vanderpool, R. S.; T. J. Hughey, F. S.
- 1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 1313 Pendleton—J. E. Stine, R. S., Box 140; F. H. Eggerth, F. S., 312 Ann st.
- 50 Portland—A. F. Roslow, R. S., 405 1st st.; N. Hughes, F. S., 1065 E. Salmon st.
- 1638 " —J. F. Durst, R. S., 992 Mal-lory ave.; O. S. Rorich, F. S., 2302 Russell.
- 1673 " —C. O. Matlock, R. S., 236 Col-umbia; Wm. Weels, F. S., 184 Sherman st.
- 1065 Salem—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.; W. H. Pittit, F. S., 18th and Mill.
- 1185 Sumpter—Dudley Newton, R. S., Box 248; S. H. Summers, F. S., Box 229.
- 1219 The Dalles—F. C. Tyler, R. S., 805 E. 3d st.; Joe Koehler, F. S.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.; Fred Leverenz, F. S.
- 465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ard-more; S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford, Pa.
- 211 Allegheny City—J. W. Elwood, R. S., 124 Beach st.; E. E. Bellevue, Pa.; M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
- 237 " —(Ger.) Thos. Klein, R. S., 1205 Laurel st.; Edward Knobel, F. S., 1225 Sandus-ky st.

- 135 *Allentown*—G. F. George, R. S., 831 Cedar; O. C. Knappenberger, R. S., 531 N. 8th st.
- 900 *Altoona*—R. L. Woolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.; F. P. Brandt, F. S., 77 1/2 Washington ave.
- 105 *Avonmore*—C. H. Benninger, R. S.; W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
- 1436 *Bangor*—J. T. Fritz, R. S.; Warren Reagle, F. S.
- 1190 *Bellefonte*—J. S. Dunlap, R. S.; C. Wetzel, F. S., Genl Delivery.
- 1252 *Beltzhoover*—Chas. A. Opperman, R. S., Box 56, Castle Shannon, Pa.; W. J. Clarke, F. S., 19 7th st.
- 263 *Berwick*—Wm. R. Lutz, R. S., 405 E. 3d st.; H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 833 *Berwyn*—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.; M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
- 406 *Bethlehem*—Harry F. Detweiler, R. S., 115 N. High st.; Levi H. Serfass, F. S., North Bethlehem.
- 773 *Braddock*—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682 Jones ave.; Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca ave., Wilkensburg.
- 124 *Bradford*—O. A. Bull, R. S., 7 Saves Place; J. G. Campbell, F. S., 7 Hobson Place.
- 500 *Butler*—W. S. Brandon, R. S., 113 Hickory st.; H. F. Waldenmeyer, F. S., 511 New Castle st.
- 813 *Carbondale*—John Downing, R. S., 189 Park st.; F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
- 1708 *Carlisle*—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.; Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.
- 1553 *Chambersburg*—D. E. Gabler, R. S., W. High st.; D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water.
- 1044 *Charleroi*—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.; J. B. Worcester, F. S., 424 Fallowfield ave.
- 571 *Carnegie*—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112 Pine st.; John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
- 207 *Chester*—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.; V. Montgomery, F. S., 615 W. 7th st.
- 1217 *Chicora*—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13; Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
- 1079 *Clairton*—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.; T. H. Matthews, F. S.
- 1649 *Clarion*—E. M. McCullough, R. S.; J. A. Slagle, F. S.
- 1401 *Clearfield*—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Laisey; W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
- 845 *Clifton Heights*—W. A. Jordan, R. S. Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural Delivery, Media, Pa.
- 587 *Coatesville*—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214 W. Chestnut st.; S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
- 882 *Columbia*—John Elcker, R. S., 907 Spruce st.; J. H. Harms, F. S., 136 S. 5th st.
- 321 *Connellsville*—P. H. Christner, R. S., 118 N. Alley; J. M. Franks, F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
- 1595 *Conshohocken*—C. E. Fleck, R. S., F. S., 52 Front st.; W. Conshohocken.
- 1273 *Coraopolis*—C. V. Ruth, R. S., Box 647; L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
- 1136 *Donora*—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box 579; R. E. Jacobs, F. S., Box 281.
- 768 *Dorancetown*—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.; E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
- 1099 *Downington*—W. A. Irwin, R. S.; P. Smedley, F. S., E. Downington.
- 580 *DuBois*—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper; J. H. Smith, F. S., 220 E. Scribner ave.
- 1441 *Duquesne*—Chas. E. Burns, R. S., Box 446; Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
- 239 *Easton*—E. P. Zandt, R. S., 412 High; Frank P. Horn, F. S., 112 S. 18th st.
- 501 *Stroudsburg*—A. M. Snyder, R. S.; P. E. Le Bar, F. S.
- 1732 *Economy*—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7; E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126 Leetsdale, Pa.
- 421 *Elwood City*—L. S. Shaffer, R. S.; F. H. Nagle, F. S., Box 606.
- 409 *Erie*—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash; John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
- 185 *Falls Creek*—J. R. Breakey, R. S.; M. E. Barber, F. S.
- 682 *Franklin*—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113 Liberty st.; Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., Cor. 8th and Elk st.
- 905 *Freeland*—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356; Jacob C. Nagle, F. S., 14 Front st.
- 1387 *Girardville*—R. J. Greene, R. S., Parker st.; Harry Mervine, F. S.
- 462 *Greensburg*—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
- 1000 *Greenville*—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109 Columbia ave.; Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
- 298 *Hanover*—Clayton Sholl, R. S.; O. M. Gates, F. S.
- 287 *Harrisburg*—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832 Fulton st.; G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N. Front st.
- 129 *Hazleton*—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st st.; Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
- 288 *Homestead*—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg; R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave.
- 1689 *Huntington*—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Mifflin st.; C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Mifflin st.
- 1504 *Jeannette*—S. C. Hollingsworth, R. S., 206 Clay ave.; Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
- 1064 *Jersey Shore*—E. S. Falling, R. S., Box 474; J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- 795 *Johnstown*—J. A. Kaley, R. S.; F. W. Martin, F. S.
- 1419 *Johnstown*—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 717 Franklin, st., S. S.; Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
- 545 *Kane*—John Gustafson, R. S., R. F. D. No. 2; J. O. Delp, F. S., 430 Bayard st.
- 1381 *Kennett Square*—Thos. F. Grady, R. S.; Luther Yeatman, F. S.
- 1129 *Kittanning*—J. L. Boney, R. S.; J. F. Shaffer, F. S., 946 N. Grant ave.
- Lancaster*—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince street.
- 208 " —E. H. Groff, R. S., 902 Columbia ave.; J. W. Kendig, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1364 " —D. F. Simmons, R. S., 347 E. Ross st.; Wm. Luxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut st.
- 1511 " —(Mill) Elwood P. Bucher, R. S., 307 W. Orange st.; J. M. Weitzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 677 *Lebanon*—Clement Light, R. S., 136 S. B st.; Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shaffertown road.
- 1094 *Mahanoy City*—Robt. J. Lutz, R. S., 38 E. Mahanoy ave.; R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
- 255 *McKees Rocks*—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 43 McKinnie ave.; Clem Dorr, F. S., 760 Boquet st.
- 536 *Meadville*—H. T. Klippel, R. S., 1125 S. C. st.; C. W. Robinson, F. S., 1009 Market st.
- 456 *Medio*—Winfield Baker, R. S., 245 Providence ave.; Wilmer W. Baker, F. S., 620 N. Monroe st.
- 1502 *Meyersdale*—D. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 181; Wm. F. Miller, F. S.
- 1033 *Monaca*—John McCullough, R. S., Box 321; Elmer E. Winch, F. S., Box 358.
- 1731 *Monongahela*—M. W. Forester, R. S., 515 Finley st.; C. B. Young, F. S.
- 711 *Mt. Carmel*—S. E. Morgans, R. S. and F. S.
- 415 *Mt. Jewett*—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 414 *Nanticoke*—James F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.; W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
- 246 *New Brighton*—Jos. Dalbey, R. S., 559 12th ave.; A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
- 206 *New Castle*—John C. McClymonds, R. S., 111 Oak ave.; Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson ave.
- 333 *New Kensington*—D. E. Kunkle, R. S., Box 341; J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
- 897 *Norristown*—H. A. Snyder, R. S., 1201 st.; J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
- 1562 *North Wales*—John Brooks, R. S.; James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
- 830 *Oil City*—J. C. Myers, R. S., 208 E. 4th st.; F. O. Cummings, F. S., 31 Johnson ave.
- 830 *Oil City*—J. C. Myers, R. S., 509 E. Front st.; F. V. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
- 1678 *Peckville*—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432; A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
- Philadelphia*—Secretary of District Council, C. L. Gum, N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
- 8 " —W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418 S. 19th st.; J. H. Young, F. S., 2337 S. 12th st.
- 15 " —J. Garfield Ward, R. S., 620 N. 40th st.; Calvin H. Broomell, F. S., 817 Holly st.
- 122 " —(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R. S., 56 Mechan. ave.; Mt. Airy; J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duval st., Germantown.
- 227 " —(Kensington) Chas. McCabe, R. S., 1343 Kensington ave.; Geo. Fulton, F. S., Marshall and Lehigh aves.
- 238 " —(Ger.) Lewis Mayer, R. S., 1112 Union st.; Anton Kleber, F. S., 2921 Arizona.
- 359 " —(Mill) Wm. McClain, R. S., 1931 S. 6th st.; Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2029 E. Stella ave.
- 463 " —(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S. and F. S., 4350 Paul st., Frankford, Phila.
- 736 " —J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721 S. Chadwick st.; Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 Westminster ave.
- 843 " —(Jenkintown) Frank Shaffer, R. S., McKinley, P. O.; Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
- 964 " —Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.; Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
- 972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 22 N. 27th st.
- 1013 " —(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.; J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
- 1051 " —(German Cabinet Makers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.; C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
- 1073 " —(Jewish) L. Teitleman, R. S., 1020 Pine st.; B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
- 1090 " —Edw. J. Coverdale, R. S., 1835 S. 19th st.; J. H. Martin, F. S., 6034 Haverford ave.
- 1114 " —H. A. Hilsler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
- 1509 " —(Mill) J. B. Riley, R. S., 1828 S. 12th st.; John Gilsip, F. S., 35 S. Readfield st.
- 1592 " —Chas. Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar st.; G. W. Rickards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
- 1625 " —Michael Yannoni, R. S., 702 Fulton st.; Cesare Finocchii, F. S., 640 Earp st.
- Pittsburg*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
- 142 " —W. P. Patton, R. S., Rich and Ashland ave.; H. G. Shomaker, F. S., 1315 Sherman ave.
- 164 " —(Ger.) John Ruelins, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O., Pittsburg; P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
- 165 " —G. C. Doughty, R. S., 6020 Hoeweler st.; J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
- 202 " —R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.; G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeweler st.
- 230 " —L. J. McKenna, R. S., 220 Ruth st., S. S.; W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
- 254 " —(Stairs) F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid st.; G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
- 385 " —Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott Borough); E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.
- 402 " —(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.; Fred Gundermann, F. S., 120 Freeland st., 31st ward.
- 827 " —(McKeesport) Jos. W. Ross, R. S., 1200 Park st., McKeesport; E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKeesport.
- 890 " —(Hazelwood) W. D. Hunter, R. S., 4814 Blair st.; J. G. Cox, F. S., 2 Dyke st.
- 1048 " —(McKeesport) G. W. Kincard, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKeesport; W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
- 1186 " —Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., Gen. Del. Sta. A.; J. L. Miller, F. S., 6842 Simon st., E. E.
- 401 *Pittston*—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.; W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
- 150 *Plymouth*—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.; Wm. Deitz, F. S., 75 Church st.
- 366 *Port Allegheeny*—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236; J. E. Conner, F. S., Box 487.
- 997 *Pottstown*—C. McFarland, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
- 228 *Pottsville*—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
- 1088 *Punxsutawney*—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154; Wm. Harl, F. S.
- 492 *Reading*—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.; F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
- 834 *Reynoldsville*—W. S. Kerr, R. S.; W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
- 947 *Ridgway*—W. G. Reuning, R. S. and F. S., 403 W. Main st.
- 145 *Sayre*—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Box 163; H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
- 937 *Scottdale*—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d ave.; V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
- 563 *Scranton*—E. C. Patterson, R. S., 309 Lack ave.; P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack ave.
- 484 *S. Scranton*—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.; Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
- 699 *Sewickley*—C. G. Sweringen, R. S., 333 Elizabeth st.; W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
- 37 *Shamokin*—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.; W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
- 268 *Sharon*—J. M. Andrews, R. S., Hazel st.; W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison ave.
- 1382 *Sharpsburg*—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.; Gustave Alferman, F. S., 115 Cherry st., Etna.
- 709 *Shenandoah*—Wm. Morris, R. S., 34 S. Catherine st.; Frank Gradwell, F. S., 28 N. Catherine st. and F. S.
- 1480 *Smethport*—W. H. Wettenhall, R. S. and F. S.
- 1491 *Spring City*—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., James Mackentire, F. S.
- 982 *St. Mary's*—Chas. Wells, R. S., Box 693; J. Kronewoetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 838 *Sunbury*—Alex. E. James, R. S., 984 Barbary ave.; D. P. Reeder, F. S., 1008 E. Chestnut st.
- 1050 *Tarentum*—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.; Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
- 1130 *Titusville*—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake; Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
- 966 *Uniontown*—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.; J. R. Mitchell, F. S.
- 852 *Verona*—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce; James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
- 1322 *Waynesboro*—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144; H. W. Eyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
- 987 *Waynesburg*—John McCormick, R. S.; F. M. Patterson, F. S.
- 1014 *Warren*—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d; L. P. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
- 541 *Washington*—D. S. Knestrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.; J. W. Nickeson, F. S., 119 Murray ave.
- 248 *Weissport*—F. P. Nicholson, R. S.; John E. Hahn, F. S., Weissport, Carbon Co.
- 1154 *West Chester*—Jos. H. Buffington, R. S., 315 Dean st.; Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Gay st.
- Wyoming Valley*—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
- 93 *Wilkesbarre*—R. F. Stout, R. S., 26 Lincoln st.; Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
- 102 " —S. Bromfield, R. S., 33 Sheridan; D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
- 665 " —(Mill) Harry J. Miller, R. S., 232 Penna ave.; Otto Miller, F. S.
- 430 *Wilkensburg*—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave.; R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave., Homestead, Pa.
- 691 *Williamsport*—M. E. Kelley, R. S., 308 E. Jefferson st.; A. H. Neece, F. S., 451 Center st.
- 936 *Wilmerding*—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.; J. W. Boor, F. S., Box 237, Wilmerding, Pa.
- 191 *York*—John P. Maul, R. S., 127 S. Balinder ave.; R. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East Spring Garden st.

PORTO RICO.

- 1277 *Arecibo*—Lorenzo Justiniano Clavelin, R. S., 24 Monserrate pl.; Victor Manuel Olmo, F. S., 14 Cristobal Colon st.
- 1422 *Aguadilla*—Manuel Gomez.
- 1633 *Mayaguez*—Juan Bta. Rivera, R. S., McKinley st.; Luis Pervier, F. S., Bo. Barcelona.
- 1195 *Ponce*—Juan Garcia, R. S., 35 Guadalupe st.; Pedro Braun, F. S., 31 Buenos Aires st.
- 1450 *San Juan*—Esteban Morales, R. S., 1 Rosain st.; Felipe Santiago, F. S., Condado.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 977 *Arctic*—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center; Joseph L. Saucier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.
- 1125 *Central Falls*—Henry Gullbert, R. S., 122 Sylvan st.; E. Hibert, F. S., 677 Broad st.
- Newport*—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sisson's Wharf.
- 176 " —P. J. Kelly, R. S., 14 Sisson's Wharf; C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
- 1245 " —Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.; Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
- Pawtucket and Central Falls*—Secretary Dist. Council, J. Calverly, 332 Mendon ave., Pawtucket.
- 342 " —Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.; A. Lacroix, F. S., 75 Bucklin st.
- 1719 " —(Mill) J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson; J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
- Providence*—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. F. Campbell, 201 Ohio ave.
- 94 " —J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lippitt st.
- 632 " —E. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville; Silas Archibald, F. S., 28 Corinth.
- 859 " —(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.; Francis Hamehin, F. S., 49 Corliss.
- 1233 " —A. V. Pettine, R. S., 91 Arthur ave.; Frank Demitri, F. S., 7 What Cheer ave.
- 1520 " —(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 166 South st.; Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oakland ave., Auburn, R. I.
- 1269 *Warren*—David F. Miller, R. S., Box 199.
- 217 *Westerly*—A. R. Garitt, R. S., 109 W. Broad st.; F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
- 801 *Woonsocket*—J. L. St. Onge, R. S., 73 N. Main st., rear; Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1745 *Aiken*—Miller Hare, R. S.; W. B. Hudgens, F. S.
- 1306 *Bennettsville*—W. F. Pond, R. S.; D. J. Everett, F. S.
- 1492 " —L. A. Blackman, R. S.; K. D. Reese, F. S.
- 1318 *Camden*—J. W. Crossland, R. S.; L. P. Turner, F. S., Box 499.
- 1428 " —(Col.) James E. Perry, R. S. and F. S.
- Charleston*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Cr.
- 52 " —(Col.) J. T. Singleton, R. S., 111 Spring st.; J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 11 st., North.
- 159 " —Wm. R. Thomas, R. S., 28 Mary st.; J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
- Columbia*—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
- 69 " —(Col.) W. Y. Smith, R. S., 1523 Taylor st.; C. A. Thompson, F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
- 949 " —J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.; T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lamber.
- 1084 *Columbia*—J. H. Brawley, R. S., Brookland, S. C.; A. F. Riser, F. S., 908 1/2 Main st.
- 1739 " —(Col.) H. P. Sighler, R. S., 2300 Lady st.; T. P. Gordon, F. S., 1904 Harden st.
- 221 *Florence*—(Col.) Geo. A. McAvoy, R. S.; J. W. Brown, F. S.
- 1558 *Gaffney*—S. M. Scoggins, R. S., Box 285; W. T. Duncan, F. S., Box 342.
- 1399 *Greenville*—A. M. Gallamore, R. S., 510 E. Washington st.; J. S. Campbell, F. S., Brandon, S. C.
- 1406 " —(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.; M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.

1365 *Greenwood*—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193; L. W. Nance, F. S.
 1368 *Laurens*—T. C. Leake, R. S.; J. L. Williams, F. S.
 913 " —J. M. Winn, F. S.
 1563 *Marion*—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
 1481 *Newberry*—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.; A. J. Chappel, F. S.
 1509 *Orangeburg*—Walter Lindsey, R. S.; B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
 1456 *Spartanburg*—R. L. Thomas, R. S., 33 S. Liberty st.; W. M. Chambers, F. S., 90 Converse st.
 418 *Sumter*—C. T. Trimbley, R. S.; W. J. Davis, F. S.
 1547 " —(Col.) E. W. Curthbert, R. S.; A. G. Spears, Sr., F. S., 21 Council st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

684 *Aberdeen*—Geo. Kampen, R. S.; D. M. Hale, F. S., Box 450.
 1440 *Lead*—J. C. Dennison, R. S., Deadwood; John Boyer, F. S., 110 Addie st.
 783 *Sioux Falls*—Geo. Fauske, R. S., 738 3d ave., South; H. B. Mills, F. S., 1023 Dakota ave., North.

TENNESSEE.

1152 *Bristol*—G. P. Ager, R. S.; J. H. Haynes, F. S.
 759 *Chattanooga*—Geo. Mitchell, R. S., Highland Park, R. F. D. No. 1.
 E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.
 779 *Clarksville*—G. M. Dugger, R. S., 149 Stafford st.; R. S. Moody, F. S., 810 Commerce st.
 259 *Jackson*—M. A. Careline, R. S., 224 Morgan; J. W. Sykes, F. S., 247 Hatton.
 1517 *Johnson City*—J. R. Ritchie, R. S.; A. B. Williams, F. S., Watauga Valley, Tenn.
Knorrville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 " —T. E. Lilly, R. S., 601 Clark st.; A. A. Larue, F. S., Rutledge Pike.
 1539 " —C. F. Chapman, R. S., 518 W. 5th ave.; L. C. Irick, F. S., Lincoln Park.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
 152 " —(Col.) O. C. Johnson, R. S., 1 Gilchrist ave.; F. H. Kennedy, F. S., 1 Myrtle st.
 219 " —Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.; J. M. Walden, F. S., 536 Edith place.
 394 " —W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 161 Gobel ave.; Frank Dingler, F. S., 661 Stevens ave.
 1208 " —(Mill) C. S. Coburn, R. S., 426 Ponotoc st.; P. D. Schroadt, F. S., 1070 Shaw ave.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
 350 " —John H. Adams, R. S., 1704 James st.; R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
 1444 " —A. D. Sheegog, R. S., 501 S. 9th st.; J. R. Campbell, F. S., 1228 N. High.
 968 *Sherman Heights*—J. M. Houston, R. S.; M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

1281 *Abilene*—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239; Z. T. Peak, F. S.
 770 *Amarillo*—C. B. Smith, R. S.; T. W. Barnes, F. S., Box 112.
 300 *Austin*—E. W. Hoffman, R. S., Box 182; J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
 392 *Beaumont*—T. C. Jennings, R. S., Box 306; J. O. Haynes, F. S., Box 306.
 1634 *Big Springs*—C. E. Talbott, R. S. and F. S.
 1323 *Center*—F. E. Porter, R. S.; M. B. McLendon, F. S.
 1202 *Commerce*—W. D. Simmon, R. S., Box 91; W. B. Turpin, F. S., Box 91.
 731 *Corsicana*—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 10th ave. and S. 20th st.; P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th ave.
 886 *Dalhart*—W. A. Fowler, R. S., Box 223; J. M. Jacks, F. S.
 198 *Dallas*—M. S. Dalton, R. S., Box 299; R. M. Means, F. S., Box 299.
 520 " —Will Wells, R. S., 45 9th st., Sta. A, Oak Cliff, Tex.; D. J. Tydings, F. S., 46 Center st., Sta. A, Oak Cliff, Tex.
 1413 " —Harry Barth, R. S., 308 Forest ave.; I. C. Renis, F. S., Hargrove, F. S.
 371 *Denison*—Earle E. Badgett, R. S., 218 W. Heron st.; H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodward ave.
 1448 *Denton*—J. C. Schneider, R. S.; H. V. Hargrove, F. S.
 1151 *Eagle Lake*—W. J. Juber, R. S.; L. H. Shinn, F. S., Box 337.
 544 *El Paso*—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391; S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
 738 *Ennis*—H. G. Henry, R. S.; B. F. Watkins, F. S., Box 413.
 339 *Fort Worth*—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201 Allen ave.; J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
 506 *Gainesville*—H. S. Gilbert, R. S., 1311 E. Cal. st.; J. I. Siddle, F. S., 505 Taylor st.

526 *Galveston*—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.; Gordon Wynn, F. S., 1018 13th st.
 572 *Georgetown*—W. T. Brady, R. S., Box 304; J. W. Martin, F. S., Box 127.
 856 *Greenville*—J. W. Hixson, R. S.; J. B. French, F. S., 349 W. Henry st.
 1529 *Groveton*—G. R. Taylor, R. S., Box 53; E. R. Jones, F. S., Box 42.

Houston—Secretary of Dist. Council, Geo. Sempel, 1609 Hickory st.

114 " —H. S. Smith, R. S., 1613 Hutchins st.; G. E. Reynolds, F. S., 2007 Fulton st.
 953 " —Geo. Sempel, R. S., 1609 Hickory st.; Joe Dudenhofer, F. S., 909 Louisiana st.

1097 *Longview*—W. T. McDuffie, R. S., Box 414; W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.

855 *Marshall*—J. H. Corley, R. S.; J. G. Spahn, F. S.

1203 *Mart*—J. B. George, R. S.; J. B. Col-lard, F. S.

1713 *Nacogdoches*—W. C. Chadwick, R. S., Box 207; W. F. Singleton, F. S.

1128 *Nederland*—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.; R. C. Gentry, F. S.

1023 *Orange*—J. M. Allen, R. S. and F. S.

873 *Palestine*—W. D. Pridgen, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.; A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.

610 *Port Arthur*—W. F. Youngblood, R. S.; Z. L. Mauzy, F. S., Box 172.

704 *Quannah*—A. M. Griffith, F. S.

1312 *San Angelo*—S. M. Shell, R. S.; W. F. Caldwell, F. S.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorf, 723 Camden st.

460 " —(Ger.) G. Mueller, R. S., 311 Nolan st.; T. Jeaurin, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce st.

717 " —L. D. Heastand, R. S., Gov. Hill P. O.; A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Center st.

1533 *San Marcos*—K. D. Biggs, R. S.; O. M. Arey, F. S.

197 *Sherman*—W. A. Brown, R. S., Box 102; W. E. Harrington, 211 W. Lost.

1513 *Strawn*—David Brooks, R. S., Box 227; G. M. Salvage, F. S.

596 *Taylor*—H. M. Waggoner, R. S.; J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.

555 *Temple*—J. W. Petty, R. S., North 1st st.; J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.

379 *Tetzarkana*—W. A. Greenwood, R. S., 1924 Wood st.; C. J. Jenkins, F. S.

1747 " —A. L. Duen, R. S.; M. S. Purrifay, F. S.

729 *Thurber*—Billie Boyd, R. S., Box 172; Jarvis Goodwin, F. S., Gen. Del.

1133 *Timpson*—G. G. Hairston, R. S.; T. J. Herrington, F. S.

1104 *Tyler*—R. H. Downing, R. S.; W. C. Rosenstein, F. S.

622 *Waco*—J. D. Swim, R. S., 1409 Webster st.; W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.

686 *Wahatchie*—Hugh Parker, R. S., Box 355; W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.

608 *Weatherford*—E. Jones, Jr., R. S., 406 Water st.; T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH.

450 *Ogden*—Frank Struppeck, R. S., Fillmore and Robinson; John H. Draper, F. S., 275 W. 2d st.

184 *Salt Lake City*—J. B. Robinson, R. S., Box 296; W. H. Butts, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT.

481 *Barre*—C. P. Bailey, R. S., 17 Church st.; O. E. Philbrick, F. S., 15 Orange.

839 *Bellows Falls*—W. S. Chaffee, R. S., 92 Saxton River st.; T. G. Willard, F. S.

683 *Burlington*—W. E. Prior, R. S., 112 Colechester ave.; H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.

1476 *Essex Junction*—Geo. L. Patenaude, R. S.; Charles Yandow, F. S.

1737 *Hardwick*—Geo. D. Mower, R. S., Box 20; Edw. R. Shepherd, F. S.

1284 *Middlebury*—Robt. Morse, R. S.; W. L. Cady, F. S.

679 *Montpelier*—W. B. Worthing, R. S., 143 Main st.; J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.

1705 *Newport*—Fred Jervah, R. S.; H. H. Goding, F. S.

1409 *Northfield*—O. P. Winch, R. S.; S. M. Porter, F. S., Box 11.

590 *Rutland*—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.; R. S. Blue, F. S., 74 Park st.

1230 *St. Albans*—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S. and F. S., 17 Ferris st.

1549 *Vergennes*—Jule Kingsley, R. S.; C. Jarvis, F. S.

1500 *Waterbury*—W. J. Latero, R. S., Box 232; A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 35.

1647 *Williamston*—H. Pach, R. S.; John A. Perry, F. S.

1773 *White River Junction*—P. E. Adams, R. S.; Theodore Bouchier, F. S., Wilder, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

1665 *Alexandria*—Joseph De Silva, R. S., Box 82; Charles A. Howard, F. S., 215 S. Royal st.

1078 *Fredericksburg*—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.; J. M. Latham, F. S.

887 *Hampton*—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208; Jesse P. Cunningham, F. S., 213 Mallory ave.

994 *Hot Springs*—H. M. Looing, R. S.; J. P. Crist, F. S.

403 *Lynchburg*—W. G. Hudnall, R. S., 611 13th st.; C. B. Walthall, F. S., 1602 Park ave.

396 *Newport News*—E. D. Cawman, R. S., 1236 25th st.; S. W. Rineheart, F. S., 1156 24th.

Norfolk, Va.—Secretary Dist. Council, C. E. Good, 211 Gibbs ave.

331 " —W. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.; C. E. Good, F. S., 211 Gibbs ave.

1774 " —E. McPherson, R. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.; D. D. McPherson, F. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.

Richmond—Secretary District Council, D. A. Lacy, 128 S. 4th st.

388 " —E. F. Woodward, R. S., 213 S. Pine st.; D. A. Lacy, F. S., 128 S. 4th st.

1180 " —W. M. Black, R. S., 323 Harrison st.; Ben McLeland, F. S., 1412 W. Carey st.

1664 " —C. G. Bivans, R. S., Red and Coulton; J. W. Wington, F. S., 817 N. 23d st.

319 *Roanoke*—G. M. Linkenhoken, R. S., 501 E. ave. N. E.; G. G. Kirkwood, 410 8th ave., S. W.

1128 *Roanoke*—G. W. Shultz, R. S., 322 Richardson st.; F. L. Yount, F. S., 309 W. Main st.

1662 *Waynesboro*—C. M. Faber, R. S.; C. H. Lovegrove, F. S.

WASHINGTON.

883 *Aberdeen*—R. N. Moody, R. S., Box 5; J. B. Glidden, F. S., 832 Terrace ave.

1577 *Ballard*—Perry Brayer, F. S.

1698 *Centralia*—N. E. Greenleaf, R. S. and F. S., Box 645.

1658 *Columbia*—F. T. Hall, R. S.; Jas. Stocks, F. S.

1004 *Ellensburg*—W. J. Moore, R. S., Gen. Del.; Howard Hicks, F. S.

1652 *Elma*—J. G. Reinhart, R. S., Box 287; A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.

562 *Everett*—F. H. Marchion, R. S., 2922 Lombard; C. Slaughter, F. S., 2925 Rucker ave.

530 *Georgetown*—Willis McTaggart, R. S.; A. H. Jones, F. S., Box 326.

775 *Gray's Harbor*—W. F. Holden, R. S.; G. K. Moyer, F. S.

1717 *Marysville*—A. Hollenbeck, R. S. and F. S.

1607 *Mt. Vernon*—N. J. Olsen, R. S.; C. F. Brown, F. S.

1657 *Montesano*—E. Bryan, R. S.; George Sell, F. S.

756 *Whatcom*—L. L. Gifford, R. S., 1010 Forest; Wm. Patterson, F. S., Fairhaven.

956 *Olympia*—G. T. Burfoot, R. S.; Dan Biner, F. S., Box 416.

313 *Pullman*—Wm. Klossner, R. S.; D. T. Dixon, F. S., Box 476.

131 *Seattle*—S. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th ave.; M. T. Maloney, F. S., 1520 4th ave.

338 " —(Mill) J. E. Kline, R. S., 520 W. Roy st.; W. F. Neale, F. S., 702 E. Dennyway st.

1642 *Snohomish*—C. Y. Hewett, R. S., Box 153; W. T. Davis, F. S.

Spokane—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Carlisle, 1128 Maxwell ave.

98 " —L. J. Ebbutt, R. S., 2009 Gardner ave.; J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardner ave.

1060 " —(Mill) G. Prodan, R. S., 21 E. Augusta st.; W. J. May, F. S., 1914 Bridge ave.

1612 *Sprague*—D. H. Seaver, R. S.; E. H. Burton, F. S.

470 *Tacoma*—P. W. Dowler, R. S., 3819 S. Yakima ave.; Geo. L. McMurphy, F. S., 825 S. Steele.

1214 *Walla Walla*—Victor Seibert, R. S., 411 Jefferson st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1646 *Acme*—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37; Robert Hunter, F. S.

976 *Bluefield*—A. L. Stimett, R. S., 89 Bluefield ave.; S. J. Gibson, F. S., Box 152.

178 *Cameron*—C. H. Smithley, R. S.; Theodore Crow, F. S.

1207 *Charleston*—W. D. Summers, R. S., 222 Reynolds st.; W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.

435 *Chester*—Isaac Cox, R. S., Box 3; H. A. Stewart, F. S., Box 3.

236 *Clarksburg*—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., 131 Sycamore st.; L. W. Stealey, F. S., 906 W. Pike.

1727 " —B. E. Wadsworth, R. S., Adamston, W. Va.; A. J. Bennett, F. S.

1759 *Decota*—John M. Hines, R. S.; F. W. Riggs, F. S.

1601 *Elkins*—W. J. Curtis, R. S.; G. H. Piercy, F. S., Box 145.

428 *Fairmount*—D. D. Moats, R. S., 184 Spruce st.; G. L. Ballah, F. S., 1332 9th st.

702 *Grafton*—E. A. Miller, R. S., 112 Barrett st.; C. F. Burk, F. S., 214 Front st.

302 *Huntington*—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105 3d ave.; A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.

1604 *McMechen*—H. B. McMechen, R. S.; E. F. McCombs, F. S.

1471 *Keyser*—D. B. Biser, R. S.; C. E. Pingby, F. S.

1757 *Montgomery*—W. J. Bolling, R. S. and F. S.

1339 *Morgantown*—Harry Allender, R. S., 21 Demain; E. C. Allender, F. S., 21 Demain st.

1353 *Moundsville*—Jos. W. Chambers, R. S., 222 Birch ave.; E. E. Zane, F. S., Glendale.

800 *Parkersburg*—A. J. Deem, R. S., 602 Camden st.; J. W. Robinson, F. S., 1102 E. 12th.

1181 *Piedmont*—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91; E. J. Lowth, F. S.

1760 *Shrovesburg*—J. J. Maroney, R. S.; J. H. Meadows, F. S.

1609 *Sisterville*—Jay Allen, R. S., Box 215; R. B. Smith, F. S.

893 *Wellsburg*—Robert Beard, R. S., Box 183; T. F. Clegg, F. S., Laissezville, W. Va.

1613 *Weston*—A. O. Ramsburg, R. S.; G. M. Allman, F. S.

3 *Wheeling*—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 22 Twentieth st.; A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.

1098 *Williamsport*—J. F. Riley, R. S.; W. J. Hockson, F. S.

WISCONSIN.

955 *Appleton*—H. Ashman, R. S., 8th st.; Her. Schultz, F. S., 861 Fair st.

1709 *Ashland*—Fred Hansen, R. S., 609 19th ave., E.; James Moe, F. S., 515 11th ave., W.

721 *Bayfield*—Fred De Brive, R. S.; Wm. Van Nest, F. S.

926 *Beloit*—Otis Cole, R. S., 929 F st.; C. R. Story, F. S., 7 Hilcrest st.

1570 *Chippewa Falls*—H. L. Schuning, R. S., 410 Olive st.; John Standstinger, F. S., 745 Mansfield st.

1074 *Eau Claire*—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 404 Summit ave.; J. Flegmiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin st.

776 *Fond-du-Lac*—Fred Herbert, R. S., Gen. Del.

820 *Grand Rapids*—T. M. Vanderhi, R. S.; John P. Bamberg, F. S., Box 484.

1146 *Green Bay*—Lewis J. Gennisse, R. S., 720 S. 10th st.; F. Cross, F. S., 810 Division st.

1787 *Hayward*—C. K. Dunster, R. S.; J. B. Goulette, F. S.

836 *Janesville*—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia st.; Fred Connors, F. S., 303 S. Jackson.

161 *Kenosha*—J. C. Karnes, R. S., 170 Edward st.; Adam Dauben, F. S., 373 South st.

1143 *La Crosse*—Raymond Schuman, R. S., 1714 Johnson st.; Geo. Otto, F. S., 1232 Adams st.

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OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.

WHEREAS, Our Creator, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, James Thompson; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 751 tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this, their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

THOMAS JONES,
FRANK ADAMS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

WHEREAS, The Great God of the Universe has seen fit, without warning, to call from this life the son Donald of our esteemed brother, B. McDonald; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 627 in regular meeting tender Bro. McDonald and his bereaved family in this, the hour of their great distress, our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of Bro. McDonald, that a copy be furnished to *THE CARPENTER* for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes of this meeting.

J. W. HARROLL, R. S.
J. L. WEST, Pres. . . .

LOCAL UNION 989, Newburyport, Mass.

Death having again entered our ranks and taken our beloved brother, Fred D. Bruce, and realizing that we have lost a faithful brother and his family a devoted husband and father; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a copy be spread on our records and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

F. H. DAVIS,
FRANK S. HEATH,
O. W. PAGE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 496, Kankakee, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks and taken from among us our esteemed brother and co-worker, Ben Garmer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Local Union 496, U. R. of C. and J. of A. loses a faithful and efficient member and his family a kind and loving husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

FRED HYER,
JOHN BRENNRISSEN,
CHAS. YEADICKE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 180, Vallejo, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death from our midst our brother, E. J. Shean; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a member who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of the Master, we mourn the loss of our brother and are once more reminded of the scriptural injunction to "keep thy house in order; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved

family, and that they be submitted to the Vallejo Chronicle and *THE CARPENTER* for publication.

L. C. PRAY,
N. B. GRACE,
H. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 180, Vallejo, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our order and remove from us our brother, John Smith; and,

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order, and the members of this local union sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, and that we recommend them to Him who can bring comfort and peace in time of trouble; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and that copies be sent to Vallejo Chronicle and to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication, and also the Trades Union Herald.

L. C. PRAY,
GEORGE H. KING,
H. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 786, Norwalk, Conn.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call unto Himself the wife of our beloved brother and friend, Alexander McLean; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy in this their affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that the same be recorded upon our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

SAMUEL KEMP,
EDGAR S. WILCOXSON,
W. J. SHEEHAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 868, Monroe, La.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst one of our recently initiated brothers, W. H. Shaw; and,

WHEREAS, The sudden hand of death has cut down a life that no doubt was full of love for the cause and in sympathy with organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

E. DONGINER,
G. F. BRADLEY,
FRANK MASLING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 849, Manitowoc, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Christ Sicker; and,

WHEREAS, We sincerely mourn our loss and feel that this local union has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to the inscription of these resolutions and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

JOHN HARDON,
CHS. FRIEDL,
FRANK LINDON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 667, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our esteemed brother, David W. Boyle, be it

Resolved, That Local Union 667 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our departed brother in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-

tions be presented to the afflicted family and relatives; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

J. O. BAGLEY,
W. C. WOODS,
W. LLOYD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 34, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us Mrs. Mary Swanson, the wife of our esteemed brother, John Swanson; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

M. B. HOETZNER,
A. J. CROZIER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1526, Wilmington, Del.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, Theodore Logan; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at the taking away of our brother without a moment's warning; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute book, that a copy be sent to his family, that copies be sent to the press of this city and to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

L. F. GOODLEY,
J. B. THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. LIPPINCOTT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 83, Halifax, N. S.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us our worthy and beloved brother, Edward Pickles; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 83 tender its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives; that a copy be placed on the minutes of the union and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

JAMES T. FLANIGAN, R. S.
HUGH THORBURN, Pres.

LOCAL UNION 1036, Paterson, N. J.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved brother, William Maxwell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost an honorable and energetic member, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of our union; and, be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends and relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved relatives, that a copy be spread on the records of this union and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

JAMES BRADDOCK,
M. J. McELWEE,
H. C. KINNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

Condolence is hereby extended to our esteemed brother, John Hagen, in view of the death of his wife; and be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 9, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved brother and his family. We, as brothers, fully realize that in the death of wife and mother they sustain an irreparable loss, and we desire to commend them to the care of the Allwise Creator,

who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother, that a copy be spread on our minute-book as a tribute of respect, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

JOHN KOERTER,
C. HASSY,
H. A. BURDICK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 328, East Liverpool, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Noah J. Orr; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in Bro. Orr our Union lost a true and faithful member and the family a faithful provider; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that copies be sent to our daily papers and to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

J. D. WYLLIE,
H. E. FORBES,
J. C. REED,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 538, Concord, N. H.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take away from our midst Bro. A. B. Morgan, one of our beloved and devoted members and an earnest worker of our local union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Bro. Morgan from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, that a copy be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that copies be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, and to our local papers for publication.

FOLSOM C. LANG,
ERNEST KUNBERGER,
CHAS. J. MOULTON.

LOCAL UNION 1040, Eureka, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Author of our being to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, George H. Huber; and,

WHEREAS, We feel and mourn the loss of a faithful and loyal member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement and together bow to the supreme will of Him who giveth and taketh to Himself again; and, be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set aside for the inscription of this memorial, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

J. C. WALLING,
FRANK PEFF,
WM. MCQUARRIC,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 819, West Palm Beach, Cal.

WHEREAS, In the Divine Providence of the Great Creator, who doeth all things well and maketh no mistakes, we have been called upon to give up one of our number in the person of Bro. J. R. Finch, who was taken to his reward by a sad railroad accident; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we feel that our craft has sustained a sad loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That we humbly bow to the will of our Great Creator; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union; that a copy be presented to his bereaved family as a token of our deep sympathy in their sad trial; that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for inser-

tion, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. E. GLENN,
J. P. LITTS,
J. H. WHITNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1679, Clairton, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, G. F. Jones; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of respect and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. I. JONES,
O. S. SHU,
W. H. HENDERSHOT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 280, Mt. Olive, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, Wm. H. Johnson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 280, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and a copy be mailed to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRED GARRELS,
HENRY BUSKOH,
KURT BEYER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1020, Delray, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, T. L. Fullinger, and in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him; be it

Resolved, That while we submit to the will of the Almighty God, yet we sorely feel our loss, but we hope he is happy in the great beyond; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 1020, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners tender their heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family of our esteemed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning; that these resolutions be spread on the records of our local union; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

JOHN A. BELISLE,
WM. J. ALLEN,
CHAS. W. SEELOFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1720, Athens, O.

WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler, in His infinite love and mercy, has removed from our midst the loving wife of our brother, F. F. Sutton, who laid down her earthly cares June 27th, 1904; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to His will and commend our beloved brother and family to the comfort and care of Him in whom she put her trust; therefore, let us extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to Bro. F. F. Sutton and his family; and, be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and that

a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. H. GIBSON,
W. H. NICHOLSON,
L. D. RADCLIFFE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 559, Paducah, Ky.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, I. G. Vickery; and,

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this local union loses a faithful member, a good adviser, one who had the respect of both organized labor and public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family in this the hour of their affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a page of our records be set apart for these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER and one to the Journal of Labor for publication.

HARRY GEORGE,
J. C. REAVIS,
W. L. INGRAM,
Committee.

How to Take Quinine.

It has often been given as an excuse by people ordered quinine that the taste is so nasty when dissolved in acids that they can not digest it in wine. Milk is not generally recognized as a solvent of quinine, but it is, and it also wonderfully disguises the bitter taste. A dose of five-grains of quinine can be taken in four tablespoonfuls of milk without being unpleasant, and if taken in a tumblerful of milk the bitterness disappears entirely.

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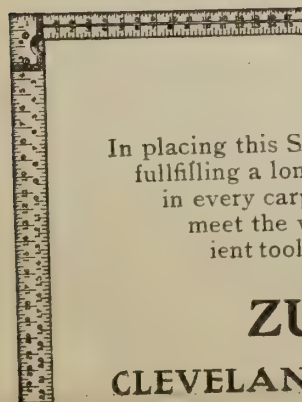


Fig. 1

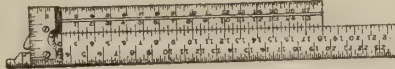


Fig. 2

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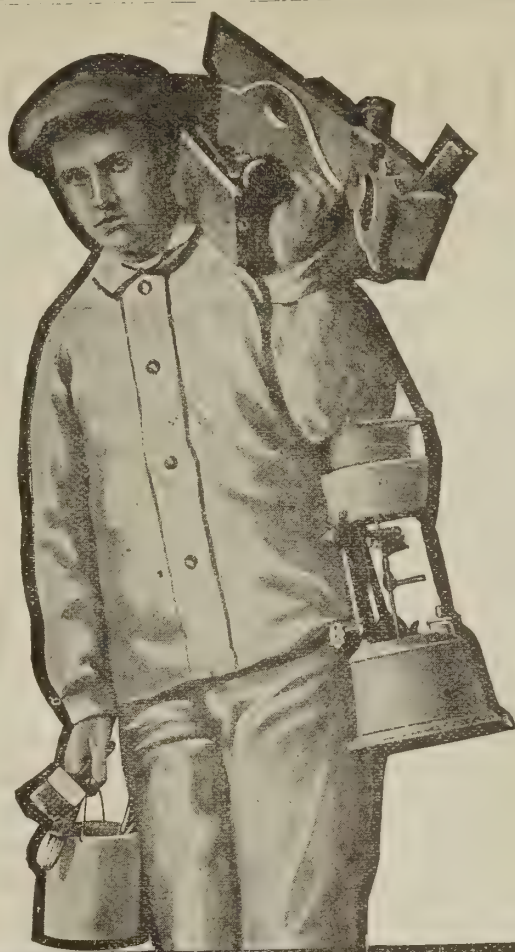
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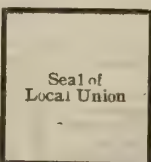
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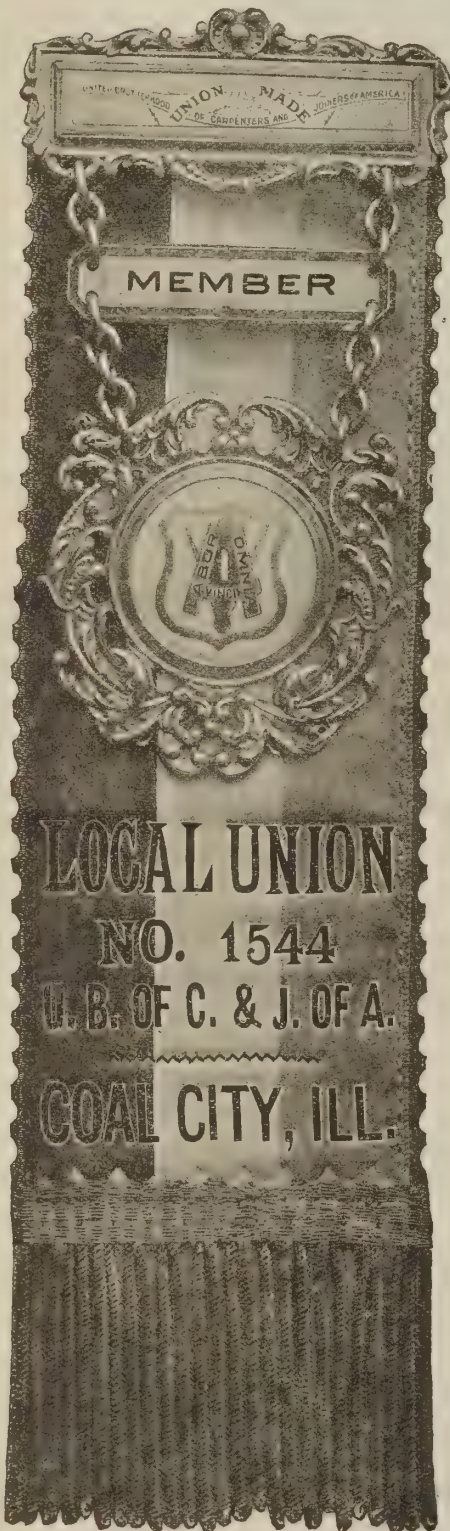
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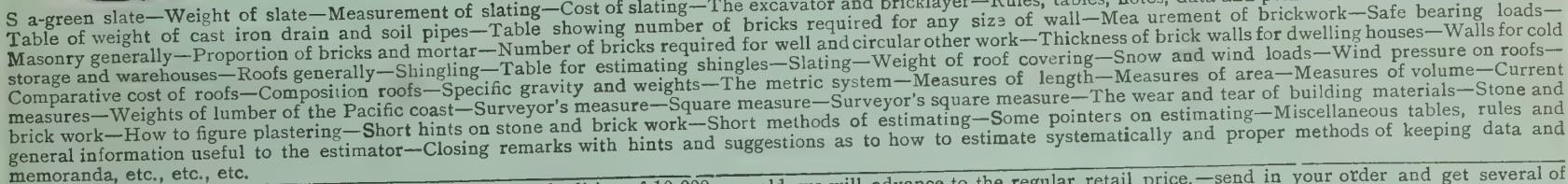
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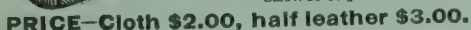
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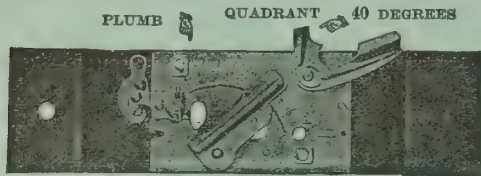
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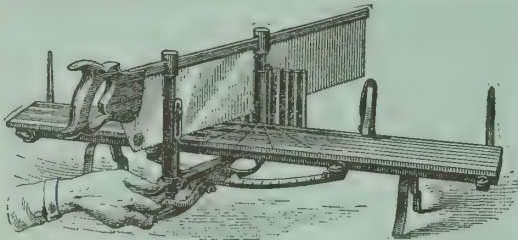
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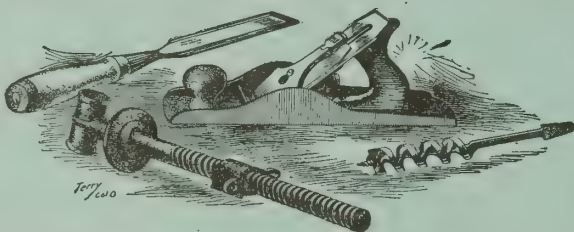


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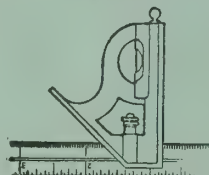
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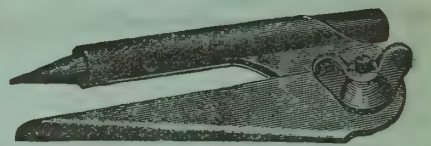
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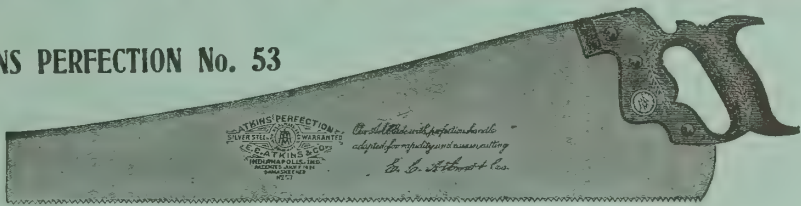
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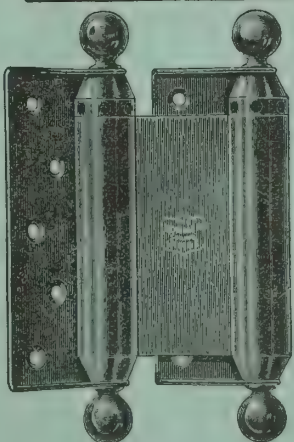
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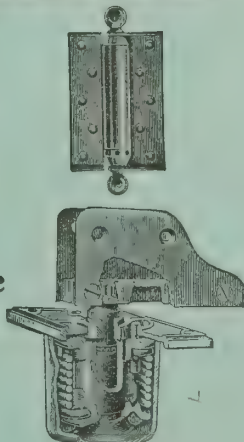
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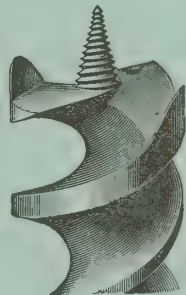
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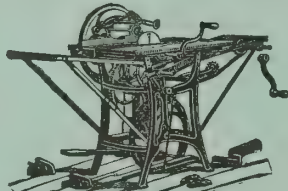


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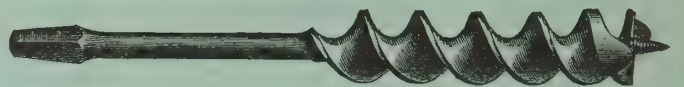
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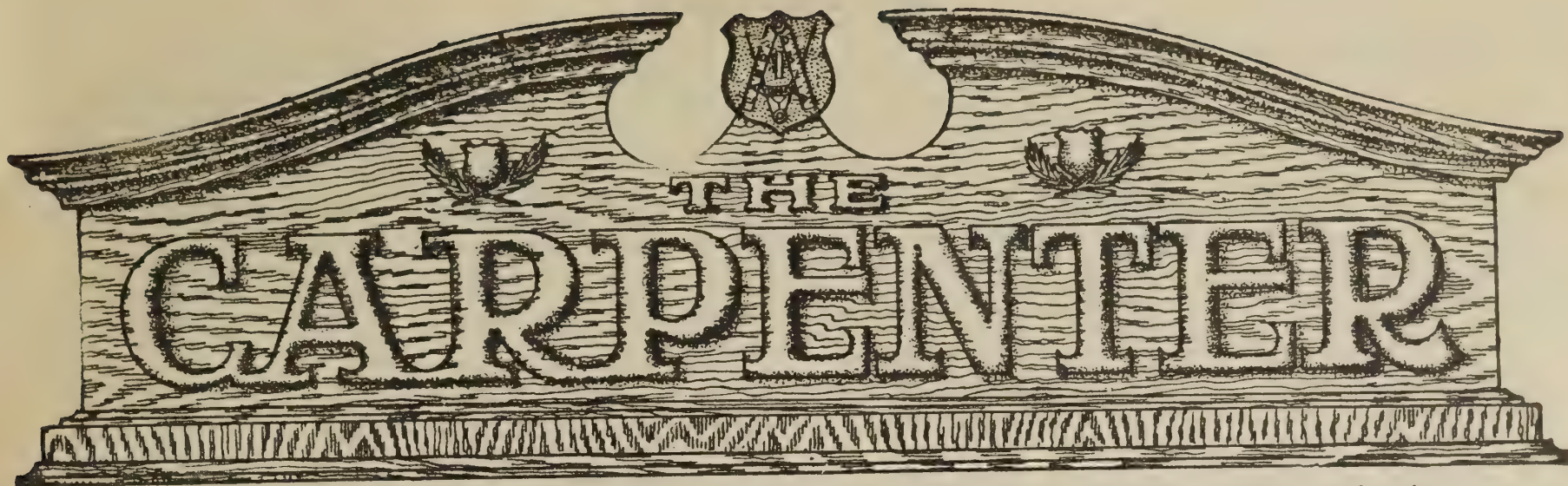
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Brotherhood Badges

Multiple Style

Combination Parade and Funeral Badges are necessary to all Local Unions. The General Office furnishes the most appropriate design with the U. B. Label in the bar and our Emblem in the medallion in rich color effect.

Don't Wait—Prepare Early for Labor Day.



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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SHERMAN, TEX.—In view of the fact that we are now making an effort to establish a minimum scale of wages of \$2.50 per day, and not wishing to see our movement impeded by new comers while it is pending, we would request all carpenters to keep away from this locality for the present.

STRAWN, TEX.—Our Local Union has now obtained charge of all the Mt. Marion Coal Company's carpenter work, and in recognition of the fact released the company's houses from the stigma of unfairness. Trade is dull, we have more carpenters here than work and migrating brothers would do well by staying away.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Misled by statements circulated by unfair contractors, claiming that work is plentiful in this place, quite a number of carpenters have been coming to this city in search of employment only to be disappointed. Carpenters are warned against advertisement for carpenters here and are advised to steer clear of Lake Charles for the present.

MADISONVILLE, KY.—Trade conditions here have as yet not improved, and we are still waging war against unfair contractors and non-union men. Wages being as low as \$2.00 per day of nine hours, carpenters will readily see that conditions afford no inducement for good mechanics to come here. Hence, union men are advised to remain away.

CINCINNATI, O.—For some time past the influx to this city of idle carpenters is enormous and alarming at the same time, and as a result quite a number of resident brothers are thrown out of employment. It is not our intention to build a fence around our city, but we believe it our duty to inform outside members of the true condition of trade in this city and to advise them to remain away for the present.

PADUCHA, N. Y.—Bro. Morey, a member of Local Union No. 559, has left this city, leaving his wife and new born baby behind, both having been very sick and with not a penny to live on. The local union has cared for them for some time and then sent mother and child to her own people. We would warn all local unions against having anything to do with this brother.

LAWTON, OKL. TER.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from for some time. We expect a new water works plant to be erected here, but all work in the building industries is at a standstill at present, and no one feels inclined to build before the water works are started or their erection is assured. We have also some nonunion men to compete with, and altogether we are having a hard pull.

FONTENAC, KAN.—Though Local Union 876 has but a small membership we are doing well and getting along nicely. We are enjoying the eight-hour day; wages are \$3 per day. Work is plentiful at present and chances are that it will remain so for the season. But we would not advise butchers to come here, there is no demand for them, and whatever work there is we have the men here to do it.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Traveling carpenters or other building trades men are warned to steer clear of Jekyll Island until further notice. We are demanding usual wages and board. By holding off a short time we have good chances to gain our point. So far we have been paying our fare to and from the Island and a good price for board. We now demand that board be furnished us free. Carpenters, please keep away and give us a show.

PALO ALTO, CAL.—We would again call the attention of craftsmen everywhere to the unfavorable condition prevailing in this city and all over the State of California. The over-supply of labor is something enormous, numbers of men of all trades are walking the streets for want of work, while the corporations are deceiving the public by encouraging immigration. Carpenters especially are urgently advised to pay heed to this warning and stay away from California.

ALBANY, N. Y.—We are still having a hard fight here, as the firms of M. L. Ryder, Peter Keeler, John Dyer, Jr., Thomas Stephens & Sons and Gick & Sayles are adhering to the so-called open shop policy, and do not want to recede from the position they have taken. These firms are continually advertising for men and we would warn union men to stay away from Albany and not take any stock in the ads. for carpenters wanted in this vicinity.

BREAUX BRIDGE, LA.—Trade is extremely dull in this place and the greater part of our men are idle. We have not witnessed such a dull season for years. Our Local Union is in pretty good shape, but the contractors persuading the nonunion men coming in here not to join us, we are progressing but slowly numerically. Please place Breaux Bridge, La., on the dull list and advise carpenters to stay away until further notice.

KALISPELL, MONT.—We would request all journeymen carpenters to remain away from this locality for the present and advise them to pay no heed to advertisements or circulars sent broadcast by land sharks and corporation boomers. Work has been very scarce all winter, and while spring trade opened up with fair prospects, it has almost entirely dropped off by this time and work will be very scarce for the rest of the season. We have more than enough men here to do what little work there is to do. Keep away.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—Local Union 1306 is a happy little bunch of eighteen, very punctual in their attendance of meetings, always in good spirits and eager to learn what is going on in the U. B. We launched our little craft last April and we are now sailing fairly well. There are some good men in our town still on the outside whom we are trying to win over and get them to join. Carpenter trade is satisfactory this season, not one of our members is hunting for employment. Still we would not advise migrating brothers to come here, as there is no opening at present and enough resident carpenters to do all the work. We all take great interest in our journal, THE CARPENTER, and peruse its contents with gladness.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This city is at the present time overrun by carpenters equipped with clearance cards, most of them having been attracted to Baltimore in the anticipation of a boom in the building industry as a consequence of the destructive fire last winter. Failing to obtain employment there, they generally strike for this city. Baltimore, as well as Washington, has more men than required to do all the work.

BUTLER, PA.—Our controversy with the Builders' Exchange culminated in the Butler Builders' Supply Company and S. G. Purvis & Co. securing injunctions against us. The suit in these cases ended on May 14, and although a month has since passed, the court has not yet handed down a decision. The Builders' Exchange is doing all in its power to crush labor organization in Butler and work is at a standstill, contractors awaiting the decision of the court. There is not enough work here to go around, a number of our men are idle and traveling brothers are earnestly requested to stay away.

ALTOONA, PA.—The supply of labor considerably exceeding the demand, we would request all carpenters to stay away from this city at present. On May 16th L. U. 900 declared a strike for nine hours and 33½ cents per hour, and after being out one week the Pennsylvania Railroad Company suspended about 300 of its employees in the car shops. Most of these men having taken our places we were compelled to declare the strike off. At this time we still have a number of our men out of employment with no prospect of securing work. Carpenters, steer clear of Altoona, Pa.

CHARLEROI, PA.—We are continually receiving requests for aid from sister local unions. Some for disabled brothers, one of late for a brother who lost sight of both eyes through a fall. The last one is an appeal from New Britain, Conn., with a number of tickets as chances on a graphophone for the benefit of a brother who wishes to change his residence to another climate, etc. Now, according and in compliance with standing G. E. B. decision on page 42, Gen. Constitution, we have to ignore these communications as they do not have the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S.

American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1904.
To Organized Labor of America,
Greeting:

You are all fairly or fully familiar with the outrageous condition of affairs which exists in Colorado, and therefore a brief resume here will be preferable to details which may be learned through another and more convenient source. Suffice it to say that in Colorado to-day all semblance of civil law and constitutional rights are under foot and flagrantly violated. The rule of gun and bayonet is supreme, and doing the bidding of the most unscrupulous organization of men who are prompted by no other thought or purpose than avarice, greed and power—the mine owners organized as the Citizens' Alliance. They have Governor Peabody absolutely under their thumb. He is doing their bidding and carrying out the bargain entered into prior to his election, to prevent the enactment of the eight-hour law by the Colorado Legislature, and which enactment is directly commanded by the constitution of that State.

There can be no question as to the fact that to this gross violation of constitutional command and the failure to enact an eight-hour law was the cause of the strike for the enforcement of an eight-hour work-day and the effort on the part of the mine owners to frustrate that effort by every means at their command and the sending of the military forces by Governor Peabody to overawe the miners and to break their strike. Whatever lawlessness has been committed by either or by both sides is due to the first lawless act of the Governor of Colorado and his continued usurpation of power and exercise of tyranny and brute force.

Surely it is entirely superfluous and unnecessary for us to say that we have no excuse to offer for crime committed no matter by whom, and that our movement is not in any way identified therewith. It is also well known that there are certain policies pursued by the Western Federation of Miners that run counter to those advocated by the American Federation of Labor, but we submit that in the conception and execution of justice there can not be and ought not to be one rule of law for one and another for the other among our people.

Under the combined domination in Colorado of the mine owners, the Governor and the military forces, the State courts have been or are unwilling to accord men either a fair trial or any trial at all, or accord them the rights to which they were entitled under the constitution and law of the State and the United States, so that the judiciary in Colorado has largely yielded the civil rights and functions of the court to the combination of plutocracy and militarism.

If the striking miners have been guilty of the crime with which they are publicly charged, they should be arrested, indicted and tried by the courts of the State, and, if found guilty by a jury of their peers, punished. But this should be the due process of law provided by the statutes and the constitution of Colorado and our country.

There can be no justifiable excuse for abolishing civil law and civil government in any district of Colorado

and establishing military rule so long as there is one district in all the State in which a trial in the civil courts, before an impartial and unprejudiced jury, is possible.

Weeks have elapsed since the dynamite disaster by which many men were killed and wounded at Victor, Colo., yet not one scintilla of evidence, either official or unofficial, has been vouchsafed the public connecting the striking miners or their organization with that disaster. Yet men have been placed under military arrest, thrown into the bull pen without any charge having been made against them by any complainant, judge, or grand jury.

The mine owners, under the assumed name of the Citizens' Alliance, have unceremoniously summoned the officers elected by the people and demanded their resignation, and if either refused or hesitated ropes with nooses at the end were flung at their feet, the alternative given them for signing their already prepared resignations or be hanged.

Men against whom no charge, either direct or indirect, was made, were dragged bodily from their homes by armed guards, placed on trains and deported from the State.

The Citizens' Alliance has declared "Death to Unionism in the Cripple Creek District," and this is evidently its purpose, though its members have, for strategic reasons, moderated that declaration. Nor do they have in mind Cripple Creek district alone, but organized labor of the entire country, for all will readily understand that the mine owners' organization of Colorado, that is, the Citizens' Alliance, is an offshoot of the "Parry" species of antagonism, regardless of the attitude which the trade union movement may take.

In view of the critical situation of affairs in Colorado, and the fact that there is not now and may not for some time to be fair opportunity for the miners of Colorado to have accorded to them and maintained by the courts of that State the rights to which the men are entitled, both in accordance with the laws and constitution of Colorado and the United States, we are firmly of the opinion that their only redress is to and through Federal courts of the United States.

And inasmuch as there are unlimited millions at the disposal of the mine owners of Colorado in their lawless and brutal attempt to rob the men of their organization and their liberty (and if they deem necessary of their very lives), in the interest not only of the labor movement, but in the interest of justice and right, fair-dealing, the protection of the rights and liberties and lives, the rights for which the labor movement stands.

We appeal to all organized labor and friends to not only give their moral but financial assistance, so that the great question of constitutional liberty, human rights and civil government may be properly presented and defended and we hope finally proclaimed and sustained by the Federal courts of our country.

A special session of the Colorado Legislature must be called at once to comply with the command of the State constitution by enacting an eight-hour law with proper penalty provision against its violation. The Legislature

must hold to a strict accountability all who have violated statutory, constitutional, and fundamental law and human rights. In the meantime every effort should be made by all lovers of their fellows to bring to an amicable adjustment the industrial conditions which now obtain in Colorado. The freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right of home are involved; the principles of our republic, the progress of civilization are hanging in the balance.

Send all financial contributions to maintain the legal rights of the Colorado miners to Mr. W. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, 625 Mining Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President.*

FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary.*

An Appeal.

To Organized Labor, Greetings:

We take this means of calling your attention to a matter of great importance to us as an organization, and urge upon you the necessity of giving us your earnest support. The greatest obstacle we have to contend with is prison made brooms and whisk brooms, made by the convicts who are bound out by various States to the prison contractors. There are no brooms made by convicts in the State of New York, but the prisons of Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are flooding the open market with these goods that come into competition with the goods manufactured by free labor, and which can be sold much cheaper than those manufactured by legitimate manufacturers.

Amsterdam is the heart of the broom industry, and most of the manufacturers are using our Union Label, and are helping us in every way to lessen this unfair competition. We beg your honorable body to appoint a committee to try to suppress the sale of prison made brooms and create a demand for Union Label brooms and whisk brooms, and wait on the various merchants in your locality and induce them to sell nothing but the same.

Hoping you will not place this on file without granting our request, we remain, yours fraternally,

BRUSH BROOM MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 14.

JAMES DILLON, *Pres.*

ANDREW COLLINS, *Sec'y.*

Their First Annual Banquet.

The members of Local Union 1701, St. Francis, Mo., their families and friends, turned out in full force at the first annual banquet held by the Local Union on June 3. The committee of arrangements, assisted by brother members and their wives, had been very successful in their endeavor to please every one, and the affair proved a complete success, long to be remembered by the boys of L. U. 1701. Speeches were made by several invited guests, among them R. J. Hubbard, editor of the "Labor Herald," who addressed the assemblage on "Unionism and Its Principles." Senator J. T. Bradley, father of the Missouri eight-hour law, also delivered an excellent and eloquent address. Both speeches were much appreciated and listened to with close interest by the audience. The Deslodge

string band gave some choice selections, cigars, refreshments, strawberry and cream cake were passed around and all participants had a merry time and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Macon, Ga.
Reno, Nev.	Redlands, Cal.
Chester, W. Va.	St. Paul, Minn.
Lorain, O.	Freeaux Bridge, Ia.
Blocton, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can.

All matters for publication in The Carpenter and all advertisements must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month in order to appear in the following month's issue.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Pittsfield, Ill.	Fairbault, Minn.
Hayward, Wis.	Amherst, N. S., Can.
Fozeman, Mont.	Mulberry, Kan.
Sandborn, Ind.	Nocogdoches, Tex.
Columbia, S. C.	Georgetown, Wash.
Dayton, Ky.	Granville, Ill.
Ormond, Fla.	Plant City, Fla.
Waynesboro, Va.	Baton Rouge, La.
Carlisle, Ind.	Gadsden, Ala.
Clay City, Ind.	

Total: 19 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidate.

James Labo and George Reeves have applied to Local Union 814, Wyandotte, Mich., three times and were rejected each time.

Send in Your Propositions.

The attention of all local unions and District Councils is again and particularly called to Sec. 184 (b) of our General Constitution, providing that proposed amendments to our laws must be sent to the General Secretary for publication in THE CARPENTER. Our membership should be accorded sufficient time and opportunity for the thorough consideration of all proposed changes to our Constitution and be placed in a position to intelligently instruct their delegates to our next convention. The time of its session is drawing near. Send in your propositions as soon as possible. Don't wait until the last moment.

How to Clean Zinc.

Mix whiting with ammonia until it forms a smooth paste. Apply with a soft piece of cloth and when dry polish with a flannel.



Successful Trade Movements.

OLEON, N. Y.—Our demand for an advance in wages has met with a favorable result and the new scale took effect on May 1st. Some of our members are now receiving higher pay than they anticipated. Our charter has been closed in due time; the dispensation had the effect of increasing our membership of about thirty. This place is now thoroughly unionized as far as carpenters are concerned.

* * *

BROOKHAVEN, Mo.—We have presented our new agreement to our contractors to become operative on July 1st. All of the contractors having promised to affix their signatures we do not anticipate any trouble this season. Our local union is in a prosperous condition and continually gaining ground. We are working nine hours a day and have plenty of work for all our members. The outlook for this season is bright.

* * *

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Our demand for an advance in wages from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1st, not having met with the approval of the bosses and our efforts to reach an amicable adjustment of the differences having failed, we were out on strike three weeks for the enforcement of our new scale. The Builders' Exchange then offered to compromise, agreeing that the 1st of June should be the day for the new scale to take force. The local union accepting the compromise, the strike was declared off. We are now receiving what we asked for.

Unionism Aably Defended by Brotherhood Committee.

On June the 9th last a committee from the Builders' and Dealers' Exchange, of Vicksburg, Miss., met a like committee from our local unions of that city for the purpose, if possible, to arrive at an agreement by which the strike may be settled. The question of the builders signing or not signing the agreement submitted to them by the carpenters was discussed, and in the course of the deliberations one of the exchange committee alleged that the prime reason for refusing to sign an agreement with the carpenters to employ only union men to do their work would be a direct violation of the constitution of the United States; and in the second place, it is signing away his rights as an American citizen, to attend to his own business.

This allegation was met by one of the carpenter committee, who stated "that the constitution of the United States guaranteed to us a right to do just as we please, so long as we do not interfere with the rights of another. Any man has a right to secure work from any person whomsoever, for any price that owner agrees to pay; and if the work is more than the contractor alone can perform, he has a perfect right to employ whom he pleases to

assist him in completing his agreement. He also has a social and moral right to sign a compact with any man, or set of men, to employ them, and them alone, to perform any part of labor he is unable to do himself, without violating any law of civilized earth, for the following reason: Were there an article, or clause in the constitution of the United States stating that any man who has more work to perform than he is able to do himself is compelled to employ any man who appeals to him for work on such job so long as it lasts, provided he states that he is an artisan and qualified to do it, were this written in the sacred document of our federal constitution, then to discriminate against persons, by the promise to secure to certain classes all the work he contracts for, there would be a pertinent possibility of transgressing the law by such act. But by the light of prophecy, the holy writers of that nucleus of inimicable law did not write it that way; therefore, then, the interpretation does not admit of discussion. As for signing their independence away, they might complain to the Great God of our universe for requiring us to be baptized in order to be saved.

Why does He require us to get wet before we can enter the kingdom of Heaven? It is required of us for His own satisfaction, and we owe it to Him, for what He promises to do for us and our immortal souls when we die.

You might as pertinently complain that every person who is baptized, partakes of the Lord's Supper, or goes to confession surrenders his independence! The logic of one as reasonably or unreasonably applies to the other; as the arms of the labor brotherhood are as broadly extended to every man in this world as the privileges of the holy church. No man is debarred, or denied the protection or benefits arising from organized labor, provided he pays the tariff for maintaining such unions.

The question was asked by one of the exchange: "Is it right to force a carpenter against his will to belong to the union?" The reply was: "Yes, and for this reason: Will you admit that prior to an organization of the Carpenters' Union of Vicksburg (and this will answer for every city in the United States) that the ten and eleven-hour a day was custom?" "I admit that." "Do you concede that by a union of our craft only we were enabled to establish the nine-hour for a day system?" "That is true," was the response. "Again, you will not deny that we are better paid to-day for our labor than we were under the indiscriminate 'open shop' policy existing prior to our organization in your city." "That is true." "Mechanics were paid all kinds of wages; good men were not paid equal to the best men to-day. Then, therefore, I can answer in the affirmative, that all carpenters should be compelled to come into the union whether they want to or not."

The only reason why a carpenter would refuse to join a union is to avoid the payment of his dues, as it does not in any way conflict with his religious or political opinion, which dues are as necessary to maintain the order as money is necessary to maintain the church.

If the Brotherhood, then, secures

less hours for toil and secures better pay for that labor, the man who profits by our efforts then, and is not willing to pay the tariff required to support our union, is a pilferer, a robber, a fleecer, whom we are unable to deny our privileges, and we feel morally justified in branding such persons as "scabs" and refuse to work with them. The union alone secures hours, it secures better pay. The non-union man or "scab" benefits by it just the same as we do, but still we are powerless to prevent it. He quits when we quit, and at the close of day he gets the same money for that day's work. We pay our monthly dues to maintain the strength of our union, while the non-union man gives us the grin. We appeal to you. We ask in the name of reason and justice, is a man of this cast anything else but a "scab," a cancer, rankling in the burning bosom of toil?

If the union promotes the welfare of its brotherhood, without injuring the person of other trades and vocations of life, then, it must be good; and the man who benefits by our toil and is not willing to give us the protection and security against such plundering knaves is a scab, virtually thrusts his fingers to our throats and helps the wolves on in their moral slaughter. The conference adjourned without an agreement.

Unionism in the Far North.

EDMONTON, CAN.—As the busy season approaches, and after a long but pleasant winter, L. U. 1325, of this town, finds all the brothers at the front ready to work for the interest of the organization as well as their own. On April 5 a large delegation of L. U. 1325 crossed the river to our sister town and organized a new union there. A well-attended meeting was held, and after the regular business had been transacted, all present repaired to the Dominion Hall to partake of many good things prepared by the proprietor, at the expense of the new local union, for the visiting brothers, to which all did justice.

With the co-operation of our sister local union, we expect to accomplish more than ever in the way of thorough organization of the two towns. We shall endeavor to make them the best union towns in the far North. Work is somewhat slack here at present and a number of our men are idle, hence we are anxiously looking for business to start up.

The Present Status in Guymon, Okla.

The members of Local Union 752 are to be congratulated upon their stand and courage in organizing under the adverse circumstances and conditions of trade in this locality. A little band of a dozen have combined to assist each other for their mutual welfare, socially and materially, as well as for the advancement of the interests of those depending upon them and their prosperity.

Trade at the present time is entirely at a standstill, not more than one or two of our members have employment, and the outlook for the summer season is discouraging. These conditions have been brought on, not by strikes or disagreements, but by

natural causes, such as any and every new country is subject to.

Idle journeymen contemplating a trip to Guymon would do well to defer their prospective visit until fall or winter, as with the advent of cooler weather and full crops we expect a revival of trade.

It is to be hoped that the members of Local Union 753 will live up to their promise, stick together in times of adversity as during prosperity, and be ready to put their shoulders to the wheel upon the first necessary call.

P. S. BONNER, *Sec. Pro Tem.*,
L. U. 752, Guymon, Okla.

The I. C. S. Building at St. Louis.

The International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., is represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by a handsome building. The structure faces the Plaza in the Model Village, which is one of the most interesting features of the Exposition.

The lower floor of the building is devoted to a public exhibition of the plans and methods of the Schools, with specimens of the work of students. The second floor, furnished with all conveniences and comforts, is used as a postoffice, reading room, writing room, and, in fact, a rendezvous for I. C. S. students and their friends.

These Schools have had a wonderful growth and their history is unique. About fifteen years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed laws requiring a great many officials in the coal mines to pass strict examinations. Many of these men were capable of performing their duties, but how to pass the technical examinations became a serious problem. Mr. T. J. Foster, now President of the Schools, at that time editor of the Colliery Engineer, one of the foremost mining papers, conceived the idea of training these men, in the theory of their work, by correspondence instruction. He prepared a Course in Coal Mining in the simplest language possible, but complete in every detail. The Course met with immediate approval and success. In a short time a thousand students were enrolled.

To meet a demand for correspondence instruction, from men and women in other vocations, the International Correspondence Schools were founded in 1891. The best experts obtainable were engaged to prepare the various Courses and direct the instruction. Today the institution has 170 Courses, and, in twelve years, has enrolled over 650,000 students in all parts of the world.

The simplicity that characterized the first Course issued has been preserved in the preparation of all subsequent Courses. This feature has made the Schools the leading exponent of correspondence education, its students being found in every walk of life.

The accounts of the rise of some of the I. C. S. students read like romance. Many of these experiences have been published in book form, and are exceedingly interesting. The book is entitled "1001 Stories of Success," and can be had for the asking.

Prosperity, from the standpoint of the working man, consist in wages which meets his actual living expenses and leave him a little over. How many of us have such jobs.

CORRESPONDENCE



Amalgamation.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The question of most importance to be considered by the delegates to the next convention of the U. B. is, in my judgment, that of the amalgamation of the A. S. of C. & J. with the U. B.

I consider it of vital importance. Why of such importance?

First. Because the carpenters of the United States and Canada will then have a unity of purpose and action which they can not have so long as they are two distinct bodies and have their distinct local organizations. We can then present a solid front to those of our employers who see fit at any time or at all times to refuse to comply with our just demands and seek to prevent us from obtaining our legal and reasonable rights as men, skilled artisans and citizens of this great commonwealth.

These reasons also hold in regard to the so-called Citizens' Alliance and kindred organizations.

It is a fact, universally known, that the purpose of the masters' associations has been, is, and will continue to be, to destroy central bodies and combinations of all crafts, and their efforts have been concentrated on that one object, knowing apparently better than some journeymen and some locals that it is much easier for them (the masters) to control one individual than a number of individuals, and one local than a combination of locals.

When I say that the masters know these things apparently better than some journeymen and some locals, I do so because I have often heard journeymen advocate the "go it alone" policy, and because of the fact that some locals have been induced by alluring but false promises to try to travel the alone policy road. I have in mind one local which started out on the journey, and it had no sooner started than it saw this sign, "This is the road to reduced wages; first cut, 50 cents per day." The next sign will be, "You must work more hours; we will treat with the individual only."

It is a logical conclusion that, if individuals gain power by combining into local unions, local unions will gain proportionately greater power by combining into central bodies, and national bodies will gain strength by merging and having fewer national divisions of the same or kindred crafts.

SECOND.

It will do away with dissensions and strife that should not, but do and naturally will exist, between rival national bodies of the same or kindred crafts, and also between locals of these rival national organizations.

Experience has demonstrated that these unpleasant conditions will exist so long as we are divided.

THIRD.

It will keep in the treasury of the united organizations vast sums of

money that (judging by the past) would be spent by the dual organizations in fighting one another, or one seeking to control or destroy the other, and will put into the pockets of the members of the united bodies earnings which they may, and in all probability will, be deprived of if we continue divided. They have been thus deprived in the past, notably in the New York fight. Such a spectacle: Look at it!

Union men fighting like fiends instead of being friends and brothers as we should be.

Denver came near having the same experience that New York had.

FOURTH.

It will cost much less to conduct the business under one national head than under two, locally as well as nationally.

FIFTH.

We will then have unity and harmony instead of division and discord.

The masters can not then get one camp to fight the other, as there will only be one.

SIXTH.

We will then be in a better position to bring the A. W. W. under our control.

SEVENTH.

The course of labor in general demands it and would be benefited by it. I again cite the strike in New York.

EIGHTH.

Time and conditions are ripe for it. I fully believe the A. S. of C. & J. wants it, and I know Denver wants it and needs it badly.

NINTH.

The ultimate and final success of the U. B. demands it.

United we are strong; divided we are weak.

Hard, sound thinking and wise action at this time, on the part of the U. B. will result in good to other crafts, to ourselves and to our posterity. If we act wisely they will bless us and we will be happier. Let us so act.

J. M. McLANE,

Local No. 55, Denver, Colo.

A Hint for the Delegates to Our Next Convention.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I believe the time has arrived for the members of our U. B. to recall to their minds the report of our delegates to the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. and ponder over the coldness that is kindly extended to us, the second largest organization numerically, from these quarters. And this notwithstanding the fact that our organization has done more to uplift men of other trades, financially and otherwise, than any other union in the labor field. Hundreds of our members have scattered all over the U. S., going into alleys, highways, workshops and ditches, teaching the men how to unite for better conditions and showing them that their trade or calling is just as honorable as their own carpenter trade or the trade of a cigar maker, a tailor or any other trade. Our members have done all this to increase the membership of what they thought was a mother organization. But, alas! the mistake! Many insults are undeservedly poked at our members for the good work done among the unorgan-

ized and uneducated in union principles. I would like to ask some of my older brothers in the trade, men that have upheld the U. B. for fifteen or twenty years, year out and year in, taught the young man the trade so he can go abroad and take a leading part among any mechanics, what they think of another supposed unionist stepping in, saying to us, "We will do all the fine work, and you stay on the outside till we get it ready for you." Or do these brothers think that we should stand for this kind of unionism, or stand up for what righteously belongs to us? We carpenters must and will claim all bench-work and everything made of wood and used on or around a building of any kind or construction. All this work is carpentry and joinery and we won't allow any so-called wood worker to step in and take it from us. We won't give it up for no one and place our union label on this work, too, although it has not been indorsed by the A. F. of L. convention.

Now, Bro. Editor, before I close let me make another earnest appeal to all our brothers for more funds to be placed at the disposal of the General Office for organizing purposes. Let us not forget the hard struggle our brother members in New York had to go through last summer, nor let us forget other strikes of less consequence. Taking these strikes as a whole the men involved have emerged with small loss, but had it not been for the backing they received from the General Office the result would undoubtedly have been disastrous. However, our funds can not always last under such a strain, unless soon replenished. We must have more money to carry on our fights; if we haven't the money we are not in it. Fraternally,

DAVE FARLEY,

L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill.

A Voice from Porto Rico.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The undersigned, F. S. of Local Union 1633, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, desires a little space in our worthy and valuable monthly journal for a few remarks on conditions prevailing in this country. The conditions the working classes of Porto Rico are subjected to, financially, socially and politically, are deplorable indeed. This very day large numbers of toilers of all trades or callings are idle and in utter destitution, caused by lack of employment. Realizing the necessity of making a combined effort to bring about a change for the better in this lamentable state of affairs and with the endeavor to protect our craft from the encroachments of greedy employers, we have organized a local union of the Brotherhood of C. and J. of A., and entered into a movement from which we are expecting magnificent results. We are now extending our hand of brotherly love to those of our craftsmen who, be it on account of their allegiance to some political party, through their indifference and narrow way of viewing things pertaining to their own welfare, or be it through ignorance as to their own interests, have hitherto failed to take any part in this movement. We are making determined efforts towards the establishing of a more harmonious feeling among the workers and to better defend our social and moral interests. We are

trying to persuade our brothers whom we have to accuse of causing and fostering antagonism and creating discord in labor's ranks, of the folly of their ways and of the necessity of their adherence to the principles of unionism for the benefit of all concerned.

In sending you these few lines I am prompted by a feeling of satisfaction, seeing our movement inaugurated but a short while ago, progressing so nicely, which no doubt will be welcome news and of interest to the brothers of our U. B. The more so as we have achieved these results in spite of the great adversity and violent opposition of the enemies of labor who are numerous in this country. And still, in our endeavor to spread this great labor movement we are but striving for the happiness of the worker and his family and for the happiness of the entire commonwealth.

I notice in the May CARPENTER that the General Office has granted charters to 27 new local unions in the preceding month, one of them being a local union in Arecibo, Porto Rico. The trades union movement has obtained a firm foothold in Arecibo, a number of unions of other trades have also been formed in that city, and they have also applied to their respective headquarters for charters.

Though realizing that I am but an atom in this great struggle for economical, social and political freedom, I hope that the sentiments expressed in this humble writing may leave an impression on the minds of the readers.

At present we have certain projects in contemplation, of which I shall give an account in a later communication.

Fraternally, LOUIS PEROCIER,
F. S. L. U. 1633, Mayaguez, P. R.

Strictly Enforce Uniform Minimum Scale.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Apropos to the article on "Graded Wages and Other Bait for Suckers," by Hal Stryver, too much can not be said. It is the first duty of every union man to incorporate in his creed to daily, hourly, nightly, recite that any attempt to grade wages is the beginning of degradation and nonunionism. Let him make it a part of his union principles and an article of his faith. It is a deadly anodyne concealed in a subtle flattery.

The devil has never been accused of being a sluggard. Let us not suppose he will slight any opportunity to defeat a principle that has raised the working man to a position where he can demand consideration—and get it, too. Doubtless it smacks of wormwood that my lord, the contractor, can no longer follow the dictates of his own sweet will, but must incorporate in his address something that equals "By your permission."

We may be thankful that those egoists who lend a willing ear to this suggestion are an insignificant minority. It is so easy that some of us will believe on the slightest provocation that by reason of a superior skill, alertness or some other consideration that we are worth more than this or that brother whom we may have in mind. Better write fit on your shirt cuff that there are as many better men than you are as there are worse. It will help the U. B. of

C. and J. May she go on to happy green old age. And here is the way the article ends: "In the matter of wages, a uniform minimum scale, strictly enforced, is the only way to apply the rule." Put it in gold letters on the four walls of your local union.

G. J. FOWLER,
L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo.

Agrees with Bro. Roberts.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the May number of our journal I notice an article from Bro. Roberts, of L. U. 1716, Krebs, Ind. Ter., under the heading, "Why They Don't Join Our Organization," in which he perfectly voices my sentiments in the matter. It is very clear to my mind that an old man can't take much interest in our organization under its present laws as far as they apply to benefit features. He can certainly not be expected to join a union from which he hardly gets any help. I agree with Bro. Roberts in his specification of the different ages; he is perfectly right in saying that if a man joins our U. B. at the age of 49 and another joins at the age of 50, the first is entitled to all the privileges, while the latter receives no benefit at all. I believe it to be a good idea to so change our General Constitution that it will give justice to all members alike; it should treat our superannuated members more fairly than it does at present. Yours fraternally,
JOHN KRONBERG,
L. U. 507, Corona, Queens Bo., N. Y.

Join a Union Before You Reach the Old Age Period.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The question raised by Bro. Roberts, of L. U. No. 1716, "Why they don't join our organization," in the May number of THE CARPENTER, is a question I have often thought about, and while I agree Bro. Roberts says, in a great many cases and localities there was no union. What was the matter with the old fellow about the time he was forty-seven or eight to get out and organize a local union? No, brothers; I contend that if a man is a union man from top to bottom he will never wait until he is after fifty years of age to become affiliated with our grand old Brotherhood. If he does I can not see why he should expect the same benefits as the fellow that joins when he is young and keeps up his dues continually. I do not believe much in beneficiary features in a labor organization. I will say for myself alone if there were no benefits of any kind attached to our union I would be a Brotherhood man just the same, because I believe a labor union was and is organized for the purpose of bettering our conditions while we are living.

Now, the old man has worked ten or possibly eleven hours for a day's work. Some young fellows get out and organize a union and get the hours cut down to eight at the same pay. I think that helps the old man out a little. Bro. Roberts, don't you? I am a firm believer in fraternal insurance, but there is no fraternal beneficiary organ-

ization that will give a man over fifty years of age the same benefits as they will the younger man. Then why should the carpenters? Now, the Constitution gives the locals the privilege of reducing the semi-beneficiary members' dues to almost one-half. I can not see what more they could ask for? No; the question, "Why don't they join our organization was not answered by Bro. Roberts; neither am I going to try, but will say in conclusion that I most sincerely hope there will be no need of a semi-beneficial clause in our Constitution after the present generation. Let us all be union men and belong to some union long before we reach the old age period. Fraternally yours,
JAS. J. VOTAW,
L. U. No. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.

High Initiation Fee Keeps Them Out.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Noticing quite some comment in the last issues of our journal on the necessity of paying higher dues and on the question, "Why so many carpenters do not join our organization," you will kindly permit me to join the writers by saying a few words on these subjects.

I do not know what it costs a non-union man in other States, but right here in San Francisco and Oakland there is considerable complaint of the large amount of initiation fee charged new members, the initiation fee being, in San Francisco, as high as \$20, and in Oakland \$15, and it undoubtedly keeps many carpenters from joining the local unions in these localities. The monthly dues in both districts are 75 cents; in case of a strike we are assessed 50 cents per month, and some local unions pay 25 cents extra for the benefit of other labor unions. We have a Saturday half-holiday which certainly is a blessing and an improvement. At the same time, however, the holiday causes a loss of a half day's pay to the union men, while the non-union, of whom there is a large number in both cities, are working all day, earning a full day's wages. Furthermore, we are compelled to suspend work on all public holidays, and on these days the non-union men again have the best of us—they are working right along, which they do on many other days during the year when union men have to stand idle.

Taking into consideration that the cost of unionism here amounts in the average to a dollar per month, it is in my judgment a great mistake to charge an initiation fee as high as \$15 or \$20. By pursuing this course we are but swelling the ranks of non-unionists much to our detriment. We want to have all and every worker with us, but if we pile on to the cost of joining and monthly expense it will injure and not benefit unionism. Men in these days of competition will not stand too much of a strain on their finances; we must make it easier for non-union men to join; they enjoy the advantages the organization has fought for and obtained for them at no small sacrifice and we must have them in our ranks in order that we may commonly bear the burdens of unionism and commonly enjoy the advantages derived from it.

G. T. OYNE,
President L. U. 815, San Francisco.

From Middletown, N. Y.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

At our last regular meeting we had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Gen. Organizer W. F. Wood, who gave us a very pleasing and instructive talk on unionism generally and the U. B. of C. and J. in particular. One of the questions discussed being: How to secure larger attendance at meetings. Brother Wood, who is also a member of the New York D. C., gave us the benefit of his experience. After reciting many occurrences and experiments, he held that the most effective means to arouse the interest of the workers in the organization of their respective craft was to hold open meetings, to invite able speakers to address them, not confining the speakers to any particular subject, but reserving the right to question them, they to reply if they saw fit.

Bro. Wood complimented us on our quarters, saying they were the finest suit of rooms occupied by any local union he had thus far visited. A brief description may be of interest to the brothers. We are located on and occupy the third entire floor of the Times Building. Opening off the hall is the ante-room, with the toilet and lavatory, opening from the ante-room is the smoking room, coat room and the assembly hall, 40x60. The latter is separated from the parlor, a room 30x40, and from the dining hall by folding doors. In the dining hall there is a row of tables the length of the hall, capable of seating 75 persons. A door opens from the dining hall to the kitchen, which is furnished with stationary, gas range, zincs, etc.

About twice a year we hold a reception, with our wives and sweethearts as guests, and with music and dancing and games for the little folks, we generally have a merry time.

Very few, if any, of the members of our Local Union 547 would voluntarily surrender their membership.

Fraternally,
JOHN SCHINDLER, R. S.,
L. U. 574, Middletown, N. Y.

As to Our Obligation.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Kindly allow me to make a few observations and ask a question in regard to the obligation we all have taken when coming into this United Brotherhood. In taking this obligation we promise to assist each other individually and collectively, and as to my knowledge a clear definition of these terms, or explanation of their meaning, has never been offered. I desire to ask the question: "How can I live up to my obligation, or how can I assist my brothers individually and collectively, being debarred from discussing questions concerning their wants and needs?" As you are aware, some of the questions pertaining thereto, commonly called politics, are excluded from discussion in our meetings. I myself am opposed to such discussions where capitalistic politics are concerned. Questions of that kind should certainly be kept out of trades unions. On the other hand, however, I am not in favor of excluding purely workingmen's politics, because by excluding them we hamper ourselves in our strife for better industrial and political conditions.

At the initiation of a member he is assured that the obligation does in no way conflict with his religious belief or political opinion. Now, Bro. Editor, my religious belief or political opinion and my unionism are linked together in three links, friendship, love and truth, as the Bible, the word of God, says, shall make us free—free to think, free to act and free to serve each other as God would have us to serve one another in brotherly love. I do not wish to be called down for encouraging or suggesting any infringement on our laws, order of business or parliamentary rules, but I assert that if we want to live up to our obligation consistently and in conformity with its true meaning, we must so change our laws that we are not debarred from discussing workingmen's politics. We shall never be in a position to fully and effectively assist each other until our laws permit us to act as a unit on political lines for mutual assistance and the elevation and emancipation of the wage working class, of which we are a part. This is a truth that will assert itself more and more every day, and the sooner we realize this truth the sooner capitalistic aggression and oppression will be wiped out from this earth, and the sooner we shall be free to think, free to act, and free to assist each other as God would have us to.

L. J. SMITH,
L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo.

The Capitalistic Mode of Production Disintegrates Itself by Its Own Workings.

All wealth is produced by labor. This product is divided into two parts—"paid" labor and "unpaid" labor. Society is divided into two classes—the working class and the capitalist class. The working class gets the "paid" labor and the capital class gets the "unpaid" labor. Between these two classes there is a never ending struggle over the division of this product into the two parts—"paid" and "unpaid" labor. In addition to the struggle between these two great classes of society there is also a never ending struggle going on within the classes themselves. The working class fights over the division of the jobs and the weaker are forced into pauperism; the capitalists gamble and scramble over the division of the "unpaid" labor and the weaker are forced into the ranks of the working class. Thus as the struggle between the two great classes and the struggle between the forces within these classes becomes more intense with the economic development of industry, the capitalist class must, of necessity, grow smaller while the working class increases in number with the inevitable result that the capitalist mode of production disintegrates itself by its own workings—Coming Nation.

A man who habitually absents himself from his union meetings is like the superfluous ballast of a ship, which is thrown overboard in order that the craft may pursue its course.

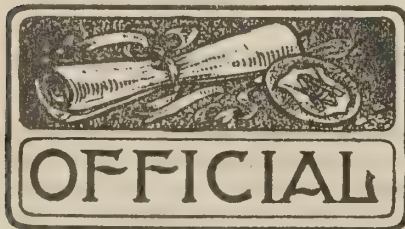
Poverty is hell, but it isn't the kind the preachers preach against.

Capitalism is hanging itself as fast as it can; don't get impatient.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.
Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue,
Montreal, Can.
J. P. OGLETREE, R'l R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.
CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Special Announcement.

Again, I take this opportunity of notifying our members that the Thirtieth General convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., commencing Monday morning, September 19, at 10 o'clock prompt, and continue in session daily until all work referred to it is completed. This will occupy at least two weeks.

As soon as delegates and alternates are elected their names and postoffice address should be forwarded to the General Secretary at Indianapolis, immediately. Any local Recording Secretary failing to comply with this order is liable to a fine of \$5.00 as per Section 8 (c) of the General Constitution.

We have now partly completed our arrangements with the railroad companies. We have been fortunate enough in securing rates of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan from the Western Passenger Association. This association in turn is making arrangements with all other companies on the same basis. Official notification will be served on us later and will appear in the coming issues of THE CARPENTER. The rate of one and one-third fare is granted on the conditions that at least 100 persons holding certificates will be in attendance at the convention. As the convention opens on the 19th, certificates will be honored which showed the purchase of the going ticket on September 15th. These certificates must be signed by the General Secretary at Milwaukee

and be presented to the joint agent representing the railroad companies, who will be in attendance in that city on September 22, 23 and 24th for the purpose of executing and returning to the delegates their certificates. One of the requirements laid down in getting this rate is that a fee of 25 cents will be collected by the joint agent from the holders of certificates for the execution of each certificate. Fuller information will be sent later through circular letters to our local unions, delegates and alternates. Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of Second General Vice-President, R. E. L. Connolly

March 31, 1904.

To the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

BROTHERS—I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending on above date.

At the time of writing my report for the previous quarter I was at Anniston, Ala., where I found not only our organization but the entire community, from an industrial standpoint, in very bad shape indeed.

Our Local had not held a meeting in months, there were but four members in good standing, thirty carpenters had taken out clearance cards and left to seek work in other places, and many others had gone without cards, the large industrial plants were shut down and business generally was at a standstill.

The few carpenters remaining were either those who, under the most favorable circumstances, could not be prevailed upon to join our organization or men who joined from necessity, or compulsion, rather, and not from principle.

I tried to get enough together to hold the charter, but met with no success, so I gathered up all books, papers, charter, and money amounting to about \$100, and forwarded same to the G. O., with an itemized statement and full report.

From Anniston I went to Atlanta, Ga., to assist them, if possible, in awakening an interest in organization work.

I remained there several days and we held, or tried to have a series of open meetings.

There are a few earnest, sincere and hard-working members in Atlanta who deserve great credit for the untiring efforts they put forth, but the great bulk of the members are not entitled to be called union men.

They will not attend their regular meetings, they entirely ignored the special meetings. They make no effort to build up their unions, and if they have any plausible reason for being union men they are certainly artists in keeping their reasons hid from the world.

The abuses they cry out against, the hardships they labor under, are simply the result of their own inactivity and lack of interest.

Upon leaving Atlanta I spent several days in my own district, Bahm, visiting the various Locals, as there were some matters of vital importance to the craft under discussion, and about to be submitted to a vote—matters which I had reason to believe that if

they prevailed at that time would work to the future detriment of our organization and which I felt it my duty to oppose, which I did.

I next went to Vicksburg, Miss., by order of our G. P., Bro. Huber, presumably to assist Vicksburg Locals in organizing a mill, but upon my arrival there I learned that the mill in question was some forty miles away, at Jackson.

I found the Locals at Vicksburg in very good shape, but just recovering from the ill-advised action of a few members of No. 1047, who, on last Labor Day, caused the craft to divide on the color question, thereby engendering some bad feeling and distrust, but I am glad to say that the majority of No. 1047 are opposed to any such work and are acting in harmony with No. 970.

Right here I want to say that I believe the color question is the greatest drawback we have to the thorough organization of our craft, and we never will enjoy the success that we deserve until we recognize the fact that a carpenter is a carpenter, and a competitor, and entitled to our unstinted support as such, regardless of his color.

From Vicksburg I went to Jackson, Miss., where I found our organization almost completely wiped out on account of this senseless color question again.

I succeeded in getting No. 824 on its feet again, and I sincerely hope they will avoid all such mistakes in the future.

I did not succeed in organizing the mill at Jackson that was giving Vicksburg trouble, owing to the unorganized condition of the outside men, but several of the mill men are members of No. 824.

I went next to Greenville, Miss., where I organized two Locals, one white and one colored.

I visited Brookhaven, where I found a small Local, but they seemed to be getting along nicely and we had a good meeting.

Went from there to McComb City, where they have a good Local, and we again had a good meeting.

From there I went to New Orleans, where I spent several days with No. 76 and was much impressed, not only with the membership, but with the advanced and progressive methods they employed, which to me indicated that they were using their brains to a good purpose, and that they had the brains to use.

To begin with, there is but one Local in that city, which solidifies the movement and curtails useless expense, and then each member of No. 76 is assessed 2 per cent. of his earnings and this amount is placed in a special fund to be used in case of strikes or lockouts only.

They already have several thousand dollars set aside during the few months in which this feature has been in operation.

It appeared to me that No. 76 had good control of the situation in New Orleans.

After leaving New Orleans I returned to Mississippi, stopping at Bay St. Louis, Gulfport, Biloxi and Hattiesburg, in the southern part.

Bay St. Louis and Biloxi are sleepy old towns and nothing doing, and Gulfport is just dead.

It was a boom town, and during the

boom we had a Local there, but boom and Local have both disappeared.

Hattiesburg had a Local, but I only found the fragments.

It was organized about one year ago and they took in everybody that ever split a rail or made a chicken coop, and a few months after organizing they made some sort of demand, fell down with it and went to pieces.

I got a few carpenters together, but not enough to apply for a charter, as they are somewhat shy at present, but I believe they will get together again, that is the mechanics, and reorganize.

I then visited Columbus, talked to a few carpenters while they were at work and arranged to hold a meeting with them a few days later, and in the meantime I went to Greenwood, where I met with more encouragement, but did not succeed in getting out the crowd only about half a dozen being present, but they appeared so interested that I believe a Local will be started there.

I was due at Columbus the following night, and when I arrived there I found the men were like a lot of scared rabbits.

They were simply afraid to organize because their "bosses," or masters, if you please, might not like it, and intimated that I should see the "bosses" and find out how they stood on the question.

I decided that such men would do us more harm than good, so I boosted myself on the first train out of town and left them in the enjoyment of kissing the hand that was smiting them.

I returned to Bahm and found the "workingman's friends" of the Parry, Elliott and—the friends of Elliott's stripe—with a club in each hand marked "Law," the capitalist brand, however, making a crack at every unionist head that came in sight, and apparently determined to accomplish the impossible, i. e., break up organized labor by fair means or foul, and they usually resort to foul, but when the smoke of battle clears away they will find us doing business at the old stand.

They are teaching us the necessity of the solidarity of labor upon every field of action, and while the medicine may taste bitter to some of us, we must eventually take our medicine or be crushed off the earth.

I am now at Knoxville, Tenn., but do not care to say anything as to the condition here until I am better acquainted with the facts.

With kind regards to each and all, and wishing you a successful meeting, I am
Fraternally yours,

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Second Gen. V. P.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.:

Strike out Sec. 21, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

Sec. 21. The G. P. shall appoint a member in good standing in the U. B. as an organizer only on request of a D. C. or L. U. where a D. C. does not exist. Said D. C. or L. U. shall designate the member to be so appointed: Provided, That no city can have more than one organizer at any one time.

New section to be:

Sec. 22. It shall be the duty of

the G. P. to recommend to a D. C. or L. U. to designate a member to be appointed as an organizer, as per Sec. 21, in any locality where there is no organizer and when he deems it necessary.

Amend Sec. 25 as follows:

After the word "received" and before the word "and," in the twelfth line, insert the words:

And this report shall contain a separate statement under each of the following heads: "Deputies," "Organizing" and "Investigating," together with the name of each person drawing money for services rendered under either of the foregoing heads.

New section to be Sec. 40 as at present numbered:

Sec. 40. Before the claim of any organizer appointed as provided in Sec. 21 shall be paid as per Sec. 30, the claim must be approved by the D. C. or L. U., signed by the President and Recording Secretary and bear the seal of the D. C. or L. U. of which he is a member. The U. B. shall provide suitable blanks for this purpose.

* * *

Local Union 1560, Kingston, N. Y.:

Believing that a very large majority of our members are not directly interested in the list of Financial and Recording Secretaries, and that the list takes valuable space in our official journal, which could be better used for the interest of our organization, as the list will grow larger each year, requiring more space, we, the members of L. U. 1560, Kingston, N. Y., for economical reasons, recommend the adoption of the following amendments to our General Constitution:

Sec. 25 (b). The G. S. shall publish and have delivered to each L. U. and D. C. (in good standing) during January and July two copies (one each for F. S. and R. S.) in magazine form, containing the names and addresses of all Financial and Recording Secretaries, with name and number of L. U. and D. C. to which they belong. He shall in addition to the two copies above mentioned deliver such extra copies at 5 cents each as he may receive orders from L. U.'s by the 1st of January and July, but he shall not be under any obligation to issue any extra copies on orders received after the above dates to unions organized prior to the 1st of January and July preceding the publication of such list.

Sec. 153 (d). The F. S. shall at the first meeting night in June and December (before the appropriation of moneys) call for the subscription and collect 5 cents from each member who wishes to secure a copy of the official list of Financial and Recording Secretaries. He shall at this meeting order from the G. S. the extra copies wanted.

* * *

Local Union 132, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sec. 183 (b). The General Office shall furnish the Union Label to all shops employing exclusively but union men in good standing carrying the working card of the D. C. to which they belong, regardless of hours and wages.

* * *

Local Union 632, Providence, R. I.:

Sec. 8 (a) amended to read as follows:

The election of delegates and alternates shall be held on the second meeting night in June preceding the

convention, and all members must be notified by mail that said election is pending.

Sec. 117 amended to read as follows:

Any member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in a district where the scale of wages is higher and who returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside district, shall be required to procure a clearance card or pay into the District Council or Local Union of the outside district, while working there, the sum of twenty-five (25) cents per month for which he shall be provided with the current working card, and shall be governed by all other trade rules of the district in which he works.

Sec. 141 to be eliminated from the Constitution, and

Sec. 143 to be amended to read as follows:

The nomination and election of officers shall take place the second meeting night in June and December. The union in the meantime must notify all members by mail that said nomination and election is pending.

* * *

Local Union 636, Troy, N. Y.:

In Sec. 183 (b) change the hours from eight hours to nine and the minimum pay from 30 to 22½ cents per hour.

* * *

Local Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sec. 61. Add the words: "And no apprentice shall be registered in the U. B. to learn the trade who is over 21 years of age."

Sec. 69. Strike out the word, "owner" where it appears.

Sec. 117. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall not be required to take out a clearance card, but shall receive credentials from his Local Union, signed by the President and Financial Secretary, with seal attached, stating that he is sent temporarily into the above district. Moreover, he shall immediately deposit the said credentials with the President of any Local Union in the district and shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

Sec. 142. Add the following: And where a member, who is an officer or delegate representing his Local Union becomes a contractor or employer his office shall be declared vacant and he shall turn over to his Local Union or D. C., as the case might be, all moneys, papers or whatever he might have belonging to above named bodies, and another member shall be elected at the next regular stated meeting to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 144. After the words: The installation of officers, add the words: "and delegates."

RESOLUTIONS

To Be Submitted to Convention By Local Union 807, Toluca, Ill.

I.

WHEREAS, The official journal of the U. B., THE CARPENTER, is a necessary medium for the communication of matters of importance from the General Office to the membership and es-

sential to the welfare of our organization; and,

WHEREAS, The U. B. owning neither press nor other instruments for printing, is compelled to have our journal printed at general printing offices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urgently call on the delegates to the Milwaukee convention to use their influence for the purpose of devising ways and means of purchasing press and other necessary facilities for printing with a view of having our official journal, THE CARPENTER, printed by a printing office of the U. B.

II.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Milwaukee convention be called upon to prevail on the convention the necessity of making more suitable arrangements for the use of the U. B. label on work on dwellings and buildings. That all union carpenters working nine hours per day shall have the privilege of using the label, with the understanding that within one year from time of granting the label they shall adopt the eight-hour day.

III.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Milwaukee convention be called upon to use their influence that steps be taken for the strict enforcement of Section 43 of the General Constitution, providing that where there are two or more local unions in one city they must be represented in a District Council, and that such D. C. have supervision of wage-scales, hours, organization of local unions and other matters of importance within its jurisdiction.

IV.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Milwaukee convention be called upon to use their influence to the effect that the number of members composing the General Executive Board be increased from seven to eleven; that the United States be divided into ten districts, one member to represent each district, and the eleventh member to represent the District of Columbia, Dominion of Canada, Porto Rico and Hawaiian Islands.

V.

WHEREAS, The carpenters working in and around coal shafts are compelled to belong to the United Mine Workers, and in localities where a local union of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. exists these carpenters are compelled to belong to that organization also; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. 807 working under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers ask the Milwaukee convention to arrange matters in a manner that said carpenters will not be compelled to belong to the United Mine Workers when a local union of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. exists in the respective locality; and, be it further

Resolved, That the General Officers of the U. B. invite the representatives of the United Mine Workers to meet with them in conference for the adjustment of this matter to the satisfaction of all parties.

Ignorance is the spider that weaves cob-webs around the liberties of the people.

"The Eight Hour Bill."

BY J. O. CARSON.



CONGRESS has adjourned, and may I add, those learned gentlemen, the representatives of the people (?) have returned home for the purpose of repairing any breaks in their political fences, and incidentally prepare for the next session. They have left Washington thoroughly convinced that they saved the country! Perhaps they did. Exactly how the country was saved, however, I am unable to say, but presume it was done by their accepting free railroad passes over the various roads, drawing their salaries, and appropriating the small sum of \$781,574,692.99 for various beneficent (?) objects.

At the session just closed many measures touching the question of labor were considered, the most important being the "Eight Hour Bill." You will notice I used the word "considered" in connection with the "Eight Hour Bill." That was all they did with the bill, just considered it. If any one thought that the law-makers would open their hearts, take a decided stand in the interests of justice, and allow their better judgment to prevail by passing the bill mentioned above, they were laboring under hallucinations, and have evidently awakened to that fact ere this. The bill died a painless death, with very few mourners among the learned gentlemen who compose our law-makers. The question of mourning on the demise of said bill was left to the members and friends of organized labor—left to the very men who elected the ones that are responsible for the defeat of the same.

It is certainly amusing to read some of the arguments advanced by the opponents of that bill who appeared before the Committee on Labor. Many chartered special trains (?), neglected their business (?), broke important engagements (?), in order to appear before that committee and save (?) the government money.

Mr. Hunt, representing the Homestead Steel Works, makes the statement that his employes sit down and read the newspapers. He also makes the statement that the machines are speeded to a certain limit—that it does not tire a man to work more than eight hours per day; that a man will do more on the last half of the turn than he will on the first half. What philosophic reasoning! How could a man do more on the last half of the turn than he did on the first half, provided that the machine was speeded to a certain capacity? It is a fact, well known to mechanics, that he would do less on the last turn from the simple fact that his tools would require more attention.

Mr. Baldwin, representing the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association of New York, makes the statement that there is a scarcity of help in his business now, and if the hours of labor were reduced to eight he would be unable to secure help. Such fallacy!

Mr. Davenport, the learned member of the legal profession from Bridgeport, Conn., appears before the committee as the "end man" representing the American Anti-Boycott Association, and truly no "factor" was ever

(Continued on Page 17.)

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1904.

The Reign of Crime in Colorado.

BY HAL SCRIVER.

NEVER in the history of this country, it is safe to say—not even in the terrible period of the sixties—were free political institutions more seriously threatened than now. The recent developments of the labor war in Colorado present the same terrible problem, but in a more acute and pressing form than the Haymarket or Homestead or Pullman or Lattimer, or even the Cœur d'Alenes. It is a problem which can not be evaded, which must be solved. For if it is not solved on the one side by an awakening of the forces that make for liberty and progress, it is in a fair way to be settled on the other side by the forces of tyranny and reaction, which are already alert and active. The working class alone in America to-day has both its interests and its sympathies in favor of peace and freedom. This is its time of trial.

During the last two or three years we have seen the capitalist class organizing in a most wonderful way. Not only have the trusts kept on absorbing smaller properties and interlinking their interests, so as to overawe those "Independents" whom they have not taken in or destroyed. Besides this, powerful employers' associations have grown up—national associations for single industries, local associations uniting many industries, and one great organization—Mr. Parry's National Association of Manufacturers, or Citizens' Industrial Association of America, as it is now called—whose purpose is to affiliate the employers of all localities and of all industries and mobilize their forces against the labor movement, and which is making very rapid progress toward the attainment of that end. To resist strikes, to conduct lockouts, to furnish scabs, to exchange blacklists, to send spies into the unions, to lobby against labor laws, in the State and National Legislatures, to disseminate misinformation about economics and the labor movement through the public press, to carry on criminal prosecu-

tions and damage suits against trade unions and their officials—these are the principal lines of action contemplated and beginning to be used by this vast federation of the profit-taking class which has so suddenly sprung into being.

It is idle to minimize the importance of this movement as some of the labor papers seem inclined to do. Mr. Parry is a ranter, it is true, and says a great many foolish things, about which it is easy to make jokes. But the employers' organizations are "making good," to the great injury of the working class, and our jokes at Mr. Parry will not stop them. Napoleon said that the greatest mistake a general could make was to underestimate his enemy's strength. Let us not make that fatal error. Let us understand that we are not going to win any easy victories; that our enemy is powerful and determined and aggressive; that if we do not conquer that enemy and push forward he will conquer us, and we shall lose much that we and our fathers have worked for and fought for in the past.

I mention all this in connection with the present troubles in Colorado because the capitalist outrages in that State are but a sample of what we may reasonably expect from the employers' organizations whenever and wherever they dare to undertake such work. No moral scruples, no respect for law and American institutions, no feelings of justice or mercy will restrain them. The only thing that will restrain them is fear—fear of the righteous wrath and consciousness of the strength of the working class.

Capitalism is an essentially lawless system, much as capitalists love to talk about law and order. Nine-tenths of our laws are made necessary by the conflict of private-property interests with each other or with the needs of humanity. Nine-tenths of the business of our courts grows out of the abuses of the profit-making system. Nearly the whole of the corruption in politics and government flows directly, as Mr. Steffens has shown, out of "business methods." Capitalism is naturally lawless because it is essentially individualistic and fundamentally dishonest. It makes private profit the great incentive. Profit is something-for-nothing. He who gets something for nothing gets it out of somebody else. He whose chief motive in life is to gain at the expense of others can not at heart be a friend of law or of liberty. And of such is the whole employing class—with individual exceptions so rare that they need hardly be noted. The capitalists need law to restrain them, to protect them from each other, and also to keep down their victims, the wage-workers. But individually they hate law and break it if they dare whenever they can not bend it to their will.

In Colorado this anarchistic class has now shown itself in its true nature—violent as well as hypocritical.

Two capitalist organizations—besides the State government, with its militia—have been concerned in the crimes there committed against Labor. One is the Mine Owners' Association, an employers' association of the usual type. The other is a body of a somewhat different and a very interesting sort—the Citizens' Alliance.

The Mine Owners' Association comprises the great capitalists. The Citizens' Alliance is composed of the little men—the local merchants, bankers, contractors, small manufacturers, landlords, lawyers, saloon keepers, and the like.

The Mine Owners' Association furnishes the money for Governor Peabody to keep the troops in the field. It gives orders to the Governor and the Citizens' Alliance. The men who are in the Citizens' Alliance are also, very many of them, in the militia. One day they wear blue coats and execute martial law. The next day they hang up their blue coats in the armory and (with the same guns) function as a lawless mob—at the mine owners' instigation. The day after—at the Governor's command, issued at the mine owners' request, they put on their blue coats again and arrest and imprison or deport strikers for the crimes that the business men's mob committed the day before.

The big capitalists direct things. The little fellows do the dirty work. They are afraid of the big capitalists. The local banker is afraid the mining company will withdraw its deposits. The small manufacturer is afraid the mining company will cease to order supplies from him. The saloon keeper is afraid the mining company will get his license revoked. The boss builder is afraid the mining company will refuse to give him contracts. The landowner is afraid the mining company will foreclose its mortgage. The lawyer is afraid the mining company will cease to employ him in legal business if he refuses to serve it also in illegal ways—or, if he has never had a brief from the company, hopes he will get one by being subservient. These little business men hate and dread the big corporations; but they can not unite effectively against them—such is the individualistic nature of the capitalist, even the small one. So, instead of uniting to fight the great oppressors, they become their tools and accomplices in oppressing the workers.

Here is a bare list of some of the things that have been done by this Holy Alliance of big capitalists, capitalist politicians, and little capitalists in their war against the miners of Colorado:

Martial law has been declared;

Public meetings of workmen or women have been forbidden;

The public press has been put under military censorship and forbidden to criticize the authorities or print the miners' statements;

The unions' co-operative stores have been closed and private stores have been forbidden to sell food to strikers' families;

Strikers who were living quietly at their homes, not asking for help even from the union (having saved a little out of their wages) have been arrested for "vagrancy" and given the alternative of scabbing in the mines or breaking stone on the streets;

Strikers and union sympathizers have been arrested without warrant or accusation, held without bail, denied the privilege of consulting counsel, and kept in the "bull pen" without trial till it pleased the authorities to let them out;

The families of strikers so imprisoned have been evicted from their homes and insulted and terrorized by ruffianly scabs or ruffians in uniform;

Writs of habeas corpus, issued by regularly elected judges, in order to bring men so arrested to trial and determine their guilt or innocence, have been defied and ridiculed. ("To hell with habeas corpus," said General Beil; "we'll give them post-mortems instead!");

Large numbers of strikers and sympa-

thizers have been deported from the district or even from the State and warned not to return on peril of their lives;

Many organizers and active members of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America have been brutally assaulted—some of them murdered—by thugs in the pay of detective agencies acting for the Mine Owners' Association;

At a time when the strike seemed on the point of settlement, when martial law had been suspended, a dastardly dynamite outrage has been committed, by persons unknown, but to the evident delight of the Citizens' Alliance men, to whom it furnished a new pretext for persecution of the unions;

Immediately following on this, the Citizens' Alliance mob, under the direction of officers of the Mine Owners' Association, proceeded to deport still more union men and destroy and confiscate union property; then, by threat of instant hanging, they extorted the resignations of the regularly elected Sheriff, Coroner, Mayor, two City Marshals, a County Commissioner, and a Justice of the Peace; then martial law was again declared and the business men and thugs put on their blue coats; by military order the Portland mine (in which there had been no strike) was closed because it "incited to riot" by employing union men; the new "Coroner" picked a jury which obediently fixed the blame for the dynamite crime on union men; eighty-seven warrants for murder were issued, great numbers of union men were arrested; and, finally, it comes out that some of these prisoners were tortured in the "bull pen"—hung up by the thumbs—in the hope of wringing from them false confessions which could be used to railroad union officers to the gallows.

The daily press throughout the country, which represents the feelings of the propertied class, has—with very few exceptions—either positively approved this orgy of capitalist crime or, at best, half-heartedly criticized it and excused it by lies about the alleged misdeeds of the trade unions. If the capitalists succeed in Colorado, if the workingmen of the rest of the country do not protest and come to the aid of their Colorado brothers with financial and moral and political support, there need not be the slightest doubt that a similar movement of reaction will be undertaken in California or Illinois or Alabama or New York or wherever the organized employers may next see their chance. Brothers, East and West, South and North, this is your fight. It is not a question to interest only miners in the Rocky Mountains, but a question for workingmen of every trade in every State. And every day that we remain inactive is a day lost to us, a day gained for the gathering forces of oppression. Now is the time to think and speak and act.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration."

* * *

A man with an income of a million a year eats the whole fruit of 6,000 men's labor through a whole year, for you can get a stout spadesman to work and maintain himself for a sum of \$200. Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other individuals. What do these highly paid individuals do for society for their wages? Kill partridges. Can this last? No, by the soul of man, it cannot, and will not, and shall not.—Thomas Carlyle.

* * *

Your friends often know things about you that you never even suspected.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

A Handy Square.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

THE two-foot square and one-and-one-half foot tongue, is, in my opinion, the only real full-sized carpenters' square on the market.

yet it is too clumsy to be much admired by the ordinary carpenter. To meet the demand I cut the tongue of my square off to twelve inches and made a $\frac{3}{4}$ by 4-inch slot in it and find it a very handy, all-around square.

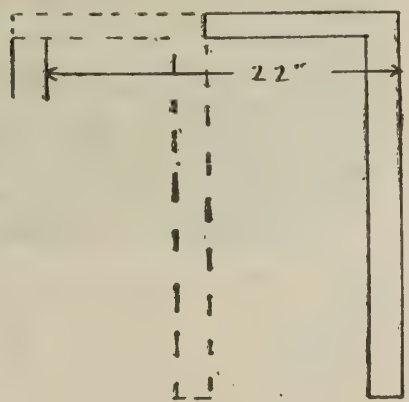


Fig. 10

Practical Wood Carving.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

CONTINUING our work on leaves, I offer another example of English ivy and stem, which may be found some-

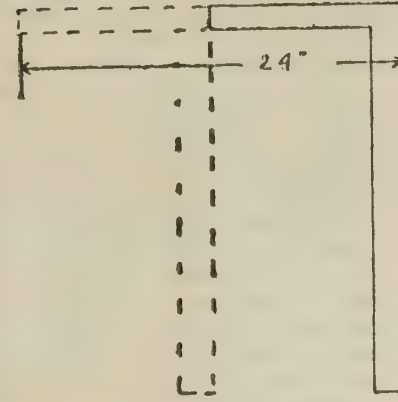


Fig. 11

pattern as shown in the illustration, then take the parting tool and work out the outlines of the leaves and stems, and then with tools of the proper shape and the mallet set in the lines made with the parting tool; that is, deepen the lines to full depth, or nearly so; then cut away all the portions of the design between the spray and the outside mouldings with hollow tools. The ground work of the design should be about one-quarter or three-eighths of an inch deep. A "router" will be found the most convenient instrument for regulating the depth. The cutter of the "router" should be set to the depth required and then by pressing it firmly and working it sharply backwards and forwards a level ground will be obtained.

In setting down the outlines of the leaves, etc., it will be better to cut outside the lines, and care should be taken to cut down perpendicularly; otherwise, if the leaves are undercut, the shape will be spoiled when they come to be finished. Bent flat tools are used for clearing away the wood that can not be got at with the "router."

When the ground work has been so far finished, a commencement should be made in forming the moulding and roughly shaping and giving the required turns to the leaves and stem, but no finishing touches should be put in until the whole design has been gone over in this manner. It is better in doing this to use hollow tools only, leaving the flat tools to finish off the work with. Of course, in setting in the outline, the tools that are of the proper sweep to fit the lines should be used.

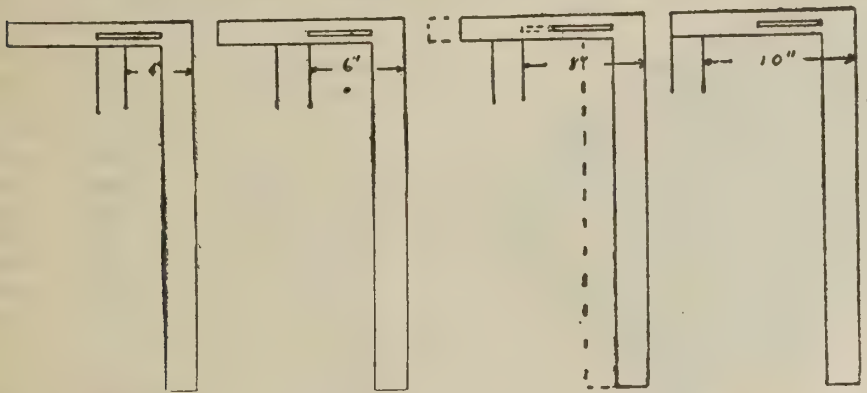


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

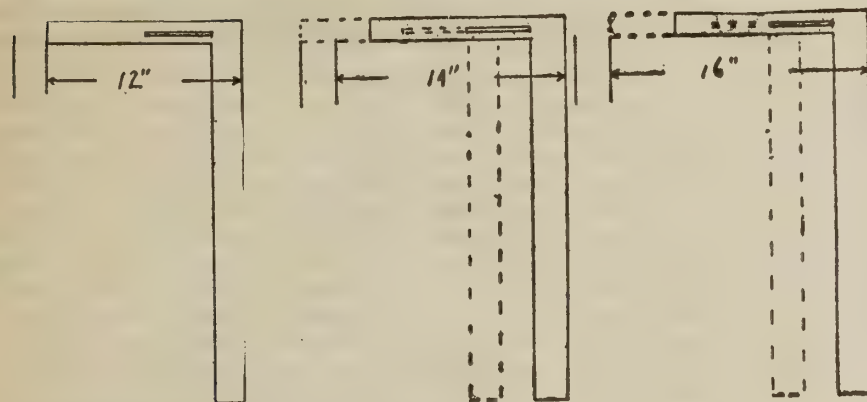


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

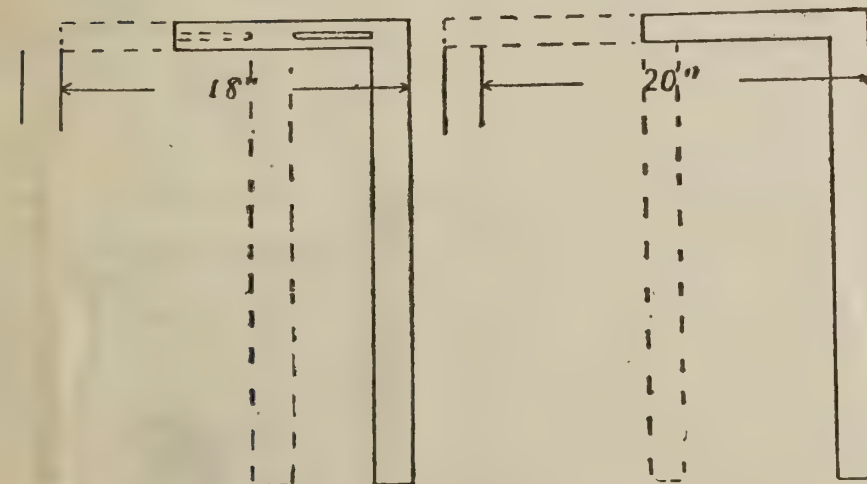


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

But in this day of short jobs and small tool boxes and condensed kit of tools, the square is the biggest nuisance the carpenter has to contend with. To overcome this inconvenience many inventions have been made, yet very little really accomplished. The folding square is the most condensed form,

Illustrations from 1 to 11 show how to space joint, studding, etc., from 4 to 24 inches by aid of slot without any reference to the figures on the square. The other illustration shows how the small space can be so conveniently used. I often wonder now how I ever got along without it.

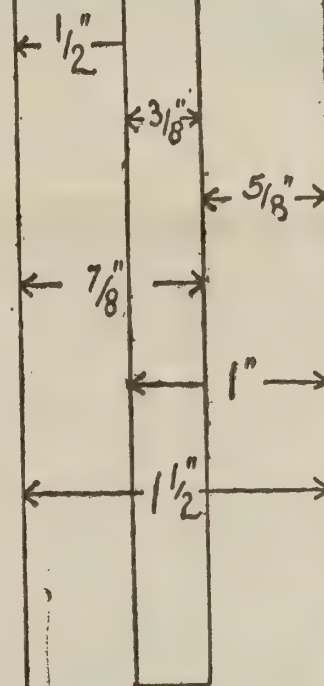


Fig. 12

what easier to carve than the preceding ones. Let us suppose Figure 32 to



Fig. 33

When all the design has been carefully gone over, as above described, there now remains only the last process to go through, and we begin this by first of all carefully finishing the moulding, which in this case is simply a flat hollow, and then proceed to carefully finish off the leaves and stem, and rectify any little irregularities that are in the groundwork. In doing this we shall find the advantage of the frequent use of a hard brush to brush out the small chips. When this is

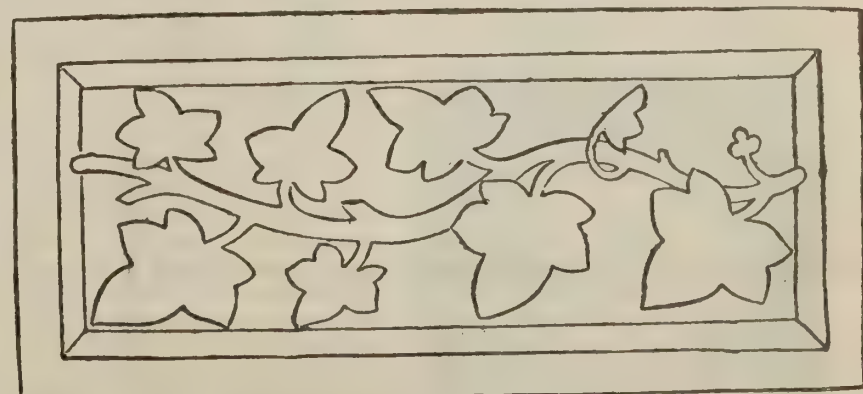


Fig. 32

be the front or side of a glove box, or any other similar article; the first thing to do is to line the outside of the

done we commence to use a punch for the ground work until it has all been gone over, and then the veins of the

leaves require to be put in with a veneer, and the stems require to be roughed, so as to give natural appearance to the work. The various tools have been previously described, and it will be found that about eighteen will be necessary to work out this design. When the work is finished it can be either brushed over with boiled linseed oil or it can be left plain, at the taste of the carver, but sand paper should on no account be used. Figure 33 shows a portion of the design when in its finished state.

In finishing off the work outlines frequently have to be rectified and alterations made, that are not noticed as being defective when the work is blocked out. When setting in the outlines of a panel, for instance, it is better to avoid cutting too deeply, otherwise the groundwork presents a surface defaced with tool marks after the out-

ally, are essential to our existence; but when utility is combined with beauty, and we have the work of our hands—upon which many hours of loving labor have been expended—constantly brought before us, and when it is, moreover, being constantly admired by those whose admiration it is our ambition to win, our reward is ten times the greater.

Bearing this in mind, we have this month set our wood-carvers a little task—not too difficult—the object of which is the decoration of an article without which no meal table could be complete. No matter whether it be breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner or supper, the bread board must be on the table in many homes, and it is to the bread-board that our young carvers should devote their attention this month along with the other things served to them.



Fig. 34

lines have been corrected, and it is not always easy to efface these marks, even when the ground is punched. In shaping a design, however, it is a good plan to use the tools boldly, and cut clean; instead of which many beginners will make a dozen cuts where one would suffice.

For this, and some other designs shown in these papers, I am indebted to "Rambler," who contributed several chapters on "Carving" to "The National Builder," some time ago, and who is a practical workman.

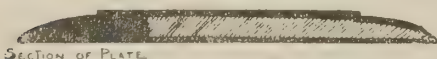


Fig. 35

An excellent and useful article, within the scope of any ordinary workmen, is a carved bread board. This is an article of every-day use, and it is fitting that every carpenter or joiner should own one of his own make, which should decorate his table at every meal. Things of beauty, upon which we may look even only occasion-



Fig. 36

Figure 34 shows a quarter section of the carving full size, where the "repeats" of the ornaments are well brought out. A section of the board is shown at Figure 35, on a small scale. The carvings, of course, are wrought on the margin as shown on the completed board, Figure 36.

Good, dry, white, maple, makes an excellent board, and is good material to work. Beech, birch, or sycamore, also make good boards, but, for myself, I prefer the maple. The board should be about fifteen inches in diameter when finished, the margin taking off about 5½ inches, leaves the cutting board about 9½ inches in diameter. The board should be "chucked" to a face-plate of a lathe, and properly turned to the dimensions and shape required before any carving is done on it. This, of course, will occur to the young workman, but is just as well to state it.

It is desirable that the decoration of any article should as far as possible be indicative of the uses for which it is designed, an ornament which possesses some meaning as distinct from that designed to please the eye alone—is far more likely to retain its interest. So, for the embellishment of a bread board, wheat naturally suggests itself, while the poppy is not an unsuitable accompaniment. The center is left perfectly plain for the simple reason that, if it were carved, the carving would very soon suffer from the incursions of the bread knife, and, ere long, become unrecognizable.

The mention of the bread knife reminds us that it must not be forgotten, so we must now take that into consideration. With the blade, of course, we can have nothing to do in

this connection so far as decoration is concerned, but the handle does come into our domain, and a suggestion for its treatment is appended as seen at Figure 37.

Bread knives in these days, having

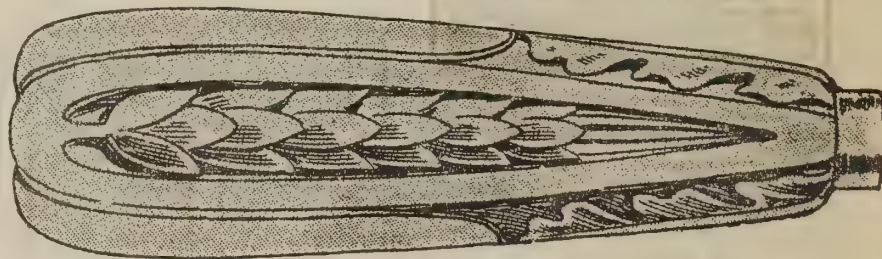


Fig. 37

wooden handles, are rapidly being superseded—more the pity—by the wire-handle, saw-bladed monstrosity. But, it has ever been the way, "the old must give way to the new" for a time at least.

treat of screw-cutting, but rather of screw-driving in wood-work, and to throw out some useful hints to the building constituency, and particularly workmen. The use and abuse of screws is a matter of importance to ar-

chitects, builders, and their clients, for it is according to the way screws may be applied in several building and kindred operations that good or bad workmanship will be evidenced.

Screws are more extensively used than formerly in putting together various kinds of wood framing, and even in cabinet and chair work, screws are pressed into service in places where their use would not have been tolerated by manufacturers in the earlier portion of the present century; much of this is due to the invention of the gimlet pointed screw. Although their existence is generally concealed in furniture and fancy work, they are often present, nevertheless, and too often they are used as a substitute for dowels, dovetails and tenons in the manufacture of cheap work. It is an instructive and remarkable fact that building workmen of a century or two back, in many operations in carpentry and joinery, discarded, as far as possible, the use of nails and screws, depended more on carefully joined work, put together by means of mortise, tenon, dovetail, hardwood dowel, or oaken pin. Their work might have taken a longer time to execute than that done by our present race of joiners and wood-worker, but it was infinitely more lasting, and kept together so long as the timber or wood continued sound. The nearly universal remedy now for every broken article on the part of the jobbing joiner and cab-

I close this chapter with an illustration of a small mantel for a bedroom, in the new art style, Figure 38. The tulips shown on the wide fascia may be carved and planted on, or they may be incised. The birds at the angles are in relief, but they may be dispensed with and other ornaments substituted. This is quite a dainty piece of work, but may be easily made.

(To be continued.)

The Use and Abuse of Screws in Woodwork.

Archimedes is credited with the invention of the screw, but whether the famous geometrician's labors extended much further than the enunciation of the scientific principles and the mechanical power of the screw, it is difficult to say. If he made a screw, he certainly must have tried its effect, and was probably well pleased with its performance, for in the whole range of mechanical appliances in the constructive arts there is not a more useful article than the screw. Archimedes is further reported to have said, "Give me a fulcrum, a position, and a lever strong enough, and I will move the world," and, no doubt, if these conditions could be granted to him, he, as well as others after him, could lift the earth, or aught upon the earth, by combination of the tremendous lifting and driving powers exercised by a series of screws, apart from the lever. Screws are various, and of various sizes, forms and materials, but the same principle runs through them all, whether they be manufactured for use in metal or wood-work or for expecting a lifting, driving, or pressing power separately. Our object here is not to

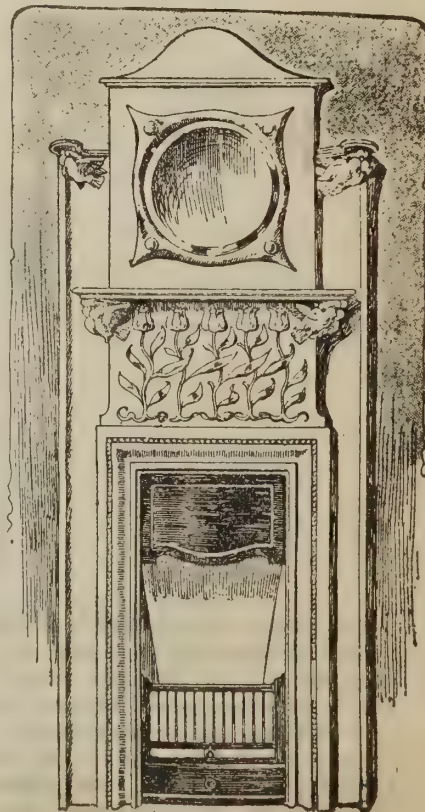


Fig. 38

inetmaker is to repair it with the aid of a nail or screw, or where it will exercise little sustaining power, and colored putty is only made to cover the heads of sunken nails and screws on the face of a piece of work, but used also to hide bad joints and workmanship. Some years ago the writer examined an old cabinet staircase and hand-rail in a college, which work was executed more than two centuries since, and in the construction of which not a nail nor a screw was used. From time to time, over long years, some slight repairs were made, but the workmen during their operations were never able to discover that a nail had been used in the original construction. There were mortises and tenons, grooves and tonguing, wooden pins or dowel work, but no iron fastenings of any kind. The writer also examined more than one old roof in which the use of iron spikes, nails and other iron fastenings were dispensed with, and the joining of the timber was effected without their aid. In the hinging of doors and other frame work it is necessary to use screws, but, unfortunately, many workmen, if not watched or cautioned, will not do the screwing properly or in a workmanlike manner. In pine, and other soft woods a bradawl is sufficient to make an opening for the screw, which opening, of course, should be less than the thickness of the body, and short of the length of the screws used. It will be found, however, that most workmen, not content with tapping the screw a fourth of an inch or so to give it a hold before applying the screw-driver, will actually drive the screw into the wood two-thirds of its length with the hammer. This the workmen will do to save themselves trouble. If there be two hinges upon a door, and if each hinge has eight screw holes—four in each plate—the chances are that the workmen will drive half of the screws nearly home in the doorsill and frame with his hammer rather than take the trouble of driving them gradually home with a screw-driver. Hence, if the door be a massive or heavy one, the weight of it will tend to the hinges loosening, and after a time will follow a train of other ills—the “dragging” and “rubbing” of doors, and their makeshift cure is what is known as “easing” them. If remonstrated with for driving a screw nearly home with the hammer, the workman may probably say (as some workmen certainly think) that a few turns of the screw in the wood are sufficient. This is an erroneous, and mistaken idea. A screw that is nearly home with the hammer, can not make a regular and corresponding thread or spiral in the wood, and therefore its binding and maintaining power in keeping the hinge in its place is all but gone. Workmen should be made to drive every screw home gradually with the screw-driver, and not only an odd one. In hardwood operations as well as in soft woods, particularly in hinge work, screws should be properly driven, and the aperture or opening made for the passage of the screws should be much less than the thickness of the screw to be driven. The screw will bite a sufficient passage for itself. In hard wood, however, it is necessary to give a little more freedom of entry to the screw than in soft wood, and a gimlet bit is needed for making the

suitable opening instead of the bradawl.

A difficulty is often experienced by persons who wish to withdraw a screw, by finding that though it will turn round under the application of the screw-driver, it will not unscrew out. In this case a well-grounded suspicion may be entertained that the screw in question was driven, or nearly driven, home originally by the hammer, instead of gradually by the screw-driver, and that no regular thread corresponding with the screw exists in the wood. Under such circumstances it becomes necessary often to wrench off the hinge or hinges by force, at the risk of the breaking, and this often happens. When hinges have lain undisturbed for years on old doors or other framings, perhaps for a quarter of a century, or double that time, it becomes difficult to extract screws, although they may have originally been properly driven. This arises from the screws rusting in the wood and sometimes from other causes. Workmen themselves often fail to withdraw a screw and are forced to break the hinge to enable them to get under the head of the screw, and wrench it out. They often split and break, too, fancy and delicate woodwork articles in their efforts to take off hinges, locks, mountings and other finishings, despite that simple methods exist for extracting screws that have rusted in the wood. One of the most simple and readiest methods for loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied to the head of the rusted screw, as soon as it heats the screw, render its withdrawal as easy by the screw-driver as if it were only a recently inserted screw. As there is a kitchen poker in every house, that instrument, if heated at its extremity, and applied for a few minutes to the head of the screw or screws, will do the required work of loosening, and an ordinary screw-driver will do the rest without causing the least damage, trouble or vexation of spirit. In all work above the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge work and mountings, fancy fastenings and appliances affixed to joinery or furniture work, we would advise the oiling of screws or the dipping their points in grease before driving them. This will render them more easy to drive and also to withdraw, and will undoubtedly retard for a longer time the action of rusting.

As matters obtain now in carpentry, joinery, furniture, and other wood workmanship, with regard to screws, although they can not be dispensed with, yet it would be advisable in sundry classes of wood-work to minimize their use, and in other cases to do without them altogether. They can seldom be used with advantage to the displacement of mortise and tenon or good dovetail or dowel work. The growing practice of putting together wood with screws bespeaks a decadence of skilled labor, and of nails and screws there are far too many pressed into service in workshops and dwellings. While admitting the usefulness of the screw in various ways, we have here endeavored briefly to show its abuse in wood-work, and at the same time to afford some hints for better

methods of procedure in building and kindred workmanship.—*The National Builder*

Treatment for Typhoid.

Fruit juices—distilled water—fresh air—cleanliness—and quiet cheerfulness

Give enormous doses of each,

Orange juice is perhaps the most important of the fruit juices. Add the juice of half a lemon to each tumbler full of orange juice. Strain through cheese cloth, or an earthenware strainer—fruit juice should never come in contact with metal of any kind whatsoever.

Some of the old school physicians still cling to the theory that milk is essential in all cases of fever. It has been proven beyond doubt, however, that the giving of milk in such cases is a serious mistake.

Milk and beef tea keep up the patient's strength, but prolong the fever and make convalescence a period of long duration, and is very apt to leave a typhoid patient with some lingering ill effect of the disease.

In the fruit juice treatment, the patient may become very weak during

the fever, but the period of fever is much shorter, convalescence much more rapid, and lingering ill effects never follow if common sense is used in choosing the patient's food during convalescence—and also in the choosing of the purest air obtainable for him to breathe—and inducing him to use wisdom in the matter of exercise—and in seeing that the mental atmosphere is well saturated with quiet cheerfulness.

All good doctors realize that medicine of any kind is worse than useless in the treatment of typhoid. They may give colored water or bread pills in cases where “faith cure” is advisable, but they never give “real” medicine for typhoid or pneumonia.

Did you ever notice that most men's ideas of justice generally are in harmony with their self interests?

* * *

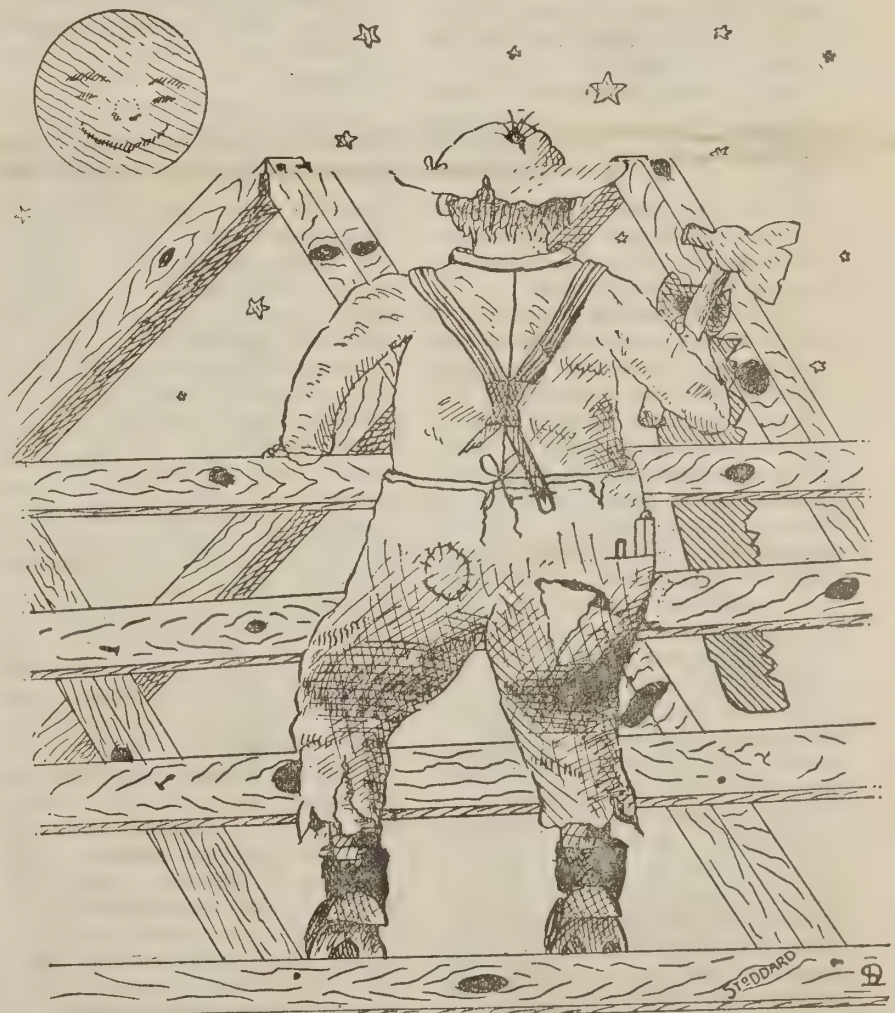
The men who own the means of life own the earth; all the rest are tenants at will.

* * *

Every American youth has a chance to be President, but he has a better chance of becoming a tramp.

The Moonlight Butcher.

BY D. L. STODDARD.



I know I am the luckiest man in town. While my Boss makes me work awful hard yet he lets me work as long as I please.

This has been the best week of my life. If the moon continues to shine I'll get in an even one hundred hours and my Boss will just fall dead when he has to go down and dig up Thirteen Dollars in cold cash to pay me for just one week's work.

That's the biggest week's wage I ever made.

Lucky! I should say I am! I know lots of fellers down at Parry's that don't make half that.

The Man in the Moon: It makes me smile to see that dunce down on the earth trying to build a house by moonlight.

The earth surely has some of the biggest fools in the universe.

Ein lächerliches Argument der organisierten Unternehmer.

Die Wortführer des organisierten Unternehmertums wollen nun herausgestellt haben, daß die Arbeiter-Organisationen dieses Landes nicht vierzehn Prozent der Lohnarbeiter repräsentieren. Sie stützen sich hierbei auf eine angebliche offizielle Angabe, wonach die Mitgliedschaft der American Federation of Labor etwas über eine Million betrage. Wie sie aber daraus folgern, daß die Zahl der nichtorganisierten Lohnarbeiter mehr den sechsundachtzig Prozent ausmache, auf welche statistische Erhebungen sie sich hier berufen, dies ist uns ein Räthsel. Die letzten Ausgaben des Ver. Staaten Census enthalten in dieser Beziehung keine Angaben die zuverlässig und umfassend genug wären um darauf fußen zu können. Auch die Thatfache, daß ja doch nicht alle organisierten Arbeiter der American Federation of Labor angehören, wie die Western Federation of Miners, Bridgelaier, Majors, die Locomotive Engineers, die Locomotive Firemen und Andere, scheinen diese Herren ganz zu übersehen.

Wie hoch sich aber auch der Prozentjah der organisierten oder nichtorganisierten Arbeiter thatsächlich belaufen möge, wollen wir dahingestellt sein lassen, den die organisierten Arbeiter geben ja frei und offen zu, daß die große Masse der Lohnarbeiter der Organisation noch fern steht, und sie nur eine Minderheit des großen Arbeiterheeres bilden.

Die Wortführer der organisierten Unternehmer benutzen aber diese von uns anerkannte Thatfache zu einem Versuche auf Grund derselben nachzuweisen und zu behaupten, daß diese Minderheit nicht den Willen und die Wünsche der Lohnarbeiter im Allgemeinen repräsentieren. — Es ist um die Hinfälligkeit dieser Behauptung bloß zu stellen, daß wir hier ein Wörtchen in dieser Frage mitreden wollen.

Wenn wir in Betracht ziehen, daß vor fünfzig Jahren nur sehr wenige Arbeiter-Organisationen bestanden, die meistens nur lokal organisiert waren und daß die größere Anzahl der heute bestehenden Arbeiter-Vereinigungen erst im Laufe der letzten fünfundsiebzig Jahre in's Leben gerufen wurden, so müssen wir zu dem Schlusse kommen, daß die Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes verhältnismäßig noch sehr jung, daß der Wirkungskreis der Organisation noch ein beschränkter und ein großes Feld noch zu bearbeiten ist. Tausende von Arbeitern aller Berufsarten sind in die Bestrebungen der organisierten Arbeiter noch nicht eingeweiht, oder stehen der Organisation noch fern weil sie örtlicher Hindernisse halber noch nicht erreicht werden konnten.

Tausende anderer verspüren noch kein Bedürfnis für den Anschluß an eine Organisation, weil die in ihren Orten vorherrschenden unentwickelten industriellen Verhältnisse noch nicht die Kluft zwischen Lohnarbeiter und Unternehmer gebildet haben, wie solche in industriell entwickelten Städten oder Orten vorhanden ist; und Tausende andere unserer Klassengenossen, was besonders im Süden der Fall ist, sind ökonomisch und politisch so verblödet, daß es ihnen an jeder Widerstandskraft und der zu einem Organisations-Versuche notwendigen Energie gebricht. In Verbindung hiermit können wir darauf hinweisen, daß gerade der Vernichtungskampf den die organisierten Unternehmer gegenwärtig gegen die Organisationen in Scene gesetzt haben auf's unzweifelhafteste demonstriert, daß unsere Bewegung

in den letzten Jahren riesige Fortschritte gemacht hat, die auf noch viel größere Machtentfaltung der Organisation und viel größere Erweiterung deren Wirkungskreises schließen läßt. Doch wir wollen bei der Sache bleiben und mit gegenwärtigen Verhältnissen rechnen.

Wenn behauptet wird, daß die organisierten Arbeiter nicht die große Masse der Lohnarbeiter repräsentieren, so ist dies doch sicherlich so zu verstehen, daß Lektüre mit den Forderungen Ersterer, die auf Verbesserung ihrer Lage hinführen, das heißt, mit deren Forderungen für höhere Löhne oder kürzere Arbeitszeit nicht einverstanden wären. Es sind doch nur solcher Forderungen halber die den Unternehmern an den Geldsack gehen, derentwegen sie die Arbeiter-Organisationen bekämpfen. Sie scheeren sich den Teufel um alle anderen Forderungen und Wünsche der organisierten Arbeiter; sie würden ihnen sogar bereitwillig selbst den geschlossenen Shop gewähren, vorausgesetzt daß sie billig genug arbeiten und sich täglich lange genug für sie abrackern würden, um ihre Gargier zu befriedigen. Und nun von der nicht organisierten Masse der Lohnarbeiter behaupten zu wollen, daß sie höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit, als nicht von Nöthen und nicht ihren Wünschen entsprechen zurückweisen, wäre doch mindestens höchst lächerlich und widersinnig, da sie einer Verbesserung ihrer Lage viel mehr bedürftig sind als die organisierten Arbeiter.

Ebenso verhält es sich mit den, der Organisation nicht angehörenden Arbeitern an solchen Orten wo Obige bereits Boden gefaßt hat.

Wir wissen leider nur zu gut, daß die Wortheile, die durch die Organisation erungen werden, auch den Nicht-Mitgliedern zu Gute kommen und von ihnen stets auf's Freudigste begrüßt werden; umso mehr als sie sich durch ihre Theilnahmlosigkeit, wenn nicht Verrath, an den Berufs-Interessen, dem Aufwande irgend welcher Opfer und jeder Pflichterfüllung ihrerseits entzogen haben. Beispiele die demonstrieren wie sehr sich organisierte Arbeiter nach einer Verbesserung ihrer Lage sehnen, sind uns unzähligmale zu unserem Bedauern geboten worden indem, kaum organisiert, Forderungen gestellt wurden die, wenn auch noch so berechtigt aus Mangel an der nöthigen Schulung und den erforderlichen Kampfmitteln zu einer Niederlage führen mußten und geführt haben.

Die organisierte Minorität vertritt unwiderlegbar die Interessen und sogar die Wünsche der nicht organisierten Masse, und mögen dies die Unternehmer anerkennen oder nicht, sie müssen mit dieser Minorität rechnen.

Die Cultur-Geschichte aller Völker lehrt uns daß der Fall wo eine Minderheit für eine, ihre eigenen Interessen verkennende und daher unthätige Mehrheit in die Schranken trat, keineswegs vereinzelt dasteht. Alle Reformbewegungen die für das Schicksal eines Volkes oder Klasse ausschlaggebend waren und eine kulturhistorische Bedeutung erlangten, wurden von einer Minderheit, ja manchmal nur von Einzelnen, in's Leben gerufen, um schließlich doch von der Masse erfaßt und durchgekämpft zu werden. Den organisierten Unternehmern mag es wohl gelingen hier und da die Arbeiter durch Verfolgungen und Maßregeln einzuschüchtern und der Weiterentwicklung ihrer Organisation zeitweilig Hindernisse in den Weg zu legen. Doch wird der Vernichtungskampf den sie gegenwärtig gegen uns führen dazu beitragen, daß die gleichgültige Masse unserer Klassengenossen aus

ihrer lethargie aufgerüttelt und den Unternehmern zeigen wird, daß die Ziele und Forderungen der organisierten Arbeiter auch die ihrigen sind.

Was Präsident Guerin über Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter zu sagen hat.

Der letzte, in der Mai-Nummer dieses Journals veröffentlichte Vierteljahrs-Bericht unseres Iten Vize-Präsidenten T. M. Guerin, enthält eine Stelle, welche sich auf Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter (mill hands) bezieht, die wir hier im Interesse der zahlreichen in Fabriken und Shops beschäftigten deutschredenden Mitglieder in deutscher Sprache wiedergeben wollen.

Guerin berichtet über seine Thätigkeit im nördlichen Theile des Staates New York und schließt seinen, an das Gen.-Ex.-Board gerichteten Bericht mit folgenden Bemerkungen:

„Ich bin der Ansicht, daß das G. E. W. keine von Fabrik- oder Shop-Arbeitern (mill hands) zu stellende Forderung genehmigen sollte, es sei den daß deren Organisation ebenso weit gediehen ist wie die der „Outside“-Arbeiter. Wir sollten von den Carpenters (outside men) verlangen, daß sie unseren in Fabriken und Shops beschäftigten Mitgliedern mehr Interesse entgegenbringen und ihnen mehr und thatkräftigen Beistand leisten.

Möge der Zeitpunkt bald herannahen wo wir die Wichtigkeit der Fabrik-Zustände und die stamme Organisation unserer darin beschäftigten Mitglieder voll und ganz erkannt haben. Geht mir eine Stadt wo die Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter acht Stunden, und anderweitig unter zufriedenstellenden Bedingungen arbeiten und ich zeige Euch eine Stadt wo auch die Lage der Carpenters („Outside“-Arbeiter) eine günstige ist und sie das Gewerkschaftskontrollieren.“

Diese Worte verdienen sehr der Beachtung und Berücksichtigung, besonders der „Outside“-Arbeiter.

Die scheußlichen Zustände in Colorado.

Wir erwarten daß unsere Mitglieder durch die tägliche und wöchentliche Arbeiterpresse über die jüngsten Gewaltstreiche der Citizens Alliance in Cripple Creek, Victor und andere Orten des Staates Colorado, unterrichtet sind. Wir erwarten ebenfalls, daß sie sich durch das Dynamit-Attentat in Independence nicht irreführen lassen werden. Es wäre nicht das erste Mal daß Gewaltthäter zur Inszenierung solcher Attentate gegriffen hätten, um dieselben den Unterdrückten in die Schuhe schieben zu können und ihnen damit die Sympathie des Publikums zu entziehen. Die Western Miners-Federation lehnt nicht nur jede Verantwortung für das Attentat ab, sondern hat auch eine Belohnung von 5000 Dollars auf die Ermittlung der Thäter gesetzt.

Die verbündeten Unternehmer Colorado's und der ihnen botmäßige Gouverneur Peabody, sowie Militz-General Bell haben nun Monate lang die Rechte und Freiheiten der Arbeiter und des Volkes in unerhörter Weise mit Füßen getreten. Sie haben Handlungen an den Vergleuten und den mit ihnen sympathisierenden Bürger begangen, die so scheußlich sind, daß sie sich dadurch zu gemeinen Verbrechern stampeln. Wenn sich die Arbeiter dieses Landes nicht endlich aufrufen und den Vergleuten Colorado's zu Hülfe

eilen, so liegt die Gefahr nahe, daß die brutale Gewaltherrschaft die gegenwärtig in jenem Staate ihre Orgien feiert, auch anderswo Nachahmung finden wird.

Die Zustände in Colorado sollten jedem einzelnen Arbeiter ein warnendes Beispiel sein, daß sie zu einheitlicherem und energischerem Handeln auf ökonomischem wie auf politischem Gebiete, vor Allem aber zur thatkräftigen Unterstützung ihrer, um ihre Rechte als Arbeiter und Bürger kämpfenden Brüder Colorado's, anspornen sollte.

Unarchie.

Die kapitalistische Produktionsweise arbeitet nicht für den Bedarf der Menschen an Lebensgütern, sondern für das Bedürfnis der Unternehmer nach Profit. Sie arbeitet nicht nach einem großangelegten Plan, bei dem die Größe der Produktion angepaßt wird der Größe des Bedarfes, sondern die Zu- oder Abnahme der Produktion richtet sich nach den vagen Annahmen der Unternehmer über die wahrscheinliche Aufnahmefähigkeit des Marktes. Der Widerspruch, der dann zwischen der Größe der Produktion und dem thatsächlichen Bedarf eintritt, erhält seinen Ausdruck in der Krise, wenn sich herausstellt, daß zu viel Produkte, zu wenig Abnehmer vorhanden sind. Dann erfolgt der Rückschlag, die Zerstörung der Werthe, die Betriebsreduktionen, die BetriebsEinstellungen, und die Arbeiter, die in den Zeiten des wilden Aufschwungs zu wohnsinniger Ueberarbeit und zur Ver- ausgabung ihrer letzten Kräfte angetrieben werden, finden dann keine Arbeit, sie müssen hungern, weil sie zu viel Arbeit geleistet haben.

In früheren Jahren, wo England noch das einzige Zentrum der industriellen Thätigkeit war, zeitigte der Wahnsinn des Kapitalismus nur ungefähr alle zehn Jahre eine solche Periode der Krise. Heute, wo mit England auch Deutschland und Nordamerika erfolgreich konkurrieren, ereignen sich solche Zustände alle paar Jahre bald in dieser, bald in jener Industrie. Gerade jetzt befindet sich die Baumwollindustrie in einem solch krisenhaften Zustand. Die Jahre 1897 und 1898 waren Jahre ganz außerordentlicher Baumwollernten. Der Ertrag der Ernten war von 7½ Millionen Ballen auf mehr als 11½ Millionen gestiegen. Der Preis der Baumwolle sank daher sehr stark und dies hatte zwei entgegengesetzte Wirkungen. Der niedrige Preis der Baumwolle machte die Verspinnung der Baumwolle sehr rentabel. Es wurden daher Hals über Kopf die Spinnereien erweitert, neue Fabriken gebaut, die Profite stiegen in's Ungemessene. Diese Erweiterung in der Industrie ging namentlich in den Vereinigten Staaten vor sich, wo noch dazu die Schutzollpolitik Mac Kintleys diese Gründungen begünstigte. Die Vereinigten Staaten, die bisher den größten Theil ihrer Baumwolle exportiert hatten, begannen sie nun selbst zu verarbeiten. Aber die niedrigen Preise der Baumwolle, die den Spinnern nügen, schaden den Baumwollpflanzern. Sie konnten bei den niedrigen Preisen ihre Kosten nicht hereinbringen. Sie reduzierten daher die Anbaufläche der Baumwolle, gerade zu einer Zeit, wo die Spinnereien auf größere Ertragnisse der Baumwolle sich einrichteten. Dazwischen kam im Jahre 1899 noch eine Misere und am Ende des Jahres 1900 war nur ein Vorrath von 784,000 Ballen vorhanden, so daß eine normale Produktion kaum aufrecht erhalten werden konnte. Wenn auch der Ertrag der Baumwollernte in

den nächsten Jahren wieder stieg und im heurigen Jahre auf einen Mindestertrag von 11 Millionen Ballen gerechnet wird, so ist doch mittlerweile die Anzahl der Spindeln so gekiegen, daß überhaupt nicht genug Baumwolle geliefert werden kann, um sie voll zu beschäftigen, und daß um die knappen Vorräthe wahre Kämpfe entziehen, die sich in Preissteigerungen ausdrücken. Im Jahre 1902 kam neuerdings eine Mißernte, die die Preise noch höher trieb. Je höher aber die Preise der Baumwolle steigen, desto theurer werden die aus ihr hergestellten Produkte, und während die Spinner sich um die Baumwolle raufen, wird das Produkt, das sie herstellen wollen, unverkäuflich. Dabei steht diese Steigerung der Produktion in gar keinem Verhältnis zu dem Bedarf. Es gibt allerdings genug Leute, welche sehr froh wären, wenn ihnen Kleider zur Verfügung gestellt würden. Aber die heutige Produktionsweise rechnet nicht mit dem tatsächlichen Bedarf, sondern mit dem Bedarf der kaufkräftigen Leute, und dieser ist ein viel geringerer als die vorhandenen Vorräthe. Dabei werden schon deshalb nicht größere Mengen verkauft, weil alles auf ein Herabgehen der Preise rechnet.

Die geringen Vorräthe an Baumwolle treiben aber die wahnsinnigsten Spekulationen und Preistreiberien hervor und diese vollständige Unordnung in der ganzen Produktion führt zu den furchterlichsten Folgen. In England stehen an zwei Tagen in der Woche 75 Prozent aller Spindeln still. In Amerika werden Fabriken überhaupt auf Wochen hinaus geschlossen und die Arbeiter dem Hunger überlassen. Auch in den Kreisen der österreichischen Baumwollindustrie beschäftigt man sich mit ähnlichen Plänen. Auch hier soll die Produktion reduziert werden.

Einen solchen Wahnsinn zeitigt die kapitalistische Produktionsanarchie. Alles scheint auf dem Kopfe zu stehen. Millionen Menschen haben keine ordentlichen Kleider, weil sie kein Geld haben, um sie sich anzuschaffen, dafür aber gibt es hunderte von Fabriken, die ihren Betrieb einstellen müssen, weil sie kein Rohprodukt zu Preisen bekommen, bei denen ihre Waaren verkäuflich wären, und ein paar Spekulanten ziehen aus diesem Wirrwarr ihren Nutzen, indem die einen mit der Steigerung der Preise rechnen und die geringen Vorräthe zurückhalten, die anderen mit einem zukünftigen Fallen der Preise spekulieren und Waaren verkaufen, die sie gar nicht liefern können. Dazu müssen Arbeiter hungern und finden keine Beschäftigung, und dieses ungeheure Durcheinander nennt sich dann eine „von Gott gewollte Ordnung.“

(Wiener Arbeiterzeitung.)

Beantragte Veränderungen und Zusätze zur General-Constitution.

Local-Union 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

Von der Ansicht ausgehend, daß unsere Prinzipien gegenüber dem selbstmörderischen Gebahren der Nicht-Mitglieder nur dann gewissenshaft hoch gehalten werden können, wenn wir alle Vorsichtsmaßregeln ergreifen um der Wiederaufnahme von Ex-Mitgliedern, die sich als Verräther erwiesen haben, vorzubeugen, empfehlen wir nachstehendes Amendement zur Gen. Constitution zur Annahme:

Sekt. 25, nach den Worten: — wenn in Ordnung, unterzeichnen, — sei beigefügt: „Er soll eine alphabetisch geordnete Liste aller bestraften und ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder führen, die er auf Grund der diesbezüglichen Angaben der Berichte der Local-Unions zusammenstellen soll. Er soll die Namen aller neu aufgenommenen

Mitglieder mit den auf der Liste befindlichen Namen vergleichen und die Local-Union die es verlangt, über seinen Befund verständigen.“

Local-Union 125, Utica, N. Y.

Um die Tagesordnung einer Versammlung so einzurichten, daß die wichtigsten Punkte zuerst zur Erledigung kommen, empfehlen wir folgende Aenderung unserer Parlamentarischen Regeln:

Regel No. 6 soll den Platz der Regel No. 17 einnehmen und so nummeriert werden.

Regel No. 7 soll den Platz der Regel No. 18 einnehmen und so nummeriert werden.

Regel No. 8 soll den Platz der Regel No. 19 einnehmen und so nummeriert werden.

Local-Union 55, Denver, Col.

Sekt 21 sei gestrichen und durch Folgendes ersetzt:

Sekt 21. Der G. P. soll nur auf Gesuch eines D. C., oder von ein solcher nicht besteht, einer L. U., ein gutstehendes Mitglied der B. B. als Organisator ernennen. Besagter D. C. oder L. U. soll den zu ernennenden Organisator bezeichnen; doch soll keiner Stadt zwei, zu gleicher Zeit funktionierende Organisatoren gewährt werden.

Sekt. 22 soll durch folgende neue Sektion ersetzt werden:

Sekt. 22. Der G. P. soll einem D. C. oder einer Local-Union irgend einer Localität empfehlen einen zu ernennenden Organisator gemäß der Sekt. 21 zu bezeichnen, wenn in der betreffenden Localität kein Organisator angestellt ist und er einen solchen für notwendig hält.

Sekt. 25 nach den Worten: — unter Quellen-Angabe — und vor dem Worte: — und — sei beigefügt: „und dieser Bericht soll detaillierte Angaben unter folgenden Überschriften enthalten: Abgesandte, Organisatoren, Untersuchungen, ebenso die Namen derjenigen, die in diesen Überschriften bezeichneten Eigenschaften fungirt und Gelder gezogen haben.“

Sekt. 40 soll lauten:

Sekt. 40. Die Forderung einer, in Uebereinstimmung mit Sekt. 21 ernannten Organisators, soll nicht eher gemäß Sekt. 30 ausbezahlt werden, bis dieselbe seitens des D. C. oder L. U. gebilligt und mit der Unterschrift des Präsidenten und Protokoll-Sekretärs und des Siegels des D. C. oder L. U., welcher der Organisator angehört, versehen ist. Die B. B. soll zu diesem Zwecke geeignete Formulare beschaffen.

Local-Union 1560, Kingston, N. Y.

In der Ueberzeugung, daß eine große Mehrheit unserer Mitglieder kein direktes Interesse hegt für die Liste der Finanz- und Protokoll-Sekretäre und diese Liste werthvollen Raum in unserem offiziellen Journal beansprucht, welcher besser und mehr im Interesse unserer Organisation verwendet werden könnte, und in Anbetracht, daß diese Liste beständig an Umfang zunimmt, empfehlen die Mitglieder der Local-Union 1560, Kingston, N. Y., folgende Constitutions-Veränderung:

Sekt. 25 (b). Der G. S. soll, während den Monaten Januar und Juli eine Liste der Finanz- und Protokoll-Sekretäre aller L. U.'s, unter Angabe ihrer Adressen und ihres D. C., in Broschürenform herausgeben und jeder L. U. und jedem D. C. zwei Exemplare, eines für den F. S. und eines für den B. S. zuwenden.

Außer oben erwähnter zwei Exemplare soll er ferner weitere zu 5 Cents per Stück an die L. U.'s abgeben, als letztere am 1ten Januar und 1ten Juli bestellen mögen. Doch soll er nach Ablauf dieser Datums nicht verpflichtet sein Extra-Exemplare an solche L. U.'s zu verabsorgen, welche an einem der Herausgabe der Liste vorangegangenen 1ten Januar oder 1ten Juli bereits organisiert waren.

Sekt. 153 (d). Der F. S. soll am ersten Versammlungs-Abend der Monate Juni und Dezember (vor Auszahlung der Rechnungen) Bestellungen für die offizielle Sekretär-Liste entgegennehmen und von jedem Besteller 5 Cents per Exemplar kollektieren. An diesem Abend soll er dem G. S. seine Bestellung für Extra-Exemplare einreichen.

Local-Union 132, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sekt. 183 (b) soll lauten:

Sekt. 183 (b). Die General-Offize soll

allen Shops das Union-Label gewähren, in denen ausschließlich gutstehende, mit einer Distrikt-Council-Arbeitskarte versehene Mitglieder beschäftigt sind, ohne achtet der vorherrschenden Löhne und Arbeitsstunden.

Local-Union 632, Providence, R. I.

Sekt. 8 (a) soll amendirt werden und folgendermaßen lauten:

Sekt. 8 (a). Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der zweiten der Convention vorausgehenden Versammlung im Monat Juni stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

Sekt. 117 soll lauten:

Sekt. 117. Ein Mitglied, welches den Wirkungskreis seiner Local-Union verläßt, um in einem Distrikt zu arbeiten wo die Löhne höher sind, welches täglich heimkehrt oder von seinem Arbeitgeber temporär nach einem anderen Distrikt geschickt wird, soll verpflichtet sein, während seiner Beschäftigung am betreffenden Orte, eine Freikarte zu erlangen oder die Summe von 25 Cents monatlich an den Distrikt-Council dieses Ortes zu entrichten, wofür ihm eine Arbeitskarte verabsagt werden soll. Es soll allen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts in dem es temporär arbeitet, unterstellt sein.

Sekt. 141 soll gestrichen werden.

Sekt. 143 soll lauten:

Sekt. 143. Die Nomination und Wahl der Beamten sollen am zweiten Versammlungs-Abend der Monate Juni und Dezember stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sollen per Post zu dieser Versammlung eingeladen werden.

Local-Union 636, Troy, N. Y.

In Sekt. 183 (b) setze 9 Stunden anstatt 8 Stunden, und 22½c per Stunde anstatt 30 Cents per Stunde.

Local-Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sekt. 61, Zusatz: Kein Lehrling der das 21ste Lebensjahr überschritten hat, soll als solcher anerkannt werden.

Sekt. 69. Das Wort: „Hauseigentümer“ sei gestrichen.

Sekt. 117. Ein Mitglied, welches in einem Distrikt arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Distrikts temporär in einen anderen Wirkungskreis geschickt wird, soll nicht gehalten sein eine Freikarte zu erlangen; doch soll es mit einem von dem Präsidenten und Finanz-Sekretär und Siegel seiner Local-Union versehenes Schriftstück versehen werden, welches bestätigt, daß das Mitglied nur temporär in obigem Distrikt arbeitet. Es soll dieses Schriftstück sofort bei dem Präsidenten einer Local-Union des Distrikts deponieren und soll dessen Gewerksregeln unterstellt sein.

Sekt. 142. Zusatz: Wenn ein Mitglied, welches als Beamter oder Delegat seiner Local-Union fungirt, Contractor oder Arbeitgeber wird, so soll dessen Amt als vakant erklärt werden und es soll alle Gelder, Dokumente und anderes Eigentum der Local-Union oder dem D. C., je nach dem Falle einhändigen, und in die nächste regelmäßige Versammlung der L. U. oder D. C. soll eine Neuwahl vornehmen um die in der Beamtenstelle entstandene Vakanz auszufüllen.

Sekt. 144. Nach den Worten: Die Installation der Beamten, sei beigefügt: „und Delegaten.“

Resolutionen.

Local-Union 807, Toluca, M.

I.

In Erwägung: daß das offizielle Journal der B. B. „The Carpenter“ ein notwendiges Medium im Verkehr der Gen. Offize mit den Local-Unions und eine für das Gedeihen unserer Organisation sehr wichtige Institution ist; und

In Erwägung: daß der B. B. weder Presse noch andere Druck-Mensilien zur Verfügung stehen und daher unser Journal von einer Drucker-Firma hergestellt werden muß, sei

Beschlossen: Die Delegaten zur Milwaukee-Convention sind ersucht, ihren Einfluß dahin geltend zu machen, daß die Convention Mittel und Wege beschaffe für den Druck des Journals in einer, der B. B. unterstehenden Druckerei.

II.

Die Delegaten zur Milwaukee Con-

vention sind ersucht, letztere von der Nothwendigkeit zu überzeugen, daß geeignetere Regeln für den Gebrauch des B. B. Union-Labels, bei Material für Gebäude festgesetzt werden, und daß das Label für alle Carpentearbeit gewährt wird, welche bei neunstündiger Arbeit hergestellt wurde; unter der Bedingung jedoch, daß in diesen Fällen die Arbeitszeit innerhalb eines Jahres, von der Zeit der Gewährung des Labels an gerechnet, auf acht Stunden reduziert werden muß.

III.

Die Delegaten zur Milwaukee-Convention sind ferner ersucht, dafür einzutreten:

1. Daß Sektion 43 der Gen.-Constitution, welche vorschreibt, daß in einer Stadt wo zwei oder mehr Local-Unions bestehen, dieselben in einem Distrikt-Council vertreten sein müssen, strikt durchgeführt werde und daß dieser D. C. die Lohnscala, die Arbeitszeit, die Organisation neuer Local-Unions und andere wichtige Angelegenheiten innerhalb seines Wirkungskreises überwachen soll.

2. Daß die Mitgliederzahl des Gen. Executiv-Board von 7 auf 11 erhöht und die Ver. Staaten in zehn Distrikte eingetheilt werden. Ein Mitglied soll je einen der zehn Distrikte repräsentieren, und das elfte Mitglied den Distrikt of Columbia, die Dominion of Canada, Porto Rico und die Hawaiianischen Inseln.

IV.

In Erwägung: Daß Carpenters, welche in und in der Nähe von Bergwerken arbeiten, gehalten sind den United Mine Workers, und an Orten wo eine Local-Union der B. B. besteht, zugleich auch letzterer Organisation anzugehören; sei

Beschlossen: Die Mitglieder der L. U. 806, welche unter der Jurisdiktion der United Mine Workers arbeiten, ersuchen die Convention die nöthigen Schritte zu thun, damit Mitglieder, die wie oben erwähnt beschäftigt sind, nicht gezwungen werden können den Mine Workers anzugehören, wenn am betreffenden Orte eine Local-Union der B. B. besteht; und sei es ferner

Beichlossen; Die Gen.-Beamten der B. B. sollen die Vertreter der United Mine Workers zu einer Conferenz einladen, um diese Angelegenheit zur Zufriedenheit aller Betheiligten, zu regeln.

Die Nebelung der englischen Gewerkschaften, wie sie in den letzten Jahren durch die bekannten Entschiedenheiten der Gerichte, die Organisationen der Arbeiter für durch Ausstände verursachte wirtschaftliche Schädigungen den betreffenden Unternehmern gegenüber ersatzpflichtig zu machen, immer bedrohlicher wurde, ist durch die Annahme der Trades-Union-Bill so gut wie beseitigt worden. Das neue Gewerkschaftsgesetz fand im Unterhause mit 39 Stimmen Mehrheit Annahme. Der Tasse-Bale-Entscheid und dessen Nachfolgen wären damit also fast gänzlich aufgehoben!

Eine internationale Schneider-Konferenz wird Anfangs August, anschließend an eine, am 6ten August zusammen tretende Konferenz der Schneider Deutschlands, in Dresden stattfinden. Als einziger Punkt der Tagesordnung ist die Frage aufgestellt: „Unsere bisherigen internationalen Beziehungen und deren weitere Ausbildung.“

In Prag, (Böhmen,) sind die Tischler schon über sechs Monate lang gegen die Wieder-Einführung des Neunstundentages im Auslande und stehen heute noch so fest wie am ersten Tage trotz den Bemühungen der Arbeitgeber durch allerlei schöne Versprechungen Zerpfitterung unter den Ausstehenden hervorgerufen und trotz den fortwährenden Chikanen der Polizei.

Wenn wir eine Niederlage erlitten, so stellt sich unter unseren Mitgliedern gewöhnlich Muthlosigkeit und Gleichgültigkeit ein. Dadurch wird die Wirkung einer Niederlage noch verschlimmert. Frisch an's Werk, um die Scharte auszuweichen muß hier unsere Loosung sein.

L'Atelier Ouvert.

Si jamais une phrase hypocrite a été lancée, ce fut celle de l'atelier ouvert (open shop). La presse patronale raconte à ses lecteurs que la tyrannie ouvrière et unioniste ne permettait pas au travailleur non organisé, de gagner sa vie; par suite de l'atelier organisé sous le règlement, de la chambre syndicale ces pauvres gens sont condamné à la mort par la faim, eux et leurs familles, et avec véhémence ils réclament le droit au travail pour tous. Sous une apparence plausible pour tous, qui ne comprennent pas les tendances de l'union ouvrière il est avéré que le travailleur organisé doit être un tyran, un usurpateur, qui cherche à monopoliser le marché du travail pour lui et quelques favorisés seulement. Ces braves gens oublient ou ignorent, que la plupart des chambres syndicales envoient, à grands frais des organisateurs à travers le pays, dans chaque ville, chaque petit bourg, afin d'amener les ouvriers de leur métier dans l'union. Si ces derniers finissent par comprendre leur intérêt, en joignant l'union, ils ont tout l'avantage que l'organisation procure à ses membres, sans avoir à contribuer aux frais et dépenses faites antérieurement. Le premier avantage que l'on accorde à ces ouvriers est d'abord une augmentation de salaire. On n'a encore pu jusqu'à présent, nous prouver que les travailleurs non-organisés aient eu un salaire plus élevé que les membres de l'union. Ensuite, nous voyons à travers tout le pays que les métiers organisés travaillent d'une à deux heures de moins par jour que les ouvriers restant en dehors de l'union. C'est par millions de dollars que se chiffrent les sommes dépensées par les chambres syndicales de ce pays, dans le but de réduire les heures de travail. Si par hasard le patron, employant des ouvriers non-syndiqués, réduit le nombre des heures de travail, il s'empresera vivement de rogner leur salaire du montant équivalent. De sorte que "augmentation de salaire et réduction des heures de travail, sans compter bon nombre d'autres avantages, est synonyme avec l'atelier organisé."

Seul l'organisation ouvrière a pu, jusqu'à présent arracher de par la force de l'union quelques lambeaux de bien être à la rapacité patronale.

Nous comprenons donc fort bien que ces Messieurs préfèrent de beaucoup n'avoir à faire qu'à des malheureux qui ne comprennent pas la valeur d'une union. On ne pouvait pas évidemment interdire l'union, comme tel. C'eût été contre la loi, et comme le travailleur est généralement aussi électeur, il aurait pu, en cette dernière qualité, se fâcher un jour et renvoyer à ses foyers domestiques ces législateurs maladroits. De sorte que la question fut posée de cette manière hypocrite. Nous avons rien à dire contre l'union, nous n'empêchons personne d'aller joindre celle-ci mais nous ne permettons pas à la chambre syndicale de forcer les non-organisés à joindre leurs unions. "Voilà le grand mot; en autres termes, cela veut dire." Nous admettons que, par satisfaire à vos plaisirs, que vous ayez une union, mais nous ne voulons pas en subir les conséquences. Ne demandez rien, soyez satisfaits du salaire que nous vous payons, travaillez autant d'heures par jour que notre intérêt vous im-

pose, soyez, "unionmen, en dehors de l'atelier mais une fois à la besogne laissez votre union en dehors."

Autant fonder des pinacles clubs.

Si nous admettrions la théorie patronale nous verrions bientôt le "open shop" fermé pour les membres de l'union et ouvert seulement pour les scabs et les "blacklegs." Comme nous l'avons démontré dans notre dernier article, cette question est pareille à tout autre question ouvrière. C'est une affaire de force et de droit, et non pas de sentiment. Ou nous sommes assez fort, pour dire au patron, "nous voulons bien travailler pour toi, mais à condition que tu n'emploie que des membres de notre union," ou le patron sait qu'il peut se passer de nous, et n'emploiera donc que des non-organisés.

Mais si malheureusement, le patronat gagnera ce point sur nous, d'avoir assez d'ouvriers opposés à la chambre syndicale, nous serions à plaindre. L'exemple de la tolérance patronale nous est donné en ce moment dans l'état de Colorado. Pour soutenir la thèse de l'atelier ouvert on emprisonne, on déporte et on fusille les membres de l'union ouvrière. Les patrons défendent à leurs ouvriers de s'organiser et eux mêmes forment une alliance civile, "dans le but avéré, de commettre des crimes de tout espèce contre des citoyens américains, que n'ont fait autre chose que d'user du droit d'organisation que la constitution leur a accordé."

On vous dira peut-être, que ce qui se passe au Colorado est un cas exceptionnel. Que l'on se détrompe. A-t-on entendu depuis un an que cette injustice esciste, qu'une seule main gouvernementale, ou patronale se serait levée pour la défense des droits de union? Bien au contraire la réinstallation du shop ouvert fut proclamé par le chef du gouvernement à Washington, et les intentions patronales haïeuses contre l'union ouvrière est prêché ouvertement par les Parry et les Davenport.

C'est donc la lutte contre les ateliers ouverts que nous devons prêcher. On est avec nous, ou on est contre nous. Dans cette question comme dans toutes les autres il n'y a pas de milieu. Celui qui n'est pas notre ami, est forcément notre ennemi. Camarades, attention! faisons la guerre à l'atelier ouvert. Son introduction sera la mort de l'union ouvrière.

ALPHONSE HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

L'Exposition de Saint Louis.

Le Parlement vient de voter un crédit de 200,000 francs pour aider les associations ouvrière de production à exposer à votre grande exposition internationale et permettre aussi l'envoi de délégués ouvriers pour y étudier les progrès de l'industrie. On dit également que la ville de Paris se dispose à faire quelques sacrifices dans le même but.

La loi de 10 Heures.

C'est aujourd'hui, 1. Avril, qu'elle est définitivement en application la loi fixant la durée du travail dans les établissements mixtes, loi dont je vous ai longuement entretenus dans mes précédents correspondances. On craint

quelque résistance des patrons dans certain régions; mais partout les ouvriers sont formellement résolus à engager la bataille. Je vous tiendrai au courant des incidents qui ne vont pas manquer de surgir.

PARIS, le 1. Avril, 1904.

La Journée de 10 Heures.

J'ai exposé dans de précédents numéros du CARPENTER, qu'elles étaient les dispositions légales qui régissaient la durée de la journée de travail en France; j'ai expliqué qu'à partir du 1. avril ces dispositions entreraient entièrement et définitivement en vigueur, et qu'un mouvement gréviste considérable était à prévoir pour empêcher les patrons de frustrer les ouvriers d'une partie des bénéfices qu'ils sont en droit d'en escompter. C'est ce qui n'a pas manqué de se produire. Mais ce sont presque exclusivement les ouvriers du textile qui sont entrés en lutte.

Dans son esprit le législateur avait bien entendu que la réduction de la journée de travail s'opérerait sans aucune diminution de salaire et le Congrès de la Fédération textile avait bien décidé l'année dernière de s'opposer à toute autre façon d'interpréter la loi, mais la grève victorieuse soutenue par les ouvriers d'Armentières et d'Huplines à la fin de l'année dernière incita la Fédération des tisseurs à engager l'action sur de nouvelles bases. Non seulement les ouvriers d'Armentières ont obtenu l'application de la loi avant son échéance, mais encore une augmentation de 8% sur les prix de main-d'œuvre qui assure en même temps une amélioration de leurs salaires. Seulement la convention établie par la commission mixte patronale et ouvrière stipule que si au 1. juin, 1904, les tisseurs ne sont pas parvenus à faire accepter cette augmentation dans toute la région, les patrons reprendront leur liberté d'action. C'est donc ce même traitement que les tisseurs de Lille, Roubaix, Vourcoing, Amiens, etc., réclament depuis le 1. avril ainsi que l'établissement d'un tarif de main-d'œuvre par les soins d'une commission mixte patronale et ouvrière. Sur le refus des patrons, la grève a été déclarée et, depuis, toute la région du Nord est occupée militairement. Le nombre des grévistes a un moment dépassé le chiffre de 50,000. Pour soutenir leurs collègues en lutte, les ouvriers d'Armentières ont décidé de verser le produit de leur augmentation de salaire dans la caisse des grévistes, soit 12,000 francs par semaine.

Depuis cette époque, la bataille se poursuit âprement avec des hauts et des bas. Les patrons sont fortement unis et marchent la main dans la main. De leur côté les ouvriers vont au combat avec entrain, malheureusement leur condition misérable les met en moins bonne posture que leurs adversaires pour une résistance prolongée, aussi ne semble-t-il pas qu'ils finissent par avoir gain de cause pour toutes leurs réclamations. Alors que les ouvriers demandent instantanément que les négociations soient poursuivies entre délégués patronaux et délégués des syndicats ouvriers, les industriels s'abstiennent à ne vouloir traiter qu'avec leurs propres ouvriers et fixer les conditions du travail par maison, sans commissions mixtes. Si les patrons triom-

phaient sur ce point de la résistance des ouvriers, se serait pour ces derniers l'impossibilité d'établir un contrat collectif de travail et la fixation générale de prix de main-d'œuvre. Depuis le 7. avril les filateurs de coton sont rentrés dans les ateliers avec une augmentation de 3%. C'est un succès partiel. Les tisseurs de toile, auxquels le patrons, offrent une augmentation de 5% correspondant à la diminution de la durée de la journée, continuent la lutte.

Une Grève Originale.

Bien que leur organisation soit de création relativement récente, les travailleurs des ports, les dockers, les inscrits maritimes ont déjà réussi à obtenir des améliorations importantes de leurs conditions de travail: salaires plus élevés, réduction de la durée de la journée, respect de la personnalité ouvrière par les chefs de tout rang. Une de leurs dernières grèves; qui se déroula à Marseille, eut un certain retentissement. Ils réussirent, en effet, à cette époque, à suspendre tout le mouvement du port, et le gouvernement dut menacer d'envoyer des matelots de la marine de guerre pour former les équipages des navires marchands si les grévistes ne se montraient pas disposés à souscrire à une arbitrage. Cette décision des pouvoirs publics fut alors vivement approuvée par les armateurs.

Dernièrement, quelques officiers d'une compagnie marchande ayant molesté leurs équipages, ceux-ci quittèrent le bord et refusèrent ensuite de s'embarquer. Leur syndicat prononça l'interdit sur les bâtiments abandonnés et déclara qu'aucun marin ne reprendrait son service tant que les officiers incriminés resteraient chargés de les commander. Devant cette attitude résolue, les armateurs capitulèrent et changèrent les états major de leurs bateaux. Le conflit paraissait terminé, quand les fédérations des capitaines au long cours des officiers et des mécaniciens brevetés de la marine marchande relevèrent le gant à leur tour et se solidariserent avec leurs collègues renvoyés, en affirmant qu'aucun navire ne partirait tant qu'il ne serait pas réintégré dans leur emploi. Cette décision a reçu son application et au fur et à mesure de leur arrivée à Marseille, les navires sont désarmés et les équipages mis au repos. Voilà donc, de ce fait, les ouvriers du port en chômage par suite de l'arrêt complet des transactions commerciales par voie de mer et les relations interrompues avec la Corse, l'Algérie et la Tunisie. Le mouvement menaçant de s'étendre à d'autres villes maritimes, le gouvernement se préoccupe actuellement d'assurer le service postal à l'aide de navires de guerre et parle rien moins, puisque les matelots ne refusent pas de travailler, de mettre à la disposition des armateurs, les officiers des vaisseaux de l'Etat. En agissant ainsi il se conforme, d'ailleurs, à la ligne de conduite suivie par lui lors de la grève des marins. Mais il paraît que le cas n'est plus le même, car les armateurs repoussent nettement son concours, trop heureux de voir se prolonger un conflit qu'en sous-mains ils encouragent dans le dessin mal dissimulé d'y voir sombrer l'autorité du syndicat des inscrits maritimes. Les officiers en grève ont refusé d'accepter un arbitrage et les choses en sont là, mais les ou-

vriers sans travail pourraient bien se laisser rapidement d'une situation qui ne fait de victimes que dans leurs rangs et nul ne peut prévoir les conséquences qui pourraient résulter d'une action énergique de leur part. On conviendra que le cas n'est pas banal d'une association faisant grève pour imposer sa volonté aux patrons et d'une autre association se mettant ensuite en mouvement pour obtenir de ces mêmes patrons l'annulation des résultats obtenus par la première.

Une Convention Internationale de Travail.

La France et l'Italie viennent de signer une "Convention du Travail." Cet instrument diplomatique a une importance considérable pour le prolétariat des deux pays, moins parce qu'il instaure présentement que parce qu'il permet d'augurer pour l'avenir. De ce fait, une réglementation internationale du travail peut cesser aujourd'hui d'être considérée comme utopique et il est permis d'admettre comme possible et probable l'établissement prochain de certaines limites à la concurrence économique que se font les peuples entre eux, par suite de l'adoption de quelques règles restrictives à l'exploitation de la main-d'œuvre féminine et enfantine. En tout cas, il y a là un nouveau et très heureux précédent, car c'est en effet la première fois que deux gouvernements étrangers lient partie ensemble dans le but de réglementer d'un commun accord quelques-unes des conditions du travail dans leur sphère respective et se piquent d'émulation pour apporter à leur législation sociale toutes les améliorations qu'elle peut comporter.

Très peu d'ouvriers français franchissent les Alpes pour aller travailler en Italie; par contre, des centaines de travailleurs italiens viennent s'occuper en France. La nouvelle convention les mettra tous sur le même pied pour l'application des lois ouvrières et sociales, telle que celle qui régit les accidents du travail; ils sont de plus appelés à bénéficier éventuellement des lois soumises à l'étude du Parlement concernant les retraites ouvrières. L'Italie, de son côté, s'engage à instituer la réciprocité pour nos nationaux, à procéder à une limitation légale de la journée de travail basée sur les lois français et à donner son adhésion à toute conférence internationale convoquée pour étudier cette question à laquelle la France accepterait de participer. Le gouvernement suisse doit prochainement prendre cette initiative et convier tous les gouvernements à s'y représenter. Il n'y a pas lieu, je le répète, de s'illusionner sur les résultats immédiats de cette convention de travail, mais il n'en faut pas moins noter qu'elle est un premier pas vers une législation internationale du travail et, à ce titre seul, elle mérite d'être signalée ici.

Une Nouvelle Fédération.

Les cochers, les camionneurs, les employés du Métropolitain et de bateau-voyageurs, ceux des omnibus et tramways, en un mot tous les travailleurs occupés aux transports en commun, ont depuis longtemps constitués de très forts syndicats. Ils sont, aujourd'hui, en train de jeter les bases d'une vaste fédération des transports qui, si

elle aboutit, formera du premier coup une des plus puissantes organisations ouvrières de France. Une commission a été nommée pour étudier la question et préparer un Congrès. S'il a lieu j'en enverrai le compte-rendu au CARPENTER.

GEORGES GUÉNARD.

PARIS, le 1. mai, 1904.

A Travers les Grèves.

Malgré de pressantes démarches et l'intervention du directeur du travail au ministère du commerce, la lutte est toujours très vive, à Lille, entre les ouvriers tisseurs et leurs patrons. Ces derniers persistent à refuser les augmentations demandées par les grévistes et, par dessus tout, la constitution d'une commission mixte chargée d'élaborer un tarif uniforme pour toute la localité. Le plus grave danger de cette résistance des patrons réside dans la situation qui va être faite aux tisseurs d'Armentières et d'Houplines, le 1. juin, date à laquelle les patrons qui leur ont donné satisfaction reprendront leur liberté d'action si les ouvriers n'ont pas réussi à faire accepter dans toute la région le tarif qu'ils ont imposé à la suite de leur grève victorieuse d'octobre dernier. Si par ailleurs l'éventualité venait à se produire, se serait vraisemblablement la reprise d'un mouvement général des travailleurs du textile dans tout le Nord de la France.

L'application de la loi de 10 heures motive encore quelques grèves dans certains centres moins importants, notamment à Amiens pour les teinturiers et à Fromelennes pour les métallurgistes. Mais il y a tout lieu de croire qu'une fois tous les renseignements centralisés, il sera permis de constater que le passage au dernier palier de la loi se sera fait sans trop d'embarras et qu'il en est résulté une sensible amélioration des conditions de travail des ouvriers intéressés.

La grève des officiers de marine marchande, qui de Marseille s'était étendue au Havre, à Dunterque, à Bordeaux, etc., et pesait lourdement sur les transactions de nos principaux ports de commerce, a pris fin par l'acceptation, par les inscrits maritimes, des conditions stipulées par les états-majors, c'est-à-dire la faculté laissée aux officiers de composer leurs équipages sans l'intervention ni le contrôle du syndicat des inscrits. C'est incontestablement atteint puisque le mouvement fomenté par eux avait surtout pour objet de réduire à néant l'organisation des ouvriers des ports laquelle sort de cette aventure plus forte et plus vigoureuse que jamais. Mais il se pourrait bien que les patrons n'aient gagné là que la première manche d'une partie malencontreusement engagée par eux et que les matelots ne tardent guère à prendre leur revanche. C'est égal, comme je vous l'écrivais le mois dernier, ce n'est pas une grève banale que celle de salariés, "continuant à toucher leurs appointements pendant leur grève," et agissant contre d'autres salariés pour les obliger à subir certaines exigences patronales et faire écrouler leur syndicat!

(A continuer.)

Le system syndicaliste est supérieure à tout autre system d'organisation et c'est le devoir de ceux qui le comprennent de l'expliquer à ceux qui ne le comprennent pas, et démontrer à eux qu'il est aussi le plus efficace.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 47.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 199, J. C. Grantham, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 643 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeon, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. E. Lyman, Box 224.
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 282.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germana House.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhause, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. B. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnson.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Canite st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 240 E. 80th st.; Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Jos. R. Mannfield, 240 E. 80th st.; (Stairbuilders) Emil Haar, 240 E. 80th st.; C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st.; Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st.; City Bk.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bk.
Philip Gibbins, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 121.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 1119 Penn ave., Room 307; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathien, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Richmond, Va.—N. L. Brown, 419 W. Marshall.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Antonio, Tex.—F. S. Boyt, 718 Cameron.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Truner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 208 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1303 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reily, 1108 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashland ave.

How to Purify the Air.

To keep the air in a sick room very pure wet a cloth in limewater and hang it in the room to dry.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending June 30, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	230.80	126	\$19.00	249	\$14.40	372	\$25.80	541	\$40.20	699	\$20.80	870	\$10.00	1035	\$24.80	1215	\$4.60
2	100.60	127	19.80	250	5.40	378	18.40	542	7.40	700	28.60	871	8.00	1036	59.60	1216	3.20
3	65.20	128	6.80	251	12.40	379	12.40	543	5.40	701	38.70	872	7.20	1037	22.40	1218	4.40
4	150.20	129	37.60	252	17.60	381	21.40	544	16.20	702	10.85	873	13.80	1038	7.10	1221	2.20
5	35.00	130	3.20	253	5.40	382	25.60	545	9.20	703	13.60	874	4.40	1039	2.00	1222	4.20
6	22.20	131	154.50	254	23.00	384	19.20	546	18.80	704	3.50	875	2.00	1040	28.60	1223	4.20
7	268.20	132	68.60	255	28.60	385	10.20	547	4.80	705	26.90	876	3.20	1041	51.90	1224	12.20
8	91.20	133	18.20	256	10.80	386	44.40	548	24.40	706	17.80	877	22.20	1042	24.60	1226	14.60
9	196.80	134	226.30	257	193.90	387	43.40	549	5.60	708	12.40	878	13.10	1045	33.80	1227	10.60
10	119.40	135	30.60	258	26.20	388	28.60	550	61.40	709	3.20	881	12.00	1046	4.40	1228	7.60
11	75.40	136	42.30	259	12.80	389	17.80	551	14.40	710	15.00	882	5.00	1047	16.00	1229	4.40
12	61.10	137	23.60	260	56.00	391	33.20	552	11.00	711	10.00	883	22.40	1048	13.20	1231	20.30
13	32.80	138	24.30	261	4.80	392	19.40	553	11.00	712	30.80	884	47.80	1049	7.60	1232	16.00
14	105.60	139	44.00	262	52.60	393	24.00	554	23.60	713	15.30	885	10.00	1050	9.20	1233	5.20
15	17.50	140	10.50	263	26.80	394	37.10	555	12.60	714	11.80	886	3.20	1051	69.00	1234	18.60
16	20.20	141	70.40	264	11.00	395	16.80	556	15.00	715	71.80	887	19.60	1052	6.60	1235	17.20
17	136.60	142	158.60	265	28.00	396	11.60	557	9.80	716	40.40	888	11.20	1054	2.00	1236	1.20
18	27.00	143	11.80	266	38.40	397	2.20	558	23.20	717	33.40	889	14.80	1055	44.40	1237	10.80
19	30.20	144	30.80	267	8.00	398	15.80	559	7.75	718	10.40	890	14.40	1056	7.50	1238	7.45
20	306.20	145	17.60	268	92.20	399	24.00	560	32.90	719	19.00	891	36.50	1057	12.20	1239	2.60
21	36.60	146	38.90	269	34.40	400	2.80	561	28.40	720	16.50	892	18.40	1058	11.70	1240	1.50
22	36.80	147	9.00	270	13.60	401	24.00	562	54.00	721	2.50	893	5.00	1059	13.60	1241	5.20
23	48.00	148	32.40	271	29.60	402	24.00	563	29.60	722	28.80	894	15.80	1060	3.00	1242	10.20
24	78.80	149	8.20	272	32.00	403	14.00	564	9.90	723	32.40	895	11.20	1062	23.20	1243	8.10
25	60.35	150	11.20	273	29.60	404	12.90	565	3.60	724	84.20	896	24.00	1063	8.60	1244	23.30
26	22.80	151	30.80	274	14.80	405	9.65	566	53.50	725	18.60	897	16.00	1064	4.40	1245	5.00
27	219.60	152	13.10	275	21.40	406	4.80	567	11.20	726	29.60	898	7.80	1065	12.20	1248	15.40
28	7.90	153	12.80	276	9.40	407	20.60	568	5.80	727	6.90	899	29.20	1067	9.70	1249	5.00
29	63.60	154	13.60	280	1.25	408	8.40	569	11.60	728	8.00	900	19.60	1069	16.80	1250	6.60
30	58.20	155	37.20	281	88.60	409	18.00	570	24.80	729	4.20	901	25.00	1070	7.00	1251	5.20
31	142.20	156	3.80	282	20.40	410	9.00	571	1.25	730	5.40	902	21.20	1071	3.60	1252	8.60
32	25.60	157	5.80	283	9.20	411	52.85	572	2.80	731	8.20	903	13.00	1072	35.40	1253	9.40
33	12.00	158	8.90	284	3.20	412	17.60	573	15.60	732	5.80	904	13.00	1073	9.20	1254	8.80
34	105.20	159	8.80	285	5.30	413	2.80	574	5.60	733	10.90	905	5.00	1074	27.20	1255	16.30
35	34.40	160	2.80	286	13.80	414	68.60	575	155.60	734	7.60	906	5.00	1075	15.00	1256	5.80
36	18.60	161	21.20	287	29.90	415	5.70	576	8.00	735	12.20	907	19.60	1076	5.60	1257	7.00
37	29.80	162	32.00	288	43.80	416	22.20	577	10.60	736	7.20	908	8.30	1079	33.00	1258	18.20
38	10.60	163	18.80	289	29.00	417	11.90	578	4.80	737	3.80	909	17.00	1081	4.40	1259	6.40
39	15.20	164	15.20	290	38.80	418	11.90	579	10.60	738	4.40	910	7.80	1082	68.40	1260	17.20
40	78.80	165	10.60	291	13.60	419	11.90	580	23.00	739	15.20	911	22.80	1083	9.25	1261	11.80
41	15.20	166	10.60	292	25.20	420	4.45	581	46.80	740	5.45	912	29.60	1084	10.00	1262	4.80
42	17.40	167	60.60	294	5.20	421	6.00	582	23.00	741	23.00	913	17.60	1085	9.80	1263	3.60
43	60.00	168	101.65	296	18.00	422	26.00	583	18.40	742	10.80	914	22.80	1086	6.60	1264	10.00
44	25.10	169	14.50	297	26.80	423	117.40	584	10.00	743	5.40	915	27.60	1087	4.20	1265	9.00
45	122.20	170	3.00	298	53.50	424	9.40	585	8.50	744	9.60	916	21.65	1088	4.40	1266	9.00
46	3.40	171	58.20	299	22.60	425	21.40	586	10.70	745	5.40	917	11.40	1089	10.00	1267	5.60
47	1.60	172	17.65	300	30.20	426	169.70	587	18.40	746	24.60	918	5.60	1090	13.00	1268	8.20
48	94.20	173	24.60	301	25.80	427	48.20	588	10.00	747	30.20	919	27.60	1091	12.00	1270	3.60
49	50.60	174	31.00	302	25.80	428	10.20	589	8.50	748	7.80	920	21.65	1092	4.40	1272	13.70
50	41.00	175	24.00	303	41.90	429	60.20	590	14.20	749	14.65	921	11.40	1093	29.10	1273	14.40
51	34.86	176	16.60	304	31.90	430	36.00	591	16.60	750	51.85	922	7.40	1094	9.40	1274	4.60
52	56.40	177	11.40	305	11.40	431	21.50	592	25.80	751	20.20	923	5.00	1095	5.60	1275	10.00
53	186.00	178	182.00	306	64.00	432	58.90	593	13.40	752	2.40	924	19.60	1096	12.00	1276	3.60
54	24.50	179	70.20	307	233.60	433	28.80	594	11.60	753	2.40	925	34.40	1097	3.20	1277	24.10
55	10.50	180	48.20	308	15.45	434	44.10	595	4.80	754	5.70	926	10.60	1098	4.20	1278	12.45
56	185.00	181	5.00	309	13.60	435	16.00	596	10.60	755	29.40	927	18.20	1099	4.20	1279	29.40
57	25.00	182	36.00	310	7.00	436	36.40	597	10.60	756	12.60	928	4.20	1100	72.20	1281	29.40
58	14.60	183	17.75	311	26.00	437	36.40	598	10.60	757	8.00	929	4.20	1101	3.20	1282	11.80
59	5.50	184	24.40	312	4.00	438	41.90	599	19.60	758	4.80	930	7.80	1102	4.00	1283	2.00
60	28.30	185	48.20	313	50.80	439	8.80	600	20.00	759	22.90	931	34.40	1103	50.50	1287	10.40
61	26.60	186	19.85	314	22.80	440	80.40	601	45.20	760	6.80	932	14.20	1104	10.60	1288	4.00
62	33.60	187	5.20	315	11.40	441	35.80	602	16.60	761	7.60	933	7.70	1105	9.60	1289	4.00
63	14.20	188	20.45	316	48.00	442	5.80	603	34.80	762	2.60	934	4.40	1106	10.60	1290	5.40
64	34.80	189	25.50	317	182.40	443	20.10	604	11.20	763	4.80	935	14.95	1107	10.60	1291	5.40
65	7.80	190	9.80	318	4.80	444	46.00	605	13.40	764	7.60	936	35.00	1108	13.20	1292	2.00
66	11.80	191	13.40	319	22.40	445	4.20	606	45.70	765	2.60	937	6.20	1109	10.60	1293	5.40
67	7.35	192	13.40	320	6.00	446	11.60	607	38.95	766	20.20	938	15.40	1110	13.20	1294	3.80
68	66.05	193	15.60	321	61.40	447	11.60	608	4.60	767	35.40	939	6.20	1111	12.00	1295	8.80
69	358.20	194	52.20	322	6.00	448	27.40	609	2.80	768	12.20	940	22.20	1112	4.90	1296	6.80
70	12.80	195	50.20	323	32.60	449	30.60	610	13.60	769	52.20	941	1.50	1113	2.60	1297	42.90
71	35.60	196	38.00	324	31.15	450	30.60	611	15.80	770	8.60	942	1.50	1114	4.00	1298	24.20
72	87.40	197	68.40	325	6.40	451	19.60	612	18.80	771	18.45	943	1.50	1115	4.00	1299	6.60
73	33.50	198	29.80	326	14.40												

G. E. B. Meeting (July)—		
Meyer, Henry, on account.....	100.00	
Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.—		
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Conn.,		
(May and June).....	329.65	
Connolly, R. E. L., Mich. and		
Minn.....	219.50	
Macfarlane, W. B., Mich.....	231.27	
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas.....	188.46	
Kent, S. J., Ark. and Miss.....	230.70	
Shields, W. J., New Eng. St's.	185.75	
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and Pa.		
(May and June).....	310.20	
Cunningham, S. G., Ill. and		
Minn.....	158.29	
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	169.60	
Cameron, T. A., Mich. and Wis.	218.39	
Biggs, Wm., N. C. and Va.....	230.45	
Burgess, W. H., Ala.....	213.33	
Ballay, W. H., Oregon and		
Wash.....	252.07	
Hughes, M. C., Kan. City, Mo.	120.00	
Byrne, W. J., Pa.....	197.64	
Smith, W. F., Md.....	165.32	
Northup, Alex., Canada.....	81.36	
Wood, W. T., N. Y.....	183.05	
Post, D. A., N. Y. and Pa.....	148.31	
Arcand, N., Canada.....	176.50	
White, D. R., Iowa.....	188.05	
Ferus, Thos., Buffalo, N. Y.....	120.00	
Farley, David, Ill.....	125.50	
Loos, Wm., Ill. and Ohio.....	166.15	
Miehler, W. D., Ill. and Mo.....	217.85	
Taylor, D., Miss.....	111.80	
Deyl, W. A., Canada.....	207.50	
Cook, Harry L., Cincinnati, O.	64.55	
Gueda, Mike, Louisville, Ky.....	60.00	
McCarthy, P. H., California.....	84.50	
Lewis, I. O., Warren, O.....	25.80	
Fletcher, Calvin, Stoneham,		
Mass.....	15.25	
Sullivan, T. J., Mass.....	16.90	
McLean, J. H., Portchester,		
N. Y.....	5.00	
Marshall, P. W., Rome, Ga.....	8.75	
Deegon, D. H., Chelsea, Mass.....	17.10	
Watson, A. M., Chelsea, Mass.....	17.00	
Ogletree, Jas. P., New Or's, La.	100.40	
Decker, H. C., Indiana.....	23.00	
Braun, M., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	6.75	
Robinson, L. M., Amherst, N. S.	5.00	
Charter fee refunded—L. U. 1569	10.00	
General Office—		
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,306.98	
Postage and stamped envel-		
opes.....	210.62	
Rent (for June).....	116.00	
Telegrams.....	188.24	
Ledgers and books.....	60.00	
Carpenter and painting work..	46.65	
Sundries.....	70.63	
Official Journal—		
Printing and mailing.....	1,902.56	
Special writings.....	21.00	
Supplies for Locals—		
Books, stationery, etc.....	171.50	
Seals and deters.....	24.00	
Pins and buttons.....	396.72	
Expressage.....	85.12	
Miscellaneous—		
Huber, W. D., trav. exp's.....	68.05	
Duffy, F., trav. exp's.....	39.10	
Tax to A. F. of L. for May...	735.00	
	\$39,868.01	

Claims Paid in June, 1904.

1957 Mrs. M. B. Stadler.....	12	\$ 50.00
1958 J. W. Cowley.....	55	200.00
1959 Chas. Sihler.....	375	200.00
1960 Mrs. Mary Isaacs.....	563	50.00
1961 Phillip H. Brock.....	659	200.00
1962 Edward Krause.....	19	50.00
1963 Mrs. Ida Thompson.....	87	50.00
1964 Mrs. M. M. Baril.....	134	50.00
1965 Michael Dietrich.....	169	200.00
1966 Mrs. Belle Lamson.....	493	50.00
1967 R. Weinacht.....	513	200.00
1968 Geo. B. Davis.....	190	200.00
1969 Mrs. Hilda Larsen.....	774	50.00
1970 Emil Helgren.....	58	200.00
1971 Mrs. Mary Carr.....	69	50.00
1972 John Neder.....	157	200.00
1973 Ben Huelsmann.....	578	200.00
1974 Thiebold Fullinger.....	1020	100.00
1975 J. B. Thompson, Jr.....	1079	200.00
1976 Geo. W. Whittaker.....	20	200.00
1977 Mrs. E. B. SteMarie.....	134	50.00
1978 Andrew Luxen.....	181	200.00
1979 Paul Emmert.....	716	50.00
1980 Tomas Mikato.....	54	200.00
1981 Menier Simard.....	87	200.00
1982 Mrs. M. A. Moll.....	314	50.00
1983 Mrs. S. E. Moxley.....	198	50.00
1984 Edw. S. Valentine.....	332	100.00
1985 Andrew J. Craig.....	1619	200.00
1986 Mrs. E. Hutchin.....	230	50.00

1987 Mrs. Eva Fishbein.....	954	50.00
1988 F. Hardwick, Sr.....	1075	50.00
1989 John W. Anderson.....	10	200.00
1990 Mrs. Mary Genkel.....	72	50.00
1991 Mrs. Mary D. Jost.....	169	50.00
1992 Mrs. Belle W. Kerr.....	241	25.00
1993 Mrs. M. Johansson.....	451	50.00
1994 Mrs. M. Kowalski.....	500	50.00
1995 John Garon.....	551	200.00
1996 Mrs. S. J. Cumming.....	560	50.00
1997 Mrs. Josie H. Cole.....	638	50.00
1998 John Snyder (dis-		
ability).....	735	200.00
1999 Mrs. P. M. Merrill.....	1110	50.00
2000 Mrs. Sara A. Speak-		
man.....	1154	50.00
2001 Stanislas Provost.....	1718	100.00
2002 G. N. Couture.....	551	200.00
2003 Mrs. S. S. Truax.....	1003	50.00
2004 Mrs. N. E. Green.....	90	50.00
2005 Mrs. Lydia Gary.....	107	25.00
2006 Peter Brazil.....	125	50.00
2007 Mrs. C. A. Sherman.....	210	50.00
2008 Richard C. George.....	262	50.00
2009 William Mispel.....	309	200.00
2010 Edgar Hulshizer.....	399	200.00
2011 Mrs. M. Armstrong.....	500	50.00
2012 Mrs. S. J. Henessy.....	709	50.00
2013 James Driscoll.....	747	200.00
2014 Robert McFarra.....	907	200.00
2015 Mrs. I. M. Stephens.....	1334	50.00
2016 S. H. Follmer.....	55	50.00
2017 Chas. R. Burns.....	79	50.00
2018 Benton Tomlinson.....	110	200.00
2019 Mrs. O. J. Culler.....	294	50.00
2020 Charles Rockland.....	387	200.00
2021 Chas. N. Randall.....	546	200.00
2022 Geo. W. Hines.....	592	200.00
2023 John Wovil.....	27	200.00
2024 C. S. Cook.....	73	200.00
2025 Mrs. M. Williamson.....	73	50.00
2026 Mrs. M. S. Jennings.....	332	50.00
2027 Mrs. J. Bernard.....	1305	50.00
2028 Val Wagner.....	4	200.00
2029 Mrs. J. A. Grey.....	31	50.00
2030 Otto P. Frederick.....	257	50.00
2031 Jas. H. Jobson.....	509	200.00
2032 Mrs. S. Peterson.....	264	50.00
2033 John A. Parson.....	264	200.00
2034 Mrs. V. Schott.....	309	50.00
2035 Gerhard Lendholt.....	309	50.00
2036 Mrs. May Palmer.....	309	50.00
2037 John C. Bell.....	601	200.00
2038 Mrs. Anna Chapell.....	601	50.00
2039 Thos. Boutin.....	7	50.00
2040 Mrs. E. Rosier.....	19	50.00
2041 Mrs. Annie Sullivan.....	33	50.00
2042 Lemuel Nason.....	87	50.00
2043 E. D. Tappin.....	444	200.00
2044 H. L. Hartrauft.....	478	200.00
2045 P. F. Turcott.....	10	200.00
2046 Mrs. E. Martin.....	19	50.00
2047 W. H. Thompson, Jr.....	122	200.00
2048 Mrs. M. E. Carrough.....	306	50.00
2049 Wm. E. Daggy.....	697	200.00
2050 Herman Schneider.....	849	50.00
2051 R. E. Starbuck.....	55	200.00
2052 Mrs. Anna Hauke.....	16	50.00
2053 Mrs. J. Buettner.....	419	50.00
2054 Mrs. A. Hagen.....	9	50.00
2055 John Carey.....	348	50.00
2056 Chas. Mirka.....	39	200.00
2057 Mrs. C. C. Carlson.....	62	50.00
2058 Mrs. A. McFarland.....	230	50.00
2059 Homer Otto.....	246	200.00
2060 M. M. Morrison.....	993	200.00
2061 Mrs. N. J. Wilson.....	993	50.00
2062 John Dolterer, Jr.....	26	100.00
2063 Mrs. Ida Halstead.....	703	50.00
2064 Edward Gray.....	73	200.00
2065 Mrs. A. A. Ringrose.....	196	50.00
2066 Mrs. M. E. Skehan.....	469	50.00
2067 Mrs. H. A. Wall.....	1472	25.00
2068 J. L. Kniple.....	8	200.00
2069 Mrs. J. Murphy.....	10	50.00
2070 Mrs. L. Kins.....	120	50.00
2071 Mrs. M. E. Willis.....	180	50.00
2072 Mrs. Millie J. Car-		
nohan.....	715	50.00
2073 Chas. H. Heister.....	142	200.00
2074 John Matheson.....	340	200.00
2075 Louis Verner.....	1157	100.00
2076 John Kennedy (dis-		
ability).....	73	400.00
2077 Mrs. M. R. Yeago.....	190	50.00
2078 Mrs. J. Morton.....	361	50.00
2079 Edw. E. Brown.....	67	200.00
2080 Andre Kristof.....	309	200.00
2081 Mathias Antony.....	375	200.00
2082 Mrs. Sophia Lurtz.....	419	50.00
2083 Andrew Pafl.....	486	200.00
2084 Fred H. Cooke.....	1105	50.00
2085 Mrs. W. L. Stray-		
horn.....	1331	50.00
2086 Mrs. Anna James.....	489	50.00
Total.....		\$14,525.00

"The Eight Hour Bill."

(Continued from Page 7.)

introduced more apropos. He also mentions about thirty other "pirate bands" that are known under various aliases, as protectors of American liberty. Mr. Davenport also stated that he thought he represented other interests. Perhaps he did. I do not doubt it. But it is evident to a casual observer that the firms he thought he represented were ashamed to let the general public know of their connections with him. I don't blame them.

To get down to business: Mr. Davenport states in part: "That an eight-hour work day means a ten hour wage," and then before he can get his second wind, adds, "the men want an opportunity of earning more than will be paid for eight hours of labor." He advances many arguments, but 99 per cent. of them were wholly irrelevant to the question at issue and should have been thrown out of the records. Mr. Davenport is a very bad "actor," and would hardly do as a first-class "end man" in a high-salaried minstrel show.

Other gentlemen, too numerous to mention, appeared before the committee and made statements but it is useless to repeat them—all were about on a par with the above. I might add that everything was discussed, from the price of the "raw material" that goes into the manufacture of shoe-strings to the price of a completed battleship, allowing for the silver service, library, etc., to be given by patriotic and enthusiastic citizens, and what effect the "Eight Hour Bill" would have on such staple (?) articles.

In reading the hearings before the committee, I expected every moment to learn that a "pink tea" had been given, but was agreeably disappointed. It was only natural to assume that, inasmuch as every other irrelevant thing or question was introduced.

Nearly every opponent of the bill was a unit in declaring that the enactment of the same would ruin our export trade.

A little over ten years ago the laboring men were working 10, 11, 12 and in many instances 13 hours per day. To-day the same men are working 8, 9 and in a very few of the industries 10 hours per day.

The statistical abstract of the United States, 1903, just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, wherein is tabulated the exports of the United States for the years 1893 and 1903, show the following:

1893, total exports\$ 876,108,781
1903, total exports 1,484,681,995

Draw your own conclusions from the above, as to how our export trade has been affected during the last ten years by a reduction in the hours of toil.

Mr. James F. Grimes, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was a member of the Labor Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that gentleman asked the General Officers of the U. B. to write to the Congressmen and Senators from their respective States, informing them that he was on the committee and that any courtesies extended to him would be appreciated. His request was complied with, and I might add that fully 95 per cent. of the Congressmen and Sen-

ators written to replied to the official that wrote, namely, General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy, and General Treasurer Neale, assuring them that it would be their pleasure to assist Mr. Grimes in any way they possibly could. I will not quote any names, but will give below a few extracts from the letters received, the originals of which are on file at the General Office.

EXTRACTS.

"I am sure that it will be my pleasure to assist Mr. Grimes in whatever way possible."

"You may rest assured that Mr. Grimes will have my assistance in any movement to better the condition of the wage-worker."

"I recognize the wage-worker as the backbone of this country, and anything that I can do to assist Mr. Grimes will be done freely and willingly."

The climax is reached in the one given below, and if the writer can show anything that he did for the cause of labor during the last session of Congress, I will appreciate the information:

"Allow me to say, without bombast, and with no desire to make political capital, that any man who aspires to the title should be proud to be called a friend of labor, and prouder still, to have labor his friend."

What do you think of that! Well, it still remains a fact that he did nothing for our cause.

The arguments advanced by the opponents of the bill were not logical; were not plausible; were not sensible, and the committee should have reported the bill favorably long before they decided to waive the responsibility by referring the matter to Secretary Cortelyou for investigation to ascertain what effect it would have on our export trade. Every one knows that the bill was practically killed by that course, and that the committee is responsible for it.

Each Congressman and Senator written to will receive a copy of this article, and perhaps, but I doubt it, they will take heed of the "writing on the wall." It may be possible that at some future date we will be able to show them the "error of their ways."

None can dispute what I have written, and if there is any verification needed, the files at the General Office are open for inspection.

The Scab Like the Turtle.

Zoologists tell us that the turtle is the only animal that never learns anything by experience. If you put a red-hot poker in front of a turtle he will walk straight up to it and burn his feet or nose. No matter how often he gets burned, the turtle never learns to avoid the red-hot poker. The brain of a turtle is smaller than the brain of a mouse, and much less active.

Now, a "scab" is simply a human turtle. He is a creature who never learns by experience. Although non-unionism has never raised wages or shortened hours, and although unionism has always done both of these, the turtle workman never gets wise. He continues to refuse to bear a part of the social burden, and fights for the right to bear his own heavy burden all alone. The turtle is not the most stupid animal in the world. —Ex.



LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William O'Brien; and

WHEREAS, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood, industrious and respected by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. O'Brien our union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a page of our minutes be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. E. HINES,
E. F. BRADY,
P. B. KEEFE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, Death has invaded the ranks of our local union and removed from our midst our brother, A. D. Hall; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and mourning family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and tender to them all assistance in our power; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in the death of Bro. Hall the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members and the craft an efficient workman; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed; that a copy be entered on the records of this union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

PETER B. KEEFE,
WILLIAM FORD,
JOHN J. REDY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 566, Charleston, Mo.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His superior wisdom, has taken Nellie Palmer, the wife of our esteemed brother, William Palmer, in whose death the community has lost a noble Christian character and our brother a kind and loving wife; be it

Resolved, That we, in behalf of Local Union 566, extend to our bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy, and may we each and every one appreciate the handicap with which this loss has placed him, and be ever ready to offer encouragement to him in the battle with ills of this life. May God give you courage, Bro. Palmer, and help you to instill in the minds of the sweet little children entrusted to your care the many Christian virtues that mark the Creator's greatest achievement—Christian men and women; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. A. LOVELACE,
E. SCOTT,
Committee.

JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL of Greater New York and Vicinity.

WHEREAS, By an act of Providence Bro. Geo. Kavanagh, a delegate from the Amalgamated Society to this Joint District Council, has joined the great majority; be it

Resolved, That this most unexpected death has removed from our midst one of the most active and energetic workers in

the uplifting of our craft, who was at all times ready to sacrifice his time and well-known ability to the welfare of the carpenters in this city, and the labor movement in general, which made him beloved by all who knew him, as a noble and upright man, and we deeply regret his loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That we humbly submit to the great loss of our brother and friend, and extend our sympathy to the deceased brother's family; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Amalgamated Society of this city; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official journal of the U. B., THE CARPENTER, for publication.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LOCAL UNION 822, Findlay, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy and good brother, Washington Alspach; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to his family in this, their hour of bereavement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their loss of a good husband and father; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our departed brother; that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union.

GEO. A. WEISSLING,
R. S. TODD,
W. S. REESE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 560, Stratford, Ont., Can.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Charles J. Cummings, on May the 7th, 1904; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHAS. DE LA FRANIER,
J. F. COUGHLIN,
WM. STARK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 294, East Palestine, O.

WHEREAS, The Great King of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom has removed from us, Orthia Jane Culler, the wife of our esteemed brother, William Culler; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who knew her best; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved brother and relatives of the deceased, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. S. PORBY,
E. WARNER,
JNO. MULLENKOFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to remove from our midst our friend and brother, David H. Lawrence, we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that Local Union 444 has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that copies be sent to our local papers and our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for

publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

MICHAEL BENOIT,
C. E. BECKWITH,
JOHN CAIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

WHEREAS, On May 22d, 1904, under the profound mystery that seems always to be associated with such circumstances, our beloved brother, John Martell, surrendered this life and entered the Haven of Rest; be it

Resolved, That the death of Bro. Martell leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be keenly realized by all who knew him. That while we humbly and submissively bow to the will of our Lord, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us; and, be it further

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of our loss, that in the death of Bro. Martell this local union loses a brother who was ever ready to lend a helping hand and voice his sympathies to the needy and distressed, an active member of this union, whose endeavors were ever exerted for its welfare and prosperity; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a husband and out of respect for our brother we keep our charter draped for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions and preamble be spread upon the minutes of our local union; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. M. REYNOLDS,
E. F. TEMPLE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 697, East St. Louis, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed President and brother, W. E. Daggy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 697, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby tender to his bereaved family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved family; that a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

C. L. EADE,
S. ROBISON,
W. PEECHER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Eugene D. Tappan, we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that our Local Union 444, has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and copies sent to our local papers and our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

WM. L. STRATTMAN,
H. B. ANTHONY,
E. C. BURDICK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union 1517 sincerely regret the sad death of our brother, R. H. Godfrey; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, and extend to his bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and respect; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. D. DAINTER,
W. L. JOHNSON,
J. G. OVERHOLSER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1075, Hudson, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to Himself our beloved friend and brother, Frank Bardwick, our President and a faithful worker in the union cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our esteemed brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That in his death we feel that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most energetic workers, one whose thoughts and actions were for the welfare of our craft and who merited the respect of all who knew him; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of ninety days; that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of our city papers for publication.

JOHN R. HARDICK,
CHARLES E. FLOSS,
NEWTON C. DECKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 561, Pittsburg, Kan.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death, our esteemed and respected brother, Robert R. Wilson; and,

WHEREAS, By the death of Bro. Robert R. Wilson we realize the fact that this local has lost an active, efficient and faithful member, the family a kind, loving and affectionate husband and father, and the community an honored and respected citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we sincerely mourn the loss of said brother, yet we bow in submission to the will of that Supreme Ruler who holds in His hand the destiny of us all; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of Bro. Wilson our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN WHUTMAN,
W. K. HODSON,
DANIEL MCKNIGHT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call unto Himself our esteemed brother, Andrew Paff; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this Local Union has lost a valiant member who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. T. SPOFFORD,
HENRY STARKER,
T. W. LILLIE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, Chas. Srome; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 486 tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow of our departed brother in this, her sad affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved widow; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. T. SPOFFORD,
C. A. GRIFFIN,
HENRY STARKER,
Committee.

Floor Beams Made of Concrete.

A new system of concrete flooring has recently been patented by M. Siegwart, an architect, of Lucerne, Switzerland. It consists of hollow tubes or beams of mortar which are laid on the supporting walls without planking. Says The Technical World, in a descriptive article on the subject:

"By this method, the work of the builder is greatly facilitated, as a number of floors can be laid in a short time by ordinary laborers, and several floors can be used at once for working upon, thus doing away with scaffolding.

"Another advantage claimed for the Siegwart system is that beams made in a factory are protected against unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost or rain, during the time the mortar is setting, and it is thus comparatively easy to secure uniformity. The beams made at Lucerne have a uniform breadth of 9.84 inches, and are manufactured in five sizes, . . . according to the length of span and load. The size of the iron rods in the beams is between 1.96 and 3.9 inches, and usually six such rods are used in each beam. Two of these rods are laid parallel with the under face of the beam, and the other four are bent upward in the form of a knot at the ends in order to strengthen their supporting power. The proportion of cement to coarse sand used in manufacture is as 1 to 4. The beams, being made hollow, have the same strength as tho they were solid, with a great reduction in weight. On account of being hollow, they are more easily heated. Their sides are corrugated so that the cement used in joining them can enter the spaces and form a solid mass.

"The manner of laying the beams together is exactly the same as in the case of wooden beams. They are made in different lengths, and, besides being used in floors, they can be employed in the construction of roofs, terraces, and staircase supports; also in walls where there is a side pressure, as in warehouses, coal bunkers, etc. It has been demonstrated that these beams can support a load four or five times as great as can the ordinary wooden beams.

"The process of manufacture is very simple as carried on at the Siegwart Beam Factory in Lucerne and in other European centers. The beams are made not singly, but in layers eight feet in breadth."

The advantages of this flooring are said to be its great supporting power, its safety from fire, and the greater

ease and speed in building secured by its use. The beams insure freedom from excess of heat and cold, on account of their hollow form; the requisite thickness of floors is reduced; and, finally, they can be used as a heating floor, by sending warm air through them.—The Literary Digest.

The First Monument to Trades Unionism.

The first monument to trades unionism was erected recently at Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight-Hour Monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight-hour system, which was inaugurated in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted on an oblong block holding a globe and three large figures "8" are engraved on the block.

Dangers of White Lead.

German papers state that the French government is at present considering the question of the use of white lead and other lead mixtures for painting houses. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed to investigate the matter, and Mr. Breton, one of the experts, has been authorized to publish the results of his investigation in pamphlet form. He condemns the addition of white lead to paints and all colors containing it, declaring them to be poisonous in a large degree, both for the workmen and for the inhabitants of a house painted with lead colors. He recommends the use of zinc white instead, which, for surfaces exposed to the sea air, is also much more practical. He expresses the opinion that the absolute disuse of white lead has become an imperative necessity.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Books for Carpenters

STEEL SQUARE POCKET BOOK .50

By D. L. STODDART.

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY \$1.00

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HAND SAWS \$1.00

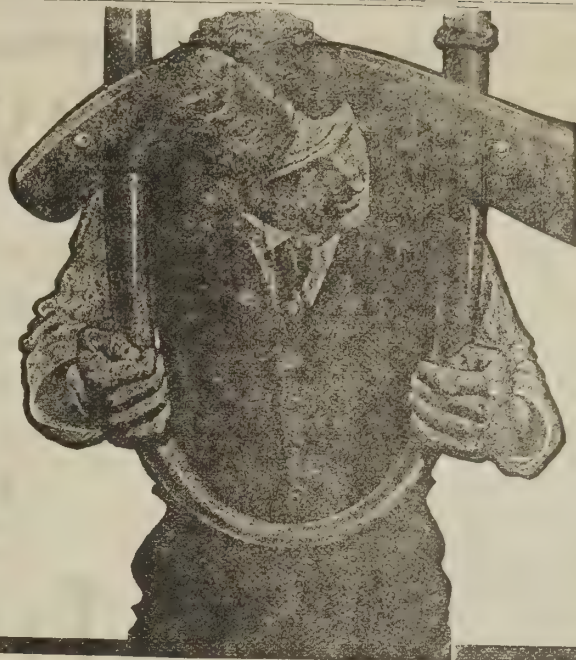
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By F. T. HODGSON.

Also Many Others. Send for our Catalogue.

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• Arch. Draftsman	• Electrician	• Municipal Engineer	• Ad. Writer
• Building Inspector	• Elec. Lighting Supt.	• Bridge Engineer	• Analytical Chemist
• Mechanical Engineer	• Elec. Railway Supt.	• R. R. Construction Eng.	• Sheet-Metal Drafts.
• Machine Designer	• Telephone Engineer	• Surveyor	• Ornamental Designer
• Mechanical Draftsman	• Telegraph Engineer	• Mining Engineer	• Navigator
• Foreman Machinist	• Wireman	• Textile-Mill Supt.	• Bookkeeper
• Foreman Toolmaker	• Dynamo Tender	• Textile Designer	• Stenographer
• Foreman Patternm'kr	• Motorman	• Sanitary Engineer	• To Speak French
• Foreman Molder	• Stationary Engineer	• Heat. and Vent. Eng.	• To Speak German
• Refrigeration Engineer	• Marine Engineer	• Commercial Law	• To Speak Spanish

Name _____ Age _____
Street and No. _____
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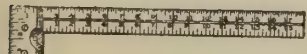


Fig. 1

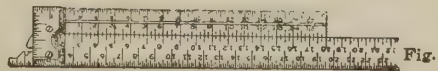


Fig. 2

This Cut Shows the Square Closed.

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Information Supplied by

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PREPARE NOW FOR LABOR DAY

ORDERs for Badges intended to be used on Labor Day should be placed sufficiently early to permit of the manufacture of the same. As this is an occasion for which thousands of organizations throughout the country are having special badges made. It is advisable to send orders in considerably ahead of time and thus prevent disappointments or delays.

The New Official Combination PARADE AND FUNERAL

Multiple Badge

Containing the beautiful lithographic reproduction in colors of the UNION LABEL in the bar and the emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, also lithographed in colors, in the medallion.

THE MULTIPLE BADGE

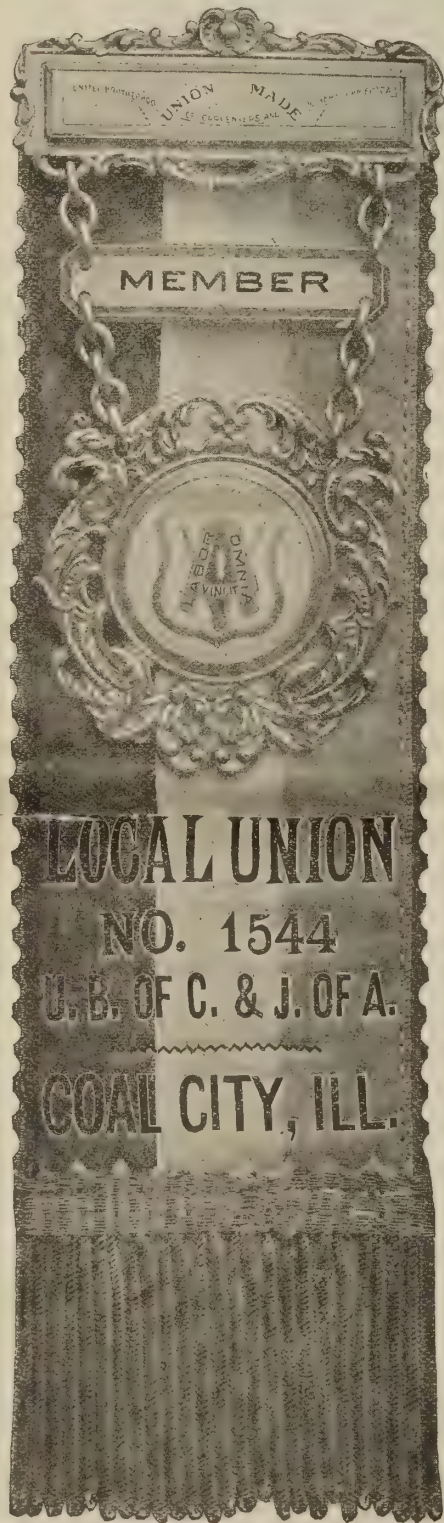
shown herewith is a genuine departure from anything now used in the shape of a reversible design. We particularly commend this design in view of the fact that it is adapted for use in three different ways: a Meeting Room Badge, a Parade Badge, a Memorial or Funeral Badge. The larger engraving shows the parade side of the badge complete with metal part. The memorial or funeral side (though we do not show it by illustration) is the reverse of the parade side, and is made with black ribbon with wording embossed in silver. The small illustration represents the metal part detached from the complete badge, and shows how this part may be worn alone. When a badge is wanted for parade or gala purposes the complete design may be used, and when a small badge with dignified effect is wanted the metal part may be used alone by simply detaching it from the badge proper. Whichever part is used there is a complete badge, and we are satisfied that the combining of three distinct uses makes it superior to any reversible design on sale.

Any desired wording can be placed in the top bar. We can furnish officers' titles in the panel on officers' badges, without extra charge. We can also make any desired changes in the wording on the ribbon parts. The braid and fringe are furnished in gold, the metal parts in gilt. In making the badge reversible, the bar is detached at the top and the ribbon part reversed. A loop in the ribbon at the top of both sides makes it an easy matter to change the badge so it can be worn in any way desired.

PRICE 60 CENTS EACH NET, IN ANY QUANTITY



Metal Part of Multiple Badge No. 10060, detached so that it may be worn as a separate insignia.



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Tear Off On Dotted Lines Using Below Portion for An Order Blank.

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shipping same by express to.....
..... badges, at 60 cents each net, imprinting in gold leaf on the parade side this wording:

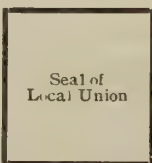
LOCAL UNION, NO. U. B. of C. and J. of A.,
give No. here give city here give quantity

Enclosed you will find \$..... in payment for badges,

Name.....

Street..... Town..... State

The following officers' titles are wanted on celluloid panel:.....



Balance of badges to have word "Member" on celluloid panel

Send All Orders and Make All Remittances
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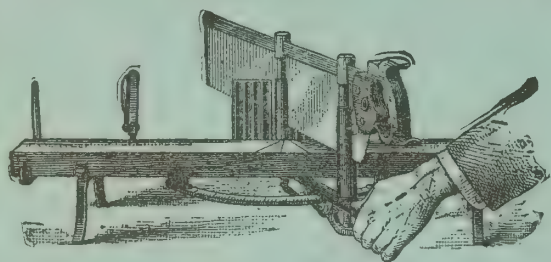
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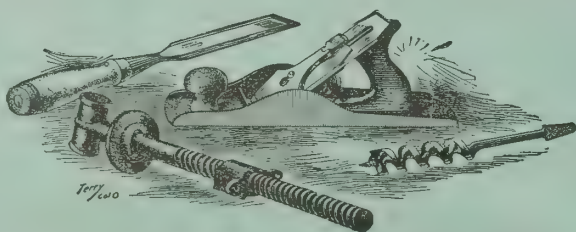
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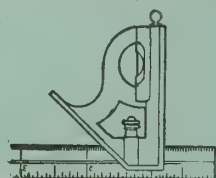
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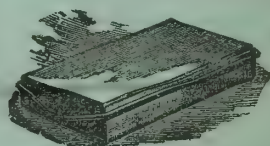


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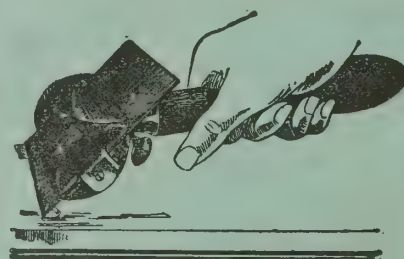
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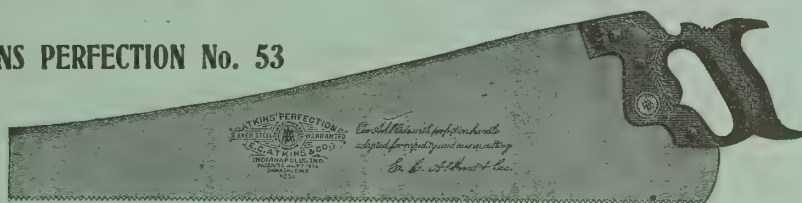
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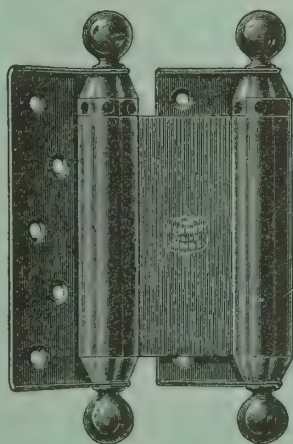
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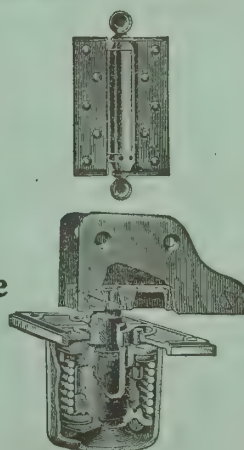
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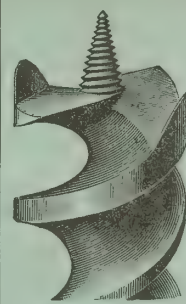
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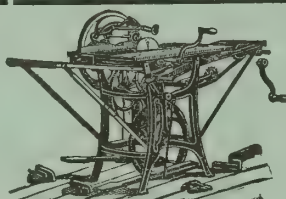
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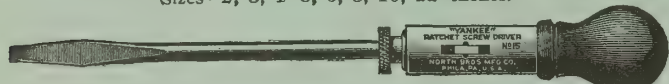


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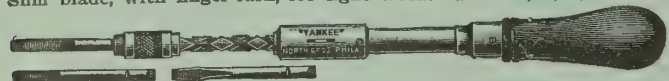
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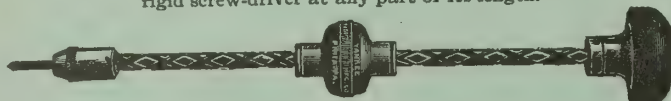
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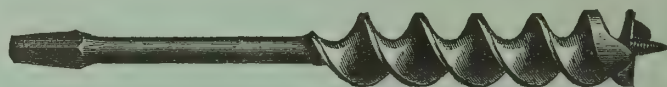
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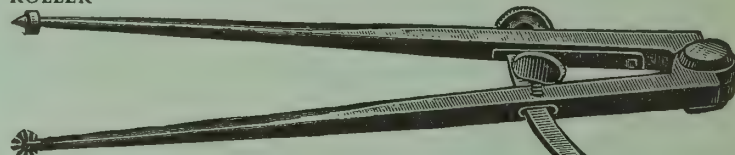
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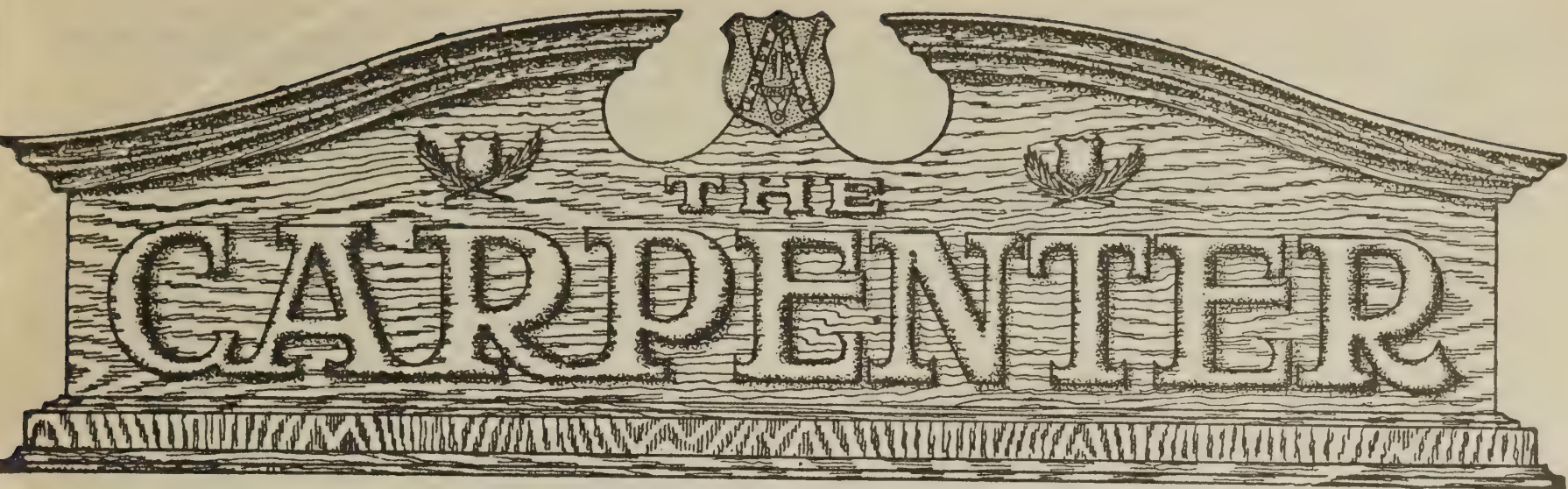
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Combination Parade and Funeral Badges are necessary to all Local Unions. The General Office furnishes the most appropriate design with the U. B. Label in the bar and our Emblem in the medallion in rich color effect.

Don't Wait—Prepare Early for Labor Day.



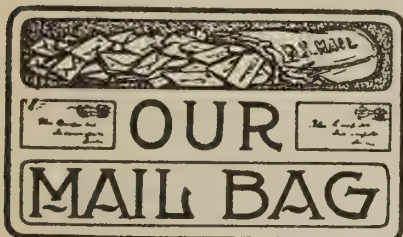
A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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VOLUME XXIV--No. 6
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BOWLING GREEN, KY.—In the anticipation of difficulties to arise between our union and the contractors on account of our trade demands, we would request all carpenters to stay away from this locality until further notice.

* * *

CHARLEROI, PA.—Business in our trade is fairly good at present, all our men are employed and all work is being done by union men. As we enjoy the eight-hour day you will please place Charleroi, Pa., on the list of eight-hour cities and towns.

* * *

ST. MARY'S, PA.—Business is at a standstill here, and the number of unemployed is growing daily. There is no opening here at this time and prospects for this season's trade are very gloomy. Traveling carpenters are earnestly advised to keep away.

* * *

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Work is dull in this locality and conditions in general afford no encouragement for traveling carpenters to come here; they are advised to give this place a wide berth; many of the resident carpenters are utterly failing to secure employment.

* * *

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—Carpenters contemplating coming to this place will find work very dull. Many of our home men are vainly hunting for a job. Traveling brothers will act wisely and confer a favor upon us by remaining away, pending a revival of trade.

* * *

STRUTHERS, O.—Although our L. U., 1518, has as yet not been heard of in our journal, we are very much alive. We had some difficulty with one of our contractors, Frank Shafer by name, he working his men nine hours per day at \$2.50, while the union scale is \$3.00 for eight hours' work. We have placed him on the unfair list. Work is exceedingly dull at present and carpenters will do well by shunning this place.

BOSTON, MASS.—There is no work in the market at this time, and material being very high it is assigned as one of the excuses of the stagnation of business in the building line. All carpenters are requested to keep away from this city, pending a revival of trade.

* * *

TUXEDO, N. Y.—The firm of Mead & Taft, stated as unfair in the April CARPENTER, having acceded to our demands and adopted the eight-hour rule, has been placed on the fair list and peaceful and amicable relations between the firm and our union have been established.

* * *

SULPHUR, I. T.—Most of our home men were compelled to leave this place on account of the extreme slackness of work. There is no show for any traveling carpenters, union or non-union men; both would do well to keep away as there is nothing doing here and no work likely to turn up soon.

* * *

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Business here is at a standstill and especially work in the building line is very slack. We have more men here than work; a number of our brothers are walking the streets, which fact should be a warning to traveling brothers; those coming here will meet with a similar fate.

* * *

AKRON, O.—Carpenters are requested to steer clear of this place, as our home men can take care of all the work on hand and some to spare. The contractors are making strenuous efforts to down unionism in this locality, an influx of men at this time would work an injury to our membership and our organization. Remain away.

* * *

FRANKFORT, IND.—Trade in this place is in a deplorable condition; all our men are out of employment and are confronted with great hardship unless business opens up somewhat shortly. At present there is no sign of work coming our way, and we would ask all carpenters to give Frankfort a wide berth until further notice.

* * *

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Our Millwrights' Local Union 1519 was organized about one year ago under the U. B., and is meeting with grand success. We are taking in a few members every month. We are working eight hours at the

rate of 40 cents an hour. Work is coming in rather slow at present, but we expect a change for the better shortly.

* * *

SEATTLE, WASH.—We desire to give publicity to the action of W. E. Fuller and his expulsion from L. U. 131, of this city. W. E. Fuller was in arrears when recently taking a contract. He promised to pay up his dues and employ union men exclusively. He did not live up to his promise. He now employs non-union men only and was promptly expelled for his perfidious action.

* * *

LAURENS, S. C.—Most of our men are still walking the streets but we are in hopes of an early revival of trade and of being in better shape soon, if we can keep floating carpenters away from here. The Laurens Cotton Mill is going to build a fine house. This concern is opposed to union labor and proposes to hire scabs to work sixty-six hours per week or eleven hours per day.

* * *

PORTLAND, ORE.—It is desirable indeed that Eastern carpenters would understand that this coast is simply overrun with men in search of employment, with no work whatever in sight. The coming here of more idle men will only have a tendency of reducing wages and increasing the hours. We wish that all men in the building line and carpenters particularly will pay heed to our warning and stay away from this coast.

* * *

WEST MINERAL, KAN.—Our Local Union, 140, is getting along splendidly. We now have a membership of 36 and some applications to be acted on at next meeting. We have practically all carpenters in town on our roll and indications point to further increase in membership as soon as trade has assumed its normal condition. We are expecting a brisk season and West Mineral is a good place at this time for traveling brothers to stop.

* * *

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Notice is hereby given to all carpenters that we are in anticipation of a hard fight with our contractors, making it imperative for all craftsmen to stay away from this locality. We have been and are yet subjected to a condition of slavery, working ten hours per day, sixty hours

per week for whatever the contractors feel disposed to give us. Being determined of at last throwing off the yoke of bondage and to secure the right to say what we will sell our labor for, carpenters can greatly assist us in our endeavor by keeping away and influence others to do likewise.

* * *

BEVERLY, MASS.—We would warn all carpenters against the R. L. Fosburg Co.'s advertisements for men, which are being circulated through the papers in all parts of this country. This firm has the contract on the United Machine Co.'s building, under course of erection, and work their men nine hours per day, while our trade rules call for eight hours. Beverly is a strictly eight-hour city with the exception of the work contracted by this unfair firm. Trade is unusually dull here for this season of the year.

* * *

MADISONVILLE, KY.—This is a good place for union men and all carpenters to stay away from. Trade is in such a deplorable condition that we have refrained from making any demand whatever upon our contractors. Indeed, we must be glad to secure work under the old scale, which is \$2 per day of nine hours. We refuse to work with non-union men, but as we have quite a number of them here we find it a difficult task to get the contractors to observe our trade rules. While we are making every possible effort to maintain our organization intact, migrating carpenters would certainly give use a lift by keeping aloof from this vicinity until conditions have improved.

* * *

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Two of the best, most successful and instructive meetings ever held in labor circles here, were held by L. U. 224 on April 18th and 25th. Bro. W. H. Burgess, the Southern General Organizer, was the honored guest at both occasions, and his addresses were very fitting and instructive and his remarks very forceful and to the point. It is the sentiment of every one of our members that no better man could be entrusted with organizing work than Bro. Burgess. He is possessed of a rare ability of pushing our movement and of making every one familiar with the laws, aims, ambitions and workings of organized labor.

CENTRAL CITY, KY.—Owing to the probability of a strike of mine workers at this place there is scarcely any work being done so far, and the outlook is for a dull season at the best.

* * *

CORBIN, KY.—There is scarcely enough work here for resident carpenters. Trade is very dull, and anyone coming here at this time will certainly be disappointed. Migrating brothers are advised to stay away from Corbin, Ky.

* * *

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—We must earnestly request all carpenters to remain away from this locality. Trade is dull, and as a consequence work very scarce and present indications point to a continuous depression of business all season.

* * *

MEYERSDALE, GA.—Trade in the building line is very slack here, and aside of this some new contractors have started up who are trying to break our nine hours per day rule. Carpenters are urgently called on to remain away until further notice.

* * *

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—All members of the U. B. are earnestly requested to remain away from this locality. Work is very slack and no show for union men anyway, most of the work having been awarded to unfair contractors. Stay away, brothers, and give us a chance to bring them to time.

* * *

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Having promised in March CARPENTER to give further notice of conditions in this city, we would state at this time that our trouble with the contractors still exists, and our agreement as yet lacking their signatures. We urgently call on all traveling brothers to give use a lift by avoiding this place.

* * *

SPOKANE, WASH.—Members of the U. B. are coming here by the dozens on clearance cards every meeting, and although there is considerable of work here, yet there are more than enough carpenters to take care of it. In fact there are quite a few of them walking the streets at this time, and it would be well for carpenters to stay away from this place.

* * *

MONMOUTH, ILL.—We are having some trouble here this season. But few of the contractors have signed our agreement and there is a number of non-union men in this city to encourage the ones that are opposing the union. We are in the fight to win, however, and urgently request all carpenters to keep away from Monmouth. There are plenty of men here to do all the work there is. Our demand is for nine hours a day and 30 cents per hour.

* * *

STRAWN, TEX.—General Organizer, Bro. S. J. Kent, paid us a visit on April 21st, and through his very able and appreciative address succeeded in stirring up much interest and enthusiasm among our members. Bro. Kent has done a great deal of good here, as he has given us sound advice as to the better upholding of union principles and aroused our sympathy, not only for our own craft, but for all others. May we be blessed again with his presence, is the prayer of us all.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—Some time ago charges were preferred against Howard J. White for embezzlement of five dollars. He failed to appear for trial, was considered guilty by the committee and expelled from the union. Since that time he has offered to make good any deficit which the union may claim against him, and in consideration of this fact L. U. 236 wishes to exonerate him from the stigma of expulsion, and by unanimous vote have given consent to his readmission into the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

* * *

COLUMBUS, S. C.—All building tradesmen are requested to steer clear of this city, as we are having trouble on what little work has been started up this season. Most of the men in every branch of the building line are walking the streets. We have virtually been locked out all of the year, the master builders having put up a strong fight against all organized labor, which has resulted in the conditions here above stated. We hope all men in the building line will pay heed to our request and stay away.

* * *

CHANUTE, KAN.—Our little town is overrun with carpenters, and union men will act wisely by remaining away. Since April 1st our members work eight hours, receiving \$2.50 per day, while the non-union men work nine and ten hours for less pay as a general thing. Still our union is holding its own; we have the best mechanics in our fold, who have no difficulty in securing employment, provided such is not lacking. At present trade is dull in this place and traveling brothers should stay away.

* * *

GALION, O.—We desire to call the attention of the members of our U. B. to an appeal to organized labor, issued by the Iron Molders' Union of Crestline, O., urging all workingmen and their friends to discriminate against the product of the Schill Bros. Co., manufacturing stoves, ranges and furnaces. The firm has locked out all their men because of refusal to sign a 20 cents' reduction in wages. All offers of the iron molders to arbitrate the matter in dispute have been rejected by the firm and we would ask all union men to leave their products severely alone.

* * *

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Trade is rather dull at present and lots of members out of employment. The bosses taking advantage of the situation, are endeavoring to effect a reduction in our wage scale. We are glad to state that the spirit of resistance among our men against any attempt in this direction is so strong that doubtlessly every effort will be made to maintain, if not advance, the present standard. Unfortunately some of our best mechanics are on the outside, but we are at this moment trying to get them in line. As soon as this is accomplished we shall have things the way we want them. In the meantime we would ask all carpenters to stay away.

* * *

FRESNO, CAL.—Owing to the depressed condition of trade here and the dullness of business in general, most of the carpenters are idle. We have no trouble otherwise this moment, but we are in anticipation of dif-

ficulties to arise soon, as the Citizens' Alliance has begun to wage war on the cooks and waiters and are boasting of breaking up every union in Fresno. However, we are not in the least disturbed and are ready for the fight if it has to come. We would earnestly call upon all carpenters to keep away from this city for the next few months.

* * *

TORONTO, ONT.—While there is quite an amount of building going on in this city there is more than enough men to do the work. We are being flooded with immigrants from the old country to such an extent that it is becoming serious and a distinct menace to our own men. With the time required to adjust the losses caused by the recent fire and the passing of new Building By-Laws, it will take three months before there will be any work for carpenters in the burned down district. Carpenters contemplating coming here for work will only be disappointed.

* * *

ILION, N. Y.—We would warn all carpenters and bench hands not to come to our little city at present. Builders and contractors are trying to destroy unionism in this vicinity by hiring nonunion men, while union men are walking the streets. The following contractors have been placed on the unfair list: A. F. Dennis, Cunrod Klipple, E. M. Cole, F. A. Harter, Walter & R. Green, of Ilion; F. Husted, of Frankfort; House & Christman and Willard Smith, of Mohawk. We would request all brothers to assist us by paying no attention to advertising and communications from these contractors.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS, MIN.—Serious trouble appears to be brewing between employers and employees in the building industry of this city, as a result of a strike ordered by the Building Trades Council, and still on, against a prominent general contractor and member of the Builders Exchange, because of his employing five non-union carpenters. The Builders Exchange has sent a letter to the twelve principal unions notifying them of the passage by that body of the following resolution: "That after May 25, 1904, so long as your union is recognized you will be required to work on any job where asked to, regardless of who the other workmen may be." This resolution unmistakably means that the Builders' Exchange is trying to enforce "the open shop." While all efforts will be used by the B. T. C. and the unions involved in the controversy to avert a strike, a clash will surely follow unless the employers recede from the position they have taken, and we would call on all carpenters to remain away from this city until the trouble is over.

The rich go to war, but the poor do the fighting.

Proposed amendments to our General Constitution should be forwarded to the General office without delay for publication in THE CARPENTER.

People are commonly so much occupied in pointing out faults in those ahead of them, as to forget that some are descanting on theirs in like manner.—Dillwyn.

Dreamland Park and Luna Park, Coney Is and, N. Y., Unfair.

The U. B. of Greater New York have placed a boycott on the amusement parks at Coney Island, known as the Dreamland Park and Luna Park. They were both put up by the rankest kind of scabs. The men were paid as high as \$1.25 per day for ten hours, and they worked two shifts, night and day. These parks are now catering to the public and are extensively advertising excursions thereto. The work on these parks was scab for all trades. The parties at the head of these enterprises are ex-Senator Reynolds, the Republican politician; ex-Senator Patrick McCarren, and Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, the latter two Democratic politicians. We trust that brothers visiting New York City will avoid the above mentioned scab parks.

* * *

Where Is John Bailey?

John Bailey, a carpenter and member of the U. B. of St. Louis, Mo., left that city on May 12, 1903, for Denver, Colo., promising his widowed aunt at the time that he would write to her, but she never heard of him and is very much worried at his silence. Members or readers knowing of the present whereabouts of John Bailey will kindly communicate with the General Office.

* * *

Annual Picnic and Games of L. U. 774, New York City.

Local Union 774, New York City, will hold their annual picnic and games on July 2nd in Brommer's Union Park, 133rd street and Willis avenue. Dancing, games of the usual order and bowling contest will be the features of afternoon and evening. The Greater New York District Council has arranged to have the grand prize drawing for the purpose of fitting up new headquarters, take place at this picnic.

* * *

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Macon, Ga.
Reno, Nev.	Redlands, Cal.
Chester, W. Va.	St. Paul, Minn.
Collinswood, Ont., Can	

* * *

Rejection of Candidate.

Geo. W. Burlison has applied for admission to Local Union 78, Marion, Ill., three times and has been rejected each time.

The Waterbury, Conn. Central Labor Union Fair and Prize Drawing.

The first grand fair held under the auspices of the Waterbury, Conn., Central Labor Union, for the purpose of raising funds to defray expenses in law suits brought against the labor organizations of the city, closed on Monday evening, April 25th, with the drawing of cash prizes and a \$1,500.00 locomobile. The fair was to some extent a financial success, although the amount of money required to push the law cases to a finish, has not been realized. Three hundred and eighty-seven local unions of the U. B. of C. and J. contributed towards the fair to the extent of \$342.95, being the largest sum turned in by any one organization. The circulars sent out to the labor organizations of the country explained the situation in Waterbury as regards the Citizens' Alliance and organized labor. The conditions have not changed materially, there still existing a feeling of antipathy which can only be banished by both sides coming together in the interest of industrial peace.

Following is a list of numbers drawing prizes:

1. \$100, 36648-A, Bristol, Conn.
 2. \$10, 1732, J. Lord.
 3. \$20, 53213, W. D. Richardson.
 4. \$5, 92285, J. C. Daly, Norwich, Conn.
 5. \$25, 13261, V. Bellanger, Nashua, N. H.
 6. \$5, 28274-A, J. Finley, 79 East Main street, Rockville, Conn.
 7. \$15, 38264, Thomas Heffernan, Warren, Pa.
 8. \$20, 96063, T. M. Thorn.
 9. \$50, 51672-A, A. Korte, Batavia, Ill.
 10. \$5, 8498, Kate Walsh, 163 East Main street.
 11. \$10, 31587-A, C. L. Gauch, Port Jervis, N. Y.
 12. \$15, 74575, L. W. Hortons, Meriden, Conn.
 13. \$20, 7409, A. Ernst, 444 North Main street.
 14. \$25, 59340.
 15. \$5, 46202-A, Joanna Sullivan, Brattleboro, Vt.
 16. \$10, 92147, Carpenters' Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 17. \$25, 56143-A, George A. Sturdy, New London, Conn.
 18. \$15, 89618, John J. Dowling, 42 Walnut street.
 19. \$20, 41337, Mrs. A. Andusky, Wallingford, Conn.
 20. \$5, 94296, Martin Walsh, Grove avenue, Cottage City.
 21. \$10, 1585-A, M. Van Hoesen, Hudson, N. Y.
 22. \$20, 4103, R. Kelsey, Naugatuck, Conn.
 23. \$15, 90686, A. J. Gordon, 251 Spring street, Newport, R. I.
 24. \$5, 16571-A, LaCrosse Union, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.
 25. \$10, 59580, H. J. Meyer, Butte, Mont.
 26. \$15, 28631.
 27. \$5, 29501-A, Carpenters' Union 747, Oswego, N. Y.
 28. \$10, 36610-A, Florence Currie, city.
 29. \$5, 30234, C. F. Pabst, 368 Seymour street, Syracuse, N. Y.
 30. \$500, 5264, Joseph Baer, South Main street, city.
- Locomobile drawn by No. 61634, B.

Perkins, Saugus, Mass., Secretary Carpenters' Union.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Salamanca, N. Y.	Portland, Ore., 2.
Des Moines, Ia.	Clarksburg, W. Va.
North Bergen, N. J.	San Francisco, Cal.
Spadra, Ark.	Oklmulgee, I. T.
Rochelle, Ill.	Stoneham, Mass.
Greenwood, Miss.	Baltimore, Md.
Texarkana, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Washington, Ga.	Medicine Hat, Assa.,
Aqueadilla, Porto Rico	Silver Springs, N. Y.
Livermore, Cal.	Birmingham, Ala.
Coleman, Alberta, Can.	Moose Jaw, Assa., Ca
Regina, Assa., Can.	Fort Lee, N. J.
Newark, N. J.	Total: 26 Local Unions

Successful Trade Movements.

KREBS, I. T.—The eight hours went into effect on the 25th of April, and we obtained the reduction of working hours without any opposition. We have amended our trade rules in other respects and expect to derive some benefit from that source. Work is quite dull here and no prospect for an early change. Most of our men are out of employment.

* * *

ROSELLE, N. J.—Our strike for an advance of wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day has been declared off on May 14th, the meeting of L. U. 330 held that day having accepted a compromise of \$2.75 per day. We thought prudent to settle, as we would reap better results by not staying out any longer and would save our Local Union from disruption, although we are proud to say that every member came out to a man.

* * *

TIMPSON, TEX.—Local Union 1133, though yet in its babyhood days, is very successful in making our little city a union town. When we organized in December last people were telling us all along it would not work, the town was too small. For some time it really looked as though we were to meet with failure, but the 1st of May, the day for our by-laws and trade rules to take effect, was a test day to see how our town was going. There were two contractors working a mixed crew and who declared that they would not lay off their non-union men for any one. On Monday, May 2, our members went to their different jobs and told their bosses they were there to work if they worked union men exclusively, if not they were off. As a result the job stewards had their hands full for the next few minutes, making out applications and writing receipts and everything went union. There is one drawback in this town, however; wages are low; but having shortened the working hours to nine per day, we deem it prudent not to go forward too rashly as regards the wage question. We don't think we ought to ask for anything that we are not reasonably sure we can obtain.

T. J. HERRINGTON,

F. S., L. U. 1133, Timpson, Tex.

The law may not serve to make a man good, but it can make him furnish a good example.

Some people look upon arbitration as being the thing to ask for after they are whipped.—*Waupin.*

Great results cannot be achieved at once; and we must be satisfied to advance in life as we walk, step by step.—*Smiles.*

CORRESPONDENCE



The Trials of the Carpenter.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Of all mechanics, none seem to be so little regarded as the carpenter. No one can fail to notice that all the other trades expect everything to be made ready and convenient for them by the carpenter, no matter at all what inconvenience and extra work it is to do so for the carpenter. Make things convenient for the carpenter? Not on your cabinet. In fact, the carpenter is considered legitimate prey for every other human being. Many a time have I had plasterers take a pair of trestles away from me when my back was turned for a moment, although it was plainly evident that I would need them myself in a little while. Plasterers and bricklayers seem to regard it as their rightful prerogative to help themselves to our lumber and nails without so much as a thank you. A saw can be picked out of our hand box and run on a nail just for the humor of it. The plumbers think they confer a signal favor on us by taking our two-inch chisels and cutting them on nails until they resemble dung forks, or take a level and let it fall ten feet, thus permanently disabling it. No one seems to be aware that carpenters' tools, to be of any value or service, must be in first-class condition. A thoughtless movement, a reckless jamming of a tool, will put it out of commission for satisfactory use, and that the carpenter either has to do without it or spend an hour grinding a chisel or a hand ax, never disturbs the average man's equanimity. It never occurs to some people that possibly a carpenter buys tools for his own use.

For the carpenter to refuse to lend his tools is at once to rank him in the category of stony-hearted creatures fit only for pillage and piracy. To explain to the borrower—or rather taker—of tools something of the proper way of caring for a tool, so that it may not be brought back—if indeed it is ever returned, so wrecked and metamorphosed and degenerated that the law of nature utterly repudiates it as incompatible with her scheme of things—I say to so explain is to invite a look of unconcealed contempt at the matchless gall of a mere carpenter telling any one anything.

Indeed, what avails it to suggest that it would be advisable to avoid nails when the uninitiated can not discern in what mysterious places these edge-destroyers lurk.

Most people rejoice when they have found a board particularly well grounded in sand, as it will sharpen the carpenter's plane for him so nicely, especially if you draw the plane backwards over the grit.

Others suppose that to use a spirit level for a pry tends to steady the glasses and strengthen the frame, or to strike it against every stud you touch, or to hold it against a piece

while you hammer it level, is a special treatment prescribed by the Stanley Manufacturing Company, which is guaranteed to enhance its efficiency.

This dependent and inferior position occupied by the carpenter in relation to other trades, and to the "taking" public, hinges on his own neglect to take his rightful place in the ranks of the world's useful workers. Why should not the carpenter rightfully say to the other trades: "Accommodate, assist and befriend you, yes, but in plain justice, if for nothing more, let reciprocity be the rule between us; let not all the giving come from our side. Our work is as necessary as yours; our life-force is as much to us as yours is to you. The extra time we take to make everything easy and pleasant for you has to be done at the expense of what is expected of us by our employers. We would not wrong you, and believe that when you hear what we have to say that you will not refuse to co-operate with us as between equals, and meet us half way."

This self-respecting attitude can be maintained together with a spirit of brotherhood and good will to all fair comers, and I believe that it would do much to call forth a proper recognition of our rights and a respect for our trade as an even-handed branch of all useful and honorable work.

W. C. RANDOLPH,
L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.

From Tishomingo, I. T.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 1629, Tishomingo, I. T., as yet not having been heard of by the readers of our official monthly, THE CARPENTER, I desire at this time to let the brothers of the U. B. know that we are very much alive and moving on as nicely as could be expected from a local of our age. We organized the 19th of May 1903, with 33 members. Prior to our organizing we were working ten hours per day, our wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. At our regular meeting we drew up an agreement and submitted the same to our contractors for their signatures, which we obtained without any trouble. The agreement provided for a nine-hour work day and a minimum rate of wages of 27 7-9 cents an hour, to take effect on July 8th and to remain operative until January 1st, 1904. Everything worked so nicely in our favor thereafter, that at the expiration of our agreement we decided to demand the eight hours, with same pay as we were receiving for nine hours. This demand also was acceded to; the new schedule took force and is working satisfactorily. Please place Tishomingo on the eight-hour list. We found that to get anything that we want is to go after it with a determination and not waver until we have accomplished our ends. We believe that a working man, especially a good mechanic, can not receive too great a remuneration for his labor.

We have all the contractors on our side except one, who will eventually also be won over and fall in line.

While we have lost a few members since we organized, the majority of us are tried and true union men who, though we may have our ups and downs, will firmly stand by the union just the same.

Trade is a little dull here at present and we eagerly look for better times in the near future.

On the 30th and 31st of March we had the pleasure of entertaining Bro. S. T. Kent, the General Organizer, who gave us some able and eloquent talks at two occasions, which done our local union a great deal of good. We are very grateful to Bro. Kent for the efficient services rendered us and hope he will call on us again; we shall treat him well every time he comes.

With our best wishes for success in the upbuilding of our U. B., I remain, yours fraternally,

J. D. FRYER, R. S. & F. S.,
L. U. 1629, Tishomingo, I. T.

A Counter Buffer for Citizens Alliances.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In view of the recent formation in many localities of self-styled "Citizens' Alliances," organizations composed of a class of capitalists, unscrupulous exploiters of labor, and their hirelings and camp followers, formed for the sole purpose of antagonizing and destroying organized labor, as well as their many pernicious and unlawful acts, it seems to me to become the duty of organized labor to establish a counter buffer, the power of which would even penetrate the narrow minds of these gentlemen, something they sadly need.

To commence, the very name, "Citizens' Alliance," is a shrewd attempt to mislead and deceive the minds of impartial and honorable men, by conveying the idea that the citizens of the particular locality, the respectable class, combined for protection against a lawless element of non-citizens, aliens or foreigners, commonly designated "the dangerous elements" of a community. Is that true? Is it not the fact that the trade union membership is composed of the sinew of our country? The producers, citizens, taxpayers, direct and indirect, and voters of the nation? If that is so, and it can not be denied, then who are the citizens of the alliance, as compared with the citizens of organized labor? And what are the numbers of the citizens on either side, computed on their voting strength? So let organized labor, irrespective of craft or affiliation, wherever these alliances exist or are contemplated, form a "Citizens' Alliance of Free and Independent Organized Workmen." Such bodies would become a tremendous power. Their object to be to protect the right of the citizen to organize; the right to strike, and the right to buy or sell such goods as he pleases and from whom he pleases, and the right to ask his friends to do likewise. Qualification for membership should be only: Citizenship and a clear membership card of some trade union. Ladies' auxiliaries might be formed of the wives and families of the members, who by patronizing the mercantile friends of free labor, and preference for label goods would be a splendid help. A national federation of such alliances could be formed. Small dues and voluntary contributions would serve to engage competent lawyers when necessary to defend the rights of organized labor. Politicians and office-holders, traitors to or enemies of organized labor could be watched and by the votes

of such Citizens' Alliances retired. Candidates for public office could be watched and their record on labor's rights promulgated through the alliance. Merchants dependent on the patronage of working men would soon espouse their cause. And as for the so-called capitalistic press, it is well known that a newspaper is dependent for its income, either on its advertising space or the funds of a political party. Hostility to free organized labor would, therefore, with the alliances acting, either endanger the party or as advertising space value is dependent on circulation, if not purchased by free labor or its friends and mercantile well wishers, soon be unable to continue. All this could be done by such alliances. And combined and concerted action at the ballot box by organized labor in the interests of organized labor and for organized labor will have to come. As it came in New Zealand, as it is coming in England, so it will come in the United States. The Free Labor Citizens' Alliances would be a splendid medium to develop and direct that force. The capitalistic alliances will serve to compel labor to adopt that course.

I offer the above ideas to the earnest consideration of organized labor in general. What say you, boys; will we try it?

A MEMBER OF L. U. 476.
NEW YORK CITY.

How Long, O Lord?

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Not having seen anything as yet in our journal from Local Union 1120, I will in this short article give expression to a few thoughts as they strike my mind.

Human society, industrially speaking, is made up of two classes—the working men, or wage workers rather, and the capitalists. Both are organized for the purpose of protecting their interests, the workingmen to maintain and increase their wages and diminish their hours of labor, and the capitalists to hold the wages down as low as possible, in order to increase their profits. The capitalists being the possessors of and having control over the means of production, are thus placed in a position to set the price, not only for their fabrics, but for labor as well. This state of affairs will continue to obtain until and unless the laboring class restrains the capitalists in their greedy ambitions by asserting its just and inalienable rights.

To bring this about we must act as a unit on economical as well as on political lines and we must adopt the same methods and use the same wisdom as applied and used by the capitalists in all their undertakings. Did you ever hear of a capitalist casting his vote for any representative of the wage-working class? Surely never. But alas, it is different with labor. For instance, let us suppose that the population of any given community is composed of three-fourth of wage-workers and one-fourth of capitalists; when it comes to voting for any public officer or member of legislature, capital votes together like a man, while one-half of the three-fourths on labor's side vote with the one-fourth representing capitalistic interests. It follows, therefrom, that five-eighths of the voters vote to

keep the wages down and only three-eighths vote for keeping wages up. How long, O Lord, will the people of our class be so stricken with blindness? When will they give up old party love, vote for men of their own class and take a united stand against their common foe? Will they ever realize that as long as we keep on voting for the old parties instead of voting for principle, that we shall be at the mercy of the capitalists and suffer the consequences? Any candidate put up by capitalists is pledged, if elected, to serve capitalist interests and to down labor, and working men must regard him as their enemy. Not until we send men of our own class into legislature and see to it that avowed and tried friends of labor are appointed as justices of the lower and higher tribunals, will the rights of the working men, the producers of all wealth ever be recognized.

When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth the rule, the people mourn.—Proverbs 29, 2.

In union there is strength; but a house divided against itself can not stand.—Bible.

Wishing the U. B. success and hoping that our members will study this question ere it is too late to settle it in a peaceable manner, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. M. ROYER,
L. U. 1120, Florence, Ala.

From Denison, Texas.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Our esteemed brother and General Organizer, S. J. Kent, came to our city the fourth of April and found us up to the hub in a city campaign, to be pulled off the next day. But with all the excitement upon such occasions and notwithstanding the fact that opponents of the labor ticket held a big rally that evening, we gave Bro. Kent a creditable audience, which was delighted with his address. If the U. B. had many more such men (as Kent) in the field who would go out and instruct the people in the objects and principles of trades unionism, and not take advantage of their position to introduce the principles of a party that call themselves political like many of our organizers do, unionism would soon be placed so firmly and fairly in the minds of the people that much of the opposition we now encounter would be turned into support of our principles. I am fully convinced that the man commissioned by our grand organization that goes out and teaches that the mission of trades unionism is at an end unless our members embrace and advocate the principles of some political organization, is a back number and has by his tenacity to such political principles lost sight of the many great achievements which can be brought about by a strict adherence to the ever living principles of trades unionism. Political parties have existed since our government was founded and the devotees of their principals to-day are doing all in their power to impede the progress of trades unionism and I am greatly surprised at persons who call themselves union men who will willingly advocate a measure which any sensible person knows means death to our organization and I can

but believe that they have in view only their personal aggrandizement and hope by their teaching to mislead the rank and file and finally land upon top of a good political lunch counter where they may feast at will at the expense of those who have been so heedless as to follow them in their political career.

These conditions should not exist nor should they be tolerated by our national officers. I admire a man with a political principal but I tire when a man who has views differing from mine keeps trying to push them down my goosle when he knows that I abhor them and I believe it to be an injustice to the rank and file to pay such men from our funds who take this advantage of them.

Trades unionism has stood the test for several years and has accomplished more for the uplifting of the wage earners of our land than any other known institution, and trades union principles will live and be productive of good when the political demagogue who is now within our ranks shall have passed on over into that country where he can have equal interest in all the hot jobs on hand. Give us more men like Kent and call in those who advocate politics in lieu of unionism, and you will confer a great favor upon and receive the support of the best element of organized labor in the land.

H. C. FULLER, F. S.,
L. U. 371, Denison, Tex.

A Successful Political Move.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The Union men of our city, through the central body, over which your humble servant still presides, concluded to test their strength on the political field. A mass meeting was arranged for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of all Union men as to the advisability of a political move, the discussion of political questions being excluded from the meetings of the council. At this mass meeting it was decided to put a full ticket in the field for city officers, and another meeting or convention was advertised two weeks later. We were to make nominations and support the nominees regardless of all past political affiliation. At this convention we adopted a platform of principles, the first labor platform adopted in all the city's history, and nominated a full ticket in opposition to a Democratic mayor who had served only one term. It is always said you cannot beat a Democrat in this country for the second term, but we went to work and elected our mayor, city attorney and three aldermen, city engineer and street commissioner—seven in all.

Our opponents elected three aldermen and city jailer—four in all. So you see we are feeling proud of our achievements in this line. To do this we neither had to depart from our Union principles nor did we adopt any old body's political issues. But we did it by learning through our Unions that the ballot can be made more effective than the strike, and we propose to use it for the advancement of Trades Union principles. Yours fraternally,

O. H. FULLER,
L. U. 371 Denison, Tex.

"A heart full of hope makes a face full of light."

Resolutions Adopted by Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

WHEREAS, A great deal of friction and contention seems to exist at present, not only in Chicago, but in other sections of the country in regard to carpenter and joiner work on buildings, and as we are informed that in some sections the above workmen are relinquishing some parts of our work, while in other sections they insist on doing all parts, we therefore believe that it is necessary at this time to make a definite declaration as to our position in this regard, so that the same may be uniformly carried out in all sections of the country by all members of our National organization, thereby avoiding in future much of the strife, contention and sometimes financial loss to ourselves and also our employers; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the progressive spirit of the age we find year after year, through invention and discovery, many new departures entering into the construction of buildings, which to us are of vital importance, such as the substitution of other materials to take the place of wood, viz., structural and architectural iron, sheet metal, etc., all of which has very much lessened the demand for our labor as carpenters and joiners, but being in harmony with the spirit of the times, and not being desirous to in any way retard progress, we have willingly relinquished those parts of our work which are now constructed with materials other than wood, and with other than carpenter and joiner tools, but we do not forget that all wood work still used in the construction of a building or constructed elsewhere with a view to being placed therein (with the possible exception of furniture) has always been and is now considered carpenter and joiner work, and therefore should be performed by carpenters and joiners; and,

WHEREAS, It having come to our knowledge that certain contractors are endeavoring to have a large portion of such work constructed by other workmen than carpenters and joiners, we therefore wish to protest against such action on their part, as being not only unfair to us as carpenters and joiners, but degrading to all wage-earners, from the fact that the principal object they have in view seems to be the getting of the work done at a lower rate of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the District Council of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, do hereby petition our General Officers, also the District officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, to acquaint the membership of each throughout the country that carpenter and joiner work on or for buildings should be defined as expressed in the foregoing preamble; also, if considered necessary, to have the coming conventions make a public declaration of the above facts, for the benefit of contractors, architects and the general public.

K. G. TORKELOSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Prepare for Convention

As the time is drawing near for our next convention to take place it behooves us all to take cog-

nizance of the fact and prepare for the same. It is an assured fact that there will be, as you are all aware, matters of great importance to be decided, such as have never been before any of our previous conventions.

Therefore I desire to place before the brothers for their consideration a few of the most important ones.

First. What does the U. B. intend to do regarding the action of the A. F. of L. against the U. B. in favor of the A. W. W. I. U.? This is a vital question which should be settled at once. There is only one of two things for us to do, either accept the decision of the A. F. of L. and turn over to the A. W. W. I. U. about 30,000 of our members, or cut adrift from the A. F. of L. and fight for the preservation of our craft. At the present time we are furnishing the sinews of war to our enemies. The tax we are paying to the A. F. of L. is sufficient to pay two or three of their organizers, and these latter are doing all they can to assist the wood workers. Now, why would it not be of far greater benefit to the U. B. to keep the money we are paying the A. F. of L. and put two more organizers of our own on the road in the interest of the shop and mill men? It must eventually come to this, and we should be prepared for it. Therefore, the question, which is the best policy to pursue will be for our membership to consider and finally settle at this coming convention.

Second. Is it advisable to take any action regarding the way trim is furnished on buildings, viz., edge casings, with architectraves, stools and surbase all put together, door frames made and cased, doors hung and locked, and thresholds cut, and the whole polished? This work is mostly done in unfair shops, and the only carpenter work left on the building is base, chair rail and picture molding, and as this work is all polished, it is very hard for a good many of our members to satisfy the employer, for if you happen to jar the edge of the trim you are liable to get your walking ticket. This matter should be settled once and for all, as it affects our members from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the frozen North, and what is a benefit for one section is a benefit for all. Therefore, brothers, consider this question well, and let us see if this nefarious practice can not be abolished.

Another question that must be settled is the infringing on our craft of the wood, wire and metallic lathers, sheet and metal workers and electricians. If this is allowed to continue our members will be compelled to leave the U. B. and join one of the other crafts. Our trade is being taken away from us piece-meal and as we desire to see our organization the largest and strongest in the world it is imperative that stringent steps be taken at once.

Also consider well Strasser's agreement and let us see if it is not possible to amalgamate the two organizations of carpenters, and whatever conclusions you may arrive at submit them to the convention. Yours for the advancement of our organization,

J. E. POTTS,
L. U. 33, Boston.

Almost everything that is great has been done by youth.—Beaconsfield.

How We May Acquire a Building for National Headquarters.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I read the circular letter from our G. S., published in the April issue of our journal and noticed with pleasure the recommendations he intends to submit to our next convention. I think it is a move in the right direction and I hope the convention will heed his advice.

Now, I also have a suggestion to offer that I would like the U. B. to adopt. I would suggest that an assessment of \$2 be levied on each member payable at 25 cents every three months, the proceeds to be used in acquiring a suitable building for our national headquarters. In this building we could hold our general conventions and there would be no necessity of shifting our conventions from place to place and all our records would be at hand for reference or use. With best wishes,

THOS. M. BLANKENSHIP,
L. U. 16, Springfield, O.

A Plan to Increase the Resources of the General Treasury.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

During the past few months numerous suggestions have appeared in THE CARPENTER for increasing the resources of the general treasury. It is a fact that the amount of money at Headquarters is insufficient to meet the demands from localities where it would be of invaluable assistance toward promoting the general welfare of the organization. I am glad to see that this matter is being given consideration by so many brothers throughout the country who are devising ways and means for improving the condition of our finances at Headquarters.

An increase in the per capita tax for a short time has been the suggestion of several. I do not doubt that this would be of some assistance, but the relief would only be temporary. Others propose a tax of one dollar per capita. This would also be of but partial benefit, and in addition it would be a real case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," for there are many Locals which could ill afford to pay this or even a much smaller tax.

I think that some expenses, such as are devoted to the alleviation of trade grievances, etc., now borne by the General Office, could easily be paid by the wealthier Locals. A great many of us seem to forget that our Local Union is a part of a grand organization, but are more ready to consider it as an individual body. If we are fortunate enough to have a large bank account we are inclined to consider it as our own private property rather than as a portion of the general treasury, and we are content to allow it to remain in the bank and let it draw a paltry four per cent. interest while it might be used in other localities for the improvement of trade conditions, whereas this has been impossible owing to lack of funds.

I advocate an equalization of funds, to take place at stated intervals. This system places a weaker Local in as strong a financial condition, according to membership, as the wealthier Local. Under this method the General Office would be authorized to draw upon any Local to a certain amount after due

notice has been given. There would always be a steady amount in the general treasury for emergencies, while the money of the different Locals, now lying idle in the banks, could be in some other locality and thus greatly advancing the interests of the organization. The equalization of funds places the resources of all the Locals under the direct control of the General Office, thereby making this Brotherhood of ours one of the strongest and wealthiest societies in the world.

The improvement of the financial condition at Headquarters will surely be discussed at the coming convention, and I should like to hear of other brother-chips on this important question.

MILES LITTLE,
Local Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Michael P. Carrick Passed Away.

Michael P. Carrick, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, one of the truest and staunchest friends the carpenters ever had, passed away at his residence in Lafayette, Ind., on May 8, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 10, 1857, and when a youth was educated for a physician. Having attained his majority his independent nature asserted itself and he emigrated to America, making Allegheny, Pa., his home for twenty-two years and learned the trade of a painter.

Shortly after he had settled in Allegheny he became a member of the Knights of Labor. His aim and desire, however, being the organization of the painters and paperhangers into a National Trades Union, he in conjunction with prominent leaders of the craft, succeeded in launching the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America on March 15, 1887.

The departed held the office of Secretary in his own Local Union of Allegheny, Pa., until in August, 1896, he was elected President of the National Organization, and in December 1901, General Secretary-Treasurer, to which position he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority in 1903.

Michael Carrick was one of the foremost promoters in the movement to establish a closer bond of unity among the building trades, and the conference of representatives of these trades, held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., in October last, elected him temporary General Secretary-Treasurer of the contemplated Structural Building Trades Alliance. He was an energetic, untiring and devoted worker in the cause, not only of his own particular craft, but in the cause of downtrodden labor in general. Whenever called upon by the carpenters for assistance he responded willingly and cheerfully. His rare business abilities made him one of the most efficient and successful labor officials in the country, and enabled him to build up his organization to a standard placing it in the front ranks of National Trades Unions.

In the death of Michael Carrick the building trades and all organized labor have lost a true champion whose demise will be keenly felt and sincerely mourned by those in whose interest he has sacrificed his entire life.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office

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WM. D. HUNER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

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D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Special Notice.

The Thirteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be opened at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 19th, of the present year, in West Side Turner Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

As many inquiries are now being received at this office relative to representation, qualifications of delegates, method of election of delegates and alternates, voting power, etc., it becomes our duty to plainly state a few facts which may be of valuable assistance to our local unions in the selection of their representatives to attend the coming convention.

1. Representation in the convention shall be as follows:

A local union having one hundred members or less, in good standing, is entitled to one delegate. A union with more than one hundred members, and less than five hundred members will be entitled to two delegates. With more than five hundred members and less than one thousand members, three delegates. With one thousand, or any greater number of members, four delegates.

2. The election of delegates and alternates shall take place on the first meeting night of next month (July).

3. All members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting for the election of delegates.

4. No member is eligible as a delegate unless he is a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stairbuilder, ship-

joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet-maker, car builder, or engaged in running wood working machinery.

5. To be eligible as a delegate a member must be working at, or depending on the trade for a living, or be in the employ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and must be a member in good standing for twelve months prior to election, except when the local union has not been in existence the time required, as specified.

6. Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat by credentials, properly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the local union, with seal attached.

7. Each delegates shall be entitled to but one vote. No proxy representation shall be allowed.

Our local unions will please take notice that Section 8 (c) of the General Constitution provides for a fine of five dollars to be imposed on each Recording Secretary that fails to send the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate to the General Secretary.

If the local unions of this Brotherhood that expect to send delegates to the Thirteenth General Convention will closely observe the above requirements, no confusion or controversy will result. Further particulars will appear from time to time in THE CARPENTER, and in addition, an official circular, containing information as to the arrangements, etc., will be distributed among our local unions.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL., April 1, 1904.

To the General Executive Board:

BROTHERS—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31st:

The greater part of the month of January, and the time up to February 17th, I spent in the city of Philadelphia, auditing the books of the local unions of that city and those of the adjacent L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J. Before I left Philadelphia we had the good fortune of sending for a charter for a mill men's union with twenty-odd members making the application. In most of the Philadelphia local unions I found that the membership cards had not been examined by the Trustees and not been compared with the F. S.'s book in over a year. This is a serious violation of our laws, an ignominious and flagrant lack of duty on the part of the Trustees which may cause many of our members to lose their benefits.

The internal strife going on in the Philadelphia District Council and its subordinated local unions since their unsuccessful strike of May, 1903, has been caused by lack of interest of the members in the organization and the non-attendance of meetings. I have been present at a special called meeting of one of the Philadelphia local unions having a membership of about 700 on their books. The officers had sent out an urgent call to all members requesting them to be present, while only 156 appeared at the meeting. So you can readily see the reason why

Philadelphia is not holding the position it ought to hold as a first-class city, and the reason why the wages remain at 40 cents an hour.

On receipt of orders from the G. P. to go to New York State, I proceeded to Utica, N. Y., where the members of L. U. 125 were endeavoring to obtain an advance of wages from \$2.25 and \$2.50 to \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day. I was informed by the conference committee that the employers insisted on two scales and were inclined to concede the advance under these conditions. I had occasion to call at Utica during the strike of last summer when the bosses offered the last mentioned rates to take effect January 1st, 1904. But the proposition was voted down to a man and not accepted. This time the contractors offered the same scale, with a string to it, however. They wanted all members doing contracting to leave the union on withdrawal cards, a mode of procedure recommended by the N. Y. Builders' Exchange convention, held at Buffalo on January 1st this year. This is a scheme of the Employers' Association to try and cripple up our local unions and sever the contracting members from the non-contracting, in order that when a strike occurs we would have no contractors the public are familiar with to grant our demands and take on contracts on the new scale. It is fortunate, indeed, that our Constitution prevents our members from acquiescence in this scheme of the Builders' Association, and as regards the bosses' contention, that there are too many contractors, it is themselves who are responsible for that, for whenever they refuse to pay decent wages or to grant decent hours and a strike ensues it encourages and even compels many a man to enter into contracting, thereby swelling the number of contractors. Let the bosses grant the unions' reasonable demands and this will clear the field for them, as then there will be no strike. The bosses frequently assert that the unions impose on the contractors. Do they want us to believe that they have any sympathy for our members who are doing contracting and want to protect them from the so-called tyranny of trades unions? The resorting to this scheme by the bosses clearly proves that there is no such thing as tyranny in trades unions, for if there was no contracting member could stay in them and there would be no necessity of the bosses demanding their withdrawal. Our law allowing members to do contracting is a good one and should remain as it is.

From Utica I went to Buffalo, N. Y., where we arranged several open meetings of L. U. 132 (mill hands), resulting in the gain of about twenty-five new members. I hope that traveling brothers will steer clear of Buffalo, as wages are low and there are plenty of men to do the work.

The organization here is greatly lacking, and from causes much the same as those to which the Philadelphia conditions are due. In other words, the members are inactive, they want to do harvesting each year without doing any sowing nor cultivating the ground. Buffalo, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, has but one Business Agent in the field. Just think of it! The local unions still charge the old dues of 50 cents a month, the amount charged when they were working ten

hours a day for \$1.75. I told the boys it was about time they would sow more seed so they might obtain a good crop and not go along so slowly and indifferently as the deplorable conditions in their locality have a tendency of hampering and retarding our movement in the smaller cities of the Empire State.

I visited our local unions in Tonawanda, Niagara Falls and Schenectady, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. Finding none of these local unions building up any defense fund in their locality, I gave them some advice which I hope will start them on the right track. I went to Jamestown, N. Y., where a movement was in progress for the securing of the eight-hour day. I found two non-union carpenters here for every union man, and advised our men to postpone overt action for one year and to take off their coats and go to work in the fortification of their organization. There is a postoffice building under course of erection in Jamestown, and there I found our men working nine hours a day in violation of the Federal law. It is obvious that any local union tolerating such a state of affairs and having but one-third of the carpenters of its locality organized, would have a poor chance of securing the eight-hour day and 12½ per cent. increase in wages.

Allow me to say a few words in regard to the sanctioning of trade movements and the granting of financial aid to our local unions. I believe that the G. E. B. should not sanction any mill men's movement unless the mill men are as well organized as the outside men. We should insist upon our outside men paying more attention to our brothers working in the mills and to render them more and efficient assistance. May the time soon arrive when we will better realize the importance of the mill men end of our organization. Show me a city where the mill men have the eight hours and work under fair conditions otherwise, and I will show you a city where the outside men are doing well and control the trade.

Hoping this will wake up some of the dreamers in our ranks and cause them to do some or more actual work on true trades union lines in the interest of the organization which has accomplished so much for them, I remain yours fraternally,

T. M. GUERIN,
First Vice-President.

Amendment to General Constitution.

Local Union 125, Utica, N. Y., proposes the following change in the rotation of "Order of Business," with a view of bringing the most important matter for transaction in the fore part of the meeting:

In Order of Business, No. 6 be transposed and enumerated 17.

In Order of Business, No. 7 be transposed and enumerated 18.

In Order of Business, No. 8 be transposed and enumerated 19.

J. P. WEBER,
R. S., L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.

One thing ought to be aimed at by all men: That the interest of each individually, and of all collectively should be the same; for if each should grasp at his individual interest, all human society will be dissolved.—Cicero.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

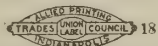
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Labor and the Law, Again.

BY HAL SCRYVER.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has held in a case recently decided, that when a train dispatcher makes an error which results in a collision or other accident by which an engineer or brakeman or some other employee is killed or injured, the railway company is not responsible for damages to the victim or his family. This is but an application—especially interesting in this case, as coming from the highest court in the land—of the established principle of “assumption of risk” and “negligence of fellow servant,” of which I wrote some months ago as illustrating the way in which the law has been adapted to serve the interest of the employing class against the interest of the wage-workers.

The theory of the law is that every man is an absolutely free individual; that he chooses his vocation freely and freely contracts upon equal terms with an employer for an opportunity to work; that when he accepts a job—that is when he makes a contract for employment—he takes into consideration all the risks of life and limb and health which may ordinarily be incident to that kind of work, balances them against the wages, and freely “assumes the risk,” taking it upon himself and voluntarily relieving the employer from responsibility. Now among the sources of danger to any employee is the possible negligence of some other employee; so the law says that when a man accepts a job he voluntarily assumes the risk of being injured or killed through the negligence of any fellow servant, and contracts not to hold the employer responsible for any injury so caused.

Thus it comes about that, while a railway company is responsible to a passenger or to a shipper of freight for personal injury caused by the negligence of a train dispatcher in its service, it is not responsible for injury to one of its own engineers or brakemen or laborer so caused. The engineer or brakeman or laborer may not know it,

but this law says that he has, by his own free will (without ever thinking or dreaming of such a thing), released the company from responsibility.

It is a beautiful thing, this legal theory—as beautifully ingenious as the devices which the angler uses to induce the fish to swallow the hook; as beautifully effective as the contrivance by which a rat is made to work the mechanism for strangling himself. The legal principle is a thoroughly logical one—relentlessly logical. Start with the premise that the wage-worker taking a job is a free individual contracting with an equal, and logic leads us straight to the conclusion that the employers ought to be released from all responsibility for the thousands of employees' lives that are yearly sacrificed to their greed for profit. The engineer had no business to work on a road which employed an incompetent dispatcher or which overworked its dispatchers so that they were likely to make mistakes; the coal miner had no business to work in a mine that was not properly timbered and ventilated; the factory “hand” had no business to work in a mill where the machinery was defective or unguarded; if they did not wish to get hurt, they should have quit their jobs; if they stuck to their jobs and got hurt, it was their own fault. So says the law, and the law is right and reasonable, if the engineer and the miner and the factory operatives were really equals with the owners of the railway and the mine and factory and able to make really free contracts with them.

Now, once upon a time, when the principle of law first arose, it was approximately right, fairly reasonable. Why? Because at that time men were much more nearly equal in economic resources and the workers much more nearly free from economic necessity than they are to-day. When land could be had almost for the asking, when both agriculture and other industries were carried on with simple and inexpensive tools, when most men were small, independent producers, when there were no millionaires and few paupers, when the “army of the unemployed” was yet unheard of, then it was really possible and practicable for a man to choose his occupation freely, to choose his employer freely (if he was a wage-worker), and to bargain freely and on equal terms with that employer over the conditions of employment, and it was then possible and practicable for a man who found his employment dangerous or unhealthful to throw up his job with the assurance of soon finding another. But every thinking man knows that such is no longer the case—that to-day unemployment is so terrible and so widespread an evil that men will endure great hardships and injustices and run great risk rather than lose their jobs, and, if they are out of work, are compelled by want or the fear of want, to accept almost any terms that the employer chooses to offer them. It would be an insult to reason for the highwayman to argue that he gave his victim a free choice—“your money or your life”—and that, therefore, the traveler's surrender of his purse was a voluntary act; no less is it an insult to reason to-day to say that the workingman, choosing between unemployment and such employment as the capitalists chose to offer makes a free

contract and voluntarily accepts all the risks of the trade.

Moreover, in those earlier days, when industry was carried on with simple machinery and on a small scale, it was possible for the workingman to see and estimate the risks of the job offered. To-day it is often quite impossible. In the case decided last month by the Supreme Court, for instance, how could every railway worker on a whole division be supposed to know whether or not the train dispatcher at a certain point was a competent and reliable man? They had to depend on the company for this; they had no control over the choice of this fellow servant, whose negligence might mean death for them; they might have no knowledge about him; yet the Supreme Court says they freely contracted to work with him and to assume responsibility for any injury caused to them by his negligence! If a shipper lost a barrel of pork or a bale of cotton by the accident, the company must reimburse him; but if a trainman is maimed or killed the company owes nothing to him or his widow and orphan children. Such is the “even-handed justice” the law to-day deals out between property owners and wage-workers.

My object in taking up this matter again at such length is to impress upon the reader's mind the great truth that, just as “new occasions teach new duties,” so new conditions require new legal principles and new political institutions. Laws which once served the ends of justice and social progress now, under changed economic conditions, work gross injustice and retard the further advancement of humanity. The last two centuries have brought greater economic changes than any twenty centuries before; but if law and government have changed, it is that they have developed under the overpowering influence and in accord with the all-absorbing interest of Property. It is high time that Labor, too long self-distrustful and acquiescent, should awake and use its vast power to sweep away traditions, shams and sanctified abuses and remold law and government in the interest of the class that now does all the world's work and bears all its burdens and enjoys so little of its opportunities.

The Incentive.

Some people maintain the necessity of a system which gives ease and wealth to a few and hard work and danger and anxiety and poverty to the many, on the ground that want, or the fear of want, inspired by the spectacles of misery that confront us on every hand, furnished the only incentive to industry and advancement.

One can imagine just such an argument urged in times past against every great step in the world's progress.

Suppose some enlightened Apache had proposed to the tribes and clans of his people that they abandon the practice of taking scalps and of making wanton war upon each other for the purpose of adorning their belts with bloody trophies. We can easily picture to ourselves the old fogies rising around the council fire and denouncing the innovator as an enemy of the Apache institutions. “Quit tak-

ing scalps!” they would exclaim, in holy horror. “Does this dreamer know that he is striking at the very root of all our tribal greatness, laying irreverent and destructive hands on the mainspring of enterprise and progress? Suppose we should follow the advice of this wild visionary and quit scalp-taking, what would become of us? We should all be reduced to a dead level. Our young men would have no incentive to activity. If men of genius and courage and energy could not hope to accumulate scalps by the exercise of these virtues, we should soon degenerate into a race of weak and inert cowards. No, no, my braves,” this orthodox old savage would say, “it will never do to countenance such fantastic schemes. They are contrary to the laws of nature, destructive to religion, and subversive of all social order. We Apaches are too wise and great a people to harken to the words of this dangerous agitator. The scalping-knife is the sacred palladium of our liberties. Scalp-taking is the natural and inalienable right of every free-born Apache. The belt loaded with scalps is the just reward of enterprise. So it has been in the past, and so it shall ever be. As our holy medicine-men tell us, ‘The scalped ye have always with you.’ Down with this atheistic rebel who would have every man wear his own hair. He appeals only to the basest passions. In the words of our great chief, Rough Rider, ‘The scalpless weakling must go.’ Rather let a thousand heads be skinned than one brave Apache be deprived of the incentive of scalp-raising. Sentiment is all very well in its way, but scalping is scalping. Hurrah for the bloody knife and the scalp-lock! All honor to our eminent and public-spirited scalpers! Down with the agitators!” And then we can fancy the assembled savages letting out a wild whoop of enthusiasm and patriotically lifting the hair from the young revolutionist's head.

No incentive to bravery if scalping should cease! No incentive to industry if the profit-grinding should be abolished! What is the difference?

Send in Your Propositions.

The attention of all local unions and District Councils is again and particularly called to Sec. 184 (b) of our General Constitution, providing that proposed amendments to our laws must be sent to the G. S. for publication in THE CARPENTER. Our membership should be accorded sufficient time and opportunity for the thorough consideration of all proposed changes to our Constitution and be placed in a position to intelligently instruct their delegates to our next convention. The time of its session is drawing near. Send in your propositions as soon as possible. Don't wait until the last moment.

I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external Nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.—Wm. Morris.

Always put off until to-morrow all the mean things that you are tempted to do to-day.

Specielle Bekanntmachung.

Die 13te General-Convention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, wird am 19. September dieses Jahres, Vormittags 10 Uhr, in der Westside Turnhalle der Stadt Milwaukee, Wis., eröffnet werden.

Da der General-Offize gegenwärtig zahlreiche Anfragen zugehen bezüglich des Vertretungs-Modus, der Wählbarkeit der Mitglieder als Delegaten oder deren Stellvertreter zur Convention, die Art und Weise dieser Wahl, die Stimmberechtigung bei derselben u. s. w., erachten wir es als unsere Pflicht, unseren Lokal-Unions einige Winke zu geben, und sie auf einschlägliche Punkte aufmerksam zu machen, deren Kenntnis ihnen bei der Delegaten-Wahl von Nutzen sein wird.

1. Der Vertretungs-Modus ist wie folgt:

Eine Lokal-Union mit 100 oder weniger Mitglieder soll zu einem Delegaten berechtigt sein; mit mehr als 500 und weniger als 1000 zu drei Delegaten, und mit 1000 oder jeder größeren Zahl von Mitgliedern zu vier Delegaten.

2. Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der ersten Versammlung des nächsten Monats (Juli) stattfinden.

3. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

4. Kein Mitglied, das nicht ein Carpenter-Gehülfe, Bauschreiner, Treppenhauer, Schiffszimmermanns- oder Stellmacher-Gehülfe, Sägemühlen-Arbeiter, Schreiner- oder Wagenbauer-Gehülfe, oder als Holzmaschinenarbeiter beschäftigt ist, soll als Delegat zur Convention wählbar sein.

5. Um als Delegat wählbar zu sein, muß ein Mitglied als Gehülfe im Gewerbe bethätigt und zur Fristung seines Lebensunterhaltes auf die Bethätigung angewiesen oder ein Angestellter der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, und muß zwölf Monate lang, vor der Wahl, gutstehendes Mitglied sein. Es sei denn daß seine Lokal-Union noch nicht zwölf Monate lang besteht.

6. Jeder Delegat muß ein vom Präsidenten und Protokoll-Sekretär seiner Lokal-Union unterzeichnetes und mit dem Stempel der Union versehenes Mandat besitzen, um zu Sitz und Stimme in der Convention berechtigt zu sein.

7. Jeder Delegat ist zu einer Stimme berechtigt; keine Stellvertretung durch einen Unberufenen ist erlaubt.

Alle Lokal-Unions sind darauf aufmerksam gemacht, laut Sektion 8 (a) der General-Constitution, der Protokoll-Sekretär unter fünf Dollar Strafe gehalten ist, Name und Post-Office-Adresse eines jeden Delegaten und Stellvertreters an den General-Sekretär abzusenden.

Wenn diejenigen unserer Lokal-Unions, welche beabichtigen Delegaten zu unserer 13ten Convention zu entsenden, obige Vorschriften genau im Auge behalten und sich darnach richten, so werden der Zulassung ihrer Delegaten keinerlei Hindernisse im Wege stehen und Verwirrungen vermieden werden.

Weitere Einzelheiten unsere nächste Convention betreffend, werden von Zeit zu Zeit in den nächstfolgenden Ausgaben des Carpenter zur Kenntnis der Lokal-Unions gebracht werden, und außerdem wird ein offizielles Cirkular, welches über zutreffende Vorbereitungen zur Besichtigung der Convention Auskunft enthält, an die Lokal-Unions abgehen.

Brüderlich,

Frank Duffly,
General-Sekretär.

Verhandlungen

Der zweiten Viertelsjahrs-Sitzung 1904 des General-Executiv-Boards.

4. April.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Meyers, Sullivan, Workman, Ogletree, Nines und Wellman.

Von Frau D. A. Post läuft die telegraphische Nachricht ein, daß Bruder Post, Sekretär des Board an "la grippe" darniederliege und den Sitzungen nicht beiwohnen könne.

Bruder Chas. Wellman wird als provisorischer Sekretär erwählt.

Der Viertelsjahrs-Bericht des G. B. wird verlesen und diskutiert.

Nach sorgfältiger Uebersicht aller Dokumente, den im Berichte erwähnten Fall der L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., betreffend, beschließt das Board: In Anbetracht, daß sich L. U. 277 weigert sich der Entscheidung des G. B. zu fügen und sich ebenfalls weigert gegen die Entscheidung zu appellieren, sei dieselbe hiermit suspendiert.

Der Empfehlung des G. B. dem Philadelphia D. C. finanzielle Unterstützung zu gewähren, wird willfahren und letzterem die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt.

Weitere Erwägung des Berichtes wird vertagt.

Gesuche der L. U. 995, Branford, Conn., Mobile, Ala., D. C. und Buffalo, N. Y., D. C., eine Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Forderungen genehmigt, die Finanz-Frage soll später besprochen werden.

5. April.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 260, Waterbury, Conn., 265 Hackensack, N. J., 330 Hoffelle Park, N. J., 437 Portsmouth, D., 519 E. Rutherford, N. J., 657 Sheboygan, Wis., 757 S. Manchester, Conn., 1120 Florence, Ala., Wicksburg, Miss., D. C., 1166 Fremont, D., 1160 Iowa City, Pa., 1261 Union, N. Y., 1426 Eliria, D., 1471 Rehler, W. B., Springfield, Mass., D. C. und 136 Newark, D., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigt, finanzieller Beistand soll später besprochen werden.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 301 Newburg, N. Y., 459 Paducah, Ky., und 694 Boonville, Ind., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen für Lohnerhöhung beziehungsweise von 50, 40 und 50 Cents pro Tag. Beschlossen diesen Lokal-Unions zu empfehlen, ihre Forderungen auf 30 und 25 Cents pro Tag zu reduzieren und denselben in diesem Falle Genehmigung zu gewähren.

Frau D. A. Post theilt telegraphisch mit, daß sich Bruder Post's Gesundheitszustand noch nicht gebessert habe.

Gesuch der L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und finanzielle Unterstützung. Bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der L. U. 171, Youngstown, D., empfiehlt das Board die Abfassung eines neuen Arbeits-Vertrages, welcher dem Board vor Stellung der Forderung zu unterbreiten ist.

6. April.

Gesuche um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'s 205 Terre Haute, Ind., 1334 Paris, Ill., 1703 S. Omaha, Neb., und E. Chicago, Ind., D. C. Bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 1162 Suffern, N. Y., 1432 Greensboro, N. C., 1535 Schuyler, Neb., 727 Gloice, Mich., Nova Scotia, 19 und 303 Detroit, Mich., 621 Bangor, Me., 124 Bradford, Pa., 401 Pittston, Pa., 168 Sharon, Pa., und 129 Hazelton, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Forderung genehmigt, Finanz-Frage soll später erörtert werden.

Da von den L. U.'s 480 Freeburg, Ill., 565 Elkhart, Ind., und 1706 und 1721 Yazoo, Miss., die Nachricht eingetroffen, daß ihre betreffenden Bewegungen erfolgreich beendet seien, sind deren Gesuche gegenstandslos geworden.

Einer von L. U. 502 Canandaigua, N. Y., geplanten Lohnbewegung wird Genehmigung verweigert, weil nicht $\frac{2}{3}$ Majorität der Mitglieder der L. U. dafür stimmte.

Die Forderung der L. U. 781, Princeton, N. J., für 8 Stunden und 70 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung wird genehmigt, da aber das Board der Ansicht ist, daß die L. U. den gebotenen Compromis von 50 Cents per Tag annehmen sollte, wird finanzielle Unterstützung verweigert.

Gesuche der L. U. 636, Troy, N. Y., Holzbearbeitungs-Fabrikarbeiter, um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden von 60 auf 53 per Woche und dieselben Löhne. Genehmigt und G. B. ersucht einen französischen sprechenden Organisator nach Troy zu senden.

Gesuche der L. U. 940, Sandusky, D., um Genehmigung ihrer Bewegung für Aufrechterhaltung ihrer gegenwärtigen Arbeitsregeln, welche die Arbeitgeber beiseitigen wollen und der L. U. 838, Sunbury, Pa., für Erlangung des Reinstundentages, werden bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für 37½ Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn und 8 Stunden. Genehmigt und die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 830, Dil City, Pa., um Genehmigung einer Bewegung um Lohn und Arbeitszeit aufrecht zu erhalten und den Versuch der Arbeitgeber den offenen Shop einzuführen, zu bekämpfen, wird ebenfalls bewilligt.

7. April.

Viertelsjahrs-Bericht des 1. Vize-Präsidenten Guerin entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben der L. U.'s 1347, 332 und 426, Los Angeles, Cal., 4 Kansas City, Miss., 177 Springfield, Mass., und 279 S. Omaha, Neb., empfehlend, die Frage des Austrittes aus der Am. Fed. of Labor einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 1517, Johnson City, Tenn., und 1249 Keenah, Wis., um Erlaubnis, Cirkulare an die Lokal-Unions zu richten, welche zu Beiträgen im Interesse verunglückter Mitglieder auffordern, und ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 966, Uniontown, Pa., wo es sich um ein Mitglied handelt, dessen Haus durch Feuer zerstört wurde, werden abgewiesen.

Schreiben der Int. Hand Schuh-Arbeiter Union, um Indossierung ihres Ausstandes in Gloversville ersuchend. Indossierung gewährt.

Schreiben der Brick, Tile und Terra Cotta Workers Alliance, um Indossierung eines Aufrufs an die Lokal-Unions der B. B., um finanzielle Unterstützung obiger Organisation. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben der Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, um Genehmigung eines Aufrufes an die L. U.'s des Staates, zur Unterstützung des Green Bay Federated Trades Council, der Longshoremen's Union 35, und Brewery Workmen's L. U. 107. Wird gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 380, Hertimer, N. Y., um Erlaubnis unter den L. U.'s Eintrittsarten zu einem Schaustücke verbreiten zu dürfen, dessen Ertrag der lokalen Trades Assembly zufließen soll. Gewährung verweigert.

Gesuch der L. U. 1043, Hanford, Cal., um Gewährung des Union-Labels an eine Fabrik jener Stadt. Da in diesem Falle den Gesetzen Genüge geleistet ist, wird Label gewährt.

Von L. U. 1227, Waltham, Mass., läuft die Summe von 10 Dollars ein, als Teilzahlung des Extra-Assessments mit dem Gesuche um Erlaß des Rest-Vertrages. Gesuch abgewiesen und weitere Zahlungen freit von 3 Monaten gewährt.

Das von L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., eingereichte und im März-Carpenter-Verfälligkeit Amendement zur Gen-Constitution wird der nächsten Convention überwiesen.

Auf Gesuch der Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulkers wird beschlossen, nächsten Freitag mit deren Vertreter in Konferenz zu treten.

Einer von L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., angenommenen Resolution wird Veröffentlichung verweigert.

Ein Gesuch des Greater New York D. C., um Bewilligung von 500 Dollars zur Verwendung bei Organisation umliegender Distrikte wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., die Forderung G. B. Webb's für Unfall-Benefit zurückweisend, weil dieselbe 2 Jahre nach dem Unfälle geltend gemacht

wurde, wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung aufrechterhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., in der derselbe die Forderung für Sterbe-Benefit im Falle der Ehefrau Chas. J. Waite's abwies. Entscheidung indossiert.

8. April.

Die Konferenz mit den Vertretern der Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulkers nimmt die ganze Vormittags-, und einen Theil der Nachmittags-Sitzung in Anspruch.

Die Forderung für Sterbegeld Daniel McConnell's von L. U. 850, Deadville, Cal., im Falle seines Bruders, David, welcher der G. B. die Anerkennung verweigerte, wird an letzteren zur weiteren Untersuchung des Falles zurückverwiesen.

9. April.

Beschwerde der L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., über Nichtberücksichtigung einiger Forderungen für Sterbegeld seitens des G. B. Beschlossen, daß alle auf die Forderung bezüglichen Dokumente eingereicht sein müssen, ehe darüber verfügt werden kann.

Appellation der L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., gegen die Abweisung der Forderung R. A. Roe's für Unfall-Benefit. Zurückgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 309, New York, gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle J. F. Christensen nicht anerkennend. Entscheidung umgestoßen und Sterbegeld zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Protest der L. U.'s 142 und 1186, Pittsburg, Pa., 211 Allegheny, Pa., und 251 McKees Rocks, Pa., gegen die Handlungsweise des Comité's, welches sich mit der von der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters geleisteten Garantie-Summe von \$5000.00 abfinden ließ. Zu den Akten gelegt und Antwortschreiben des G. B. gutgeheissen.

Diskussion über die, zwischen der B. B. und den Shipwright, Joiners u. Caulkers's schwebende Streitfrage, wird fortgesetzt und beschlossen:

Laut unserer General-Constitution, und auf Grund der korrekten Auslegung ihrer Bestimmungen, beanspruchen wir Jurisdiktion über alle am Schiffsbau bethätigten Holzarbeiter, und diese Auslegung soll uns ein Wegweiser in unseren ferneren Unterhandlungen mit den Vertretern obiger Organisation sein.

11. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal., um Genehmigung einer Besteuerung ihrer Mitglieder im Interesse der Western Federation of Miners. Gewährt.

Schreiben der Smeltermen L. U. 93, Denver, Col., um Genehmigung der Entscheidung eines Aufrufes an die L. U.'s der B. B., um finanziellen Beistand nachsuchend. Genehmigung erteilt.

Appellation H. P. Stryles von Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. in der, derselbe die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln seitens des Newark, D. C., im Falle des Appellanten guthieß. Abgewiesen.

Hugh Kirk und H. E. Abbott, Vertreter der Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulkers erscheinen und die Besprechung der zwischen dieser Organisation und der B. B. bestehenden Beziehungen wird fortgesetzt und nimmt den Rest der Sitzung in Anspruch.

12. April.

Appellation J. H. Bell's von L. U. 246, Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. bezüglich seitens des Appellanten gegen die L. U. erhobenen Verbindlichkeiten. Da aus dem Beweis-material nicht hervorgeht, daß die L. U. den § 180 der General-Constitution nachgekommen ist, wird die Entscheidung des G. B. umgestoßen.

Die Unterhandlungen mit den Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulkers wird aufgenommen; freitige Punkte diskutiert und die Debatten stenographisch notirt, um den Vertretern der Obigen Gelegenheit zu geben, ihre Forderungen und Wünsche juristisch einzureichen.

Gesuch des Louisville, Ky. D. C., und Memphis, Tenn. D. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Genehmigt. Unterstützungsfrage vertagt.

Ueber die Aussperrung in Sacramento, Cal., läuft ein Bericht ein. Angelegen-

heit bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Einzelheiten vertagt.

Die Vertreter der Shipwrights etc., erscheinen abermals und theilen dem Board mit, daß sie nicht in der Lage seien, schriftliche Vorschläge zur Erledigung der Streitfrage zu machen, empfehlen aber beiderseitige Anerkennung der Arbeitsarten. Das Board faßt folgende Resolution:

In Erwägung: „Daß, lange vor der Zeit in der die Am. Fed. of Labor, den Shipwrights, Joiners u. Caulkers von Amerika, ein Charter bewilligte, die B. B. Jurisdiction über alle Schiffszimmerer beanspruchte, und dieser Anspruch niemals bestritten wurde, und daß jedem von der Am. Fed. of Labor verabsfolgten Charters ein Schreiben beigefügt ist, welches folgende Worte enthält: „Es sei hiermit darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß Ihre Jurisdiction nicht in diejenige anderer Unions eingreifen darf,“ und

„In Erwägung: Daß es eine Ungerechtigkeit gegen unsere in den Schiffsbauhöfen beschäftigten Mitglieder wäre, wollten wir ihnen das garantierte Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit entziehen, indem wir sie nöthigten zu der Shipwrights, Joiners u. Caulkers Union von Amerika zu überzutreten; deshalb sei es beschlossen: Daß die B. B. der J. und B. von Amerika ihre Zustimmung zu einer beiderseitigen Anerkennung der Arbeitsarten nicht geben kann, sie empfiehlt dagegen die vollständige Verschmelzung beider Organisationen und die Einberufung einer Konferenz, um in dieser Richtung geeignete Schritte zu thun.“

Die Vertreter der Shipwrights etc., benachrichtigen hierauf das Board, daß sie nicht mit der nöthigen Vollmacht ausgerüstet seien den Vorschlag anzunehmen, würden diesen jedoch ihrer Executive untermehren.

13. April.

Den ausgeschlossenen Mitgliedern in Sacramento, Cal., wird die Summe von \$800.00 bewilligt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 76, New Orleans, La., 66 Jamestown, N. Y., und Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen. Das Board findet die Forderungen im New Orleans Falle zu weitgehend und verweigert Genehmigung. Dasselbe geschieht in beiden letzteren Fällen wegen mangelhafter Organisation.

Gesuche der L. U.'s New Brighton, Pa., 725, Bowling Green, Ky., 61 und 494 Columbus, D., 228 Pottsville, D., Holgate, Mass., D. C., 767 Ottumwa, Ia., und 926 Beloit, Wis., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Forderungen genehmigt, Finanzfrage wird später erörtert.

Die von den L. U.'s Pallo Alto, Cal., Birmingham, Ala., D. C., und 1407 Perry Center N. Y., geplanten oder unternehmenen Gewerksbewegungen werden indoffirt.

Schreiben des Birmingham, Ala., D. C., um finanziellen und moralischen Beistand ersuchend, zur Vertheidigung ihrer, unter dem Alabama Anti-Boycot-Gesetz gerichtlich verfolgten Mitglieder. Beistand garantiert.

14. April.

Beschlossen: Denjenigen Lokal-Unions, die noch mit ihrem Extra-Affessment in Rückstande sind, wird weitere Frist bis zum 18. Juli gewährt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 993, Miami, Fla., und 1033 Monaca, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Erstere gewährt, letztere Frage vertagt.

Da L. U. 611, New Haven, Conn., noch nicht ein Jahr lang organisiert ist, wird deren Gewerks-Forderung indoffirt, jedoch Gewährung finanzieller Unterstützung als constitutionwidrig erklärt.

Ein ähnlicher Fall L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., betreffend, wird zurückgelegt bis weitere Einzelheiten vorliegen.

Appellation der L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., indoffirt von L. U.'s 616 und 1082 dafelbst, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., bezüglich der Wahl der Beamten der vereinigten B. B. und Am. S. of C., D. C., disutirt und Beschlußfassung vertagt.

15. April.

Discussion über Appellation der L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., wird fortge-

setzt. Da die L. U. behauptet, daß die Beamtenwahl des vereinigten D. C., nicht in Uebereinstimmung mit dem in der Strasser'schen Entscheidung enthaltenen Vertrage geschah, wird der G. S. instruiert alle einschläglichen Schriftstücke dem Schiedsrichter zuzustellen und seine Entscheidung in der Angelegenheit zu erbitten.

Von Terre Haute, Ind., wird die Zahl der ausstehenden und beschäftigten Mitglieder telegraphisch mitgetheilt. Zurückgelegt bis Bericht eingetroffen.

Die Bürgschafts-Papiere des General-Schachmeisters Thomas Neale, werden geprüft und entgegengenommen.

Folgender Bericht der Rechnungs-Experten wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt:

Herrn Wm. D. Huber, G. P. der B. B. der J. und B. von Amerika.

Werther Herr!

Wir haben die Ehre zu berichten, daß wir die Finanzen Ihrer Organisation für die drei, mit dem 31. März 1904 endeten Monate geprüft und für richtig befunden haben. Wir konstatiren mit Vergnügen, daß alle Bücher, Belege und Quittungen sorgfältig geführt sind.

Beiliegend finden Sie eine Liste der Beträge, für welche dem Schachmeister noch keine Quittungen zugestellt sind und ebenfalls eine Liste der Quittungen, welche bei unserer vorherigen Prüfung noch nicht eingelaufen und bei unserem Prüfungs-Abschluß noch nicht vorhanden waren.

Wahrhaft die Ihrigen,

Lybrand Ros Bros. und Montgomery.

Erörterung des G. P. Berichtes wird wieder aufgenommen und der Empfehlung, eine Delegation zu der Convention der Am. Society of Carpenters zu entsenden, welche in Manchester, England, stattfindet, nicht zugestimmt.

16. April.

Situations-Bericht von Terre Haute, Ind., läuft ein, und wird den dort ausstehenden Mitgliedern die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanz-Bücher der General-Offize wird begonnen und beansprucht den Rest der Sitzung.

18. und 19. April.

Die Revision der Bücher wird während der beiden Sitzungs-Tage fortgesetzt.

20. April.

Revision der Bücher fortgesetzt.

Von Zion, N. Y., läuft Streit-Bericht ein und wird in diesem Falle die Summe von \$200.00 bewilligt.

21. April.

Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Zur Unterfützung der in Ottumwa, Ia., ausstehenden Mitglieder wird die Summe von \$100.00, für L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., werden \$175.00 und für Detroit, Mich., die Summe von \$1000.00 als Strike-Unterstützung bewilligt.

Bruder D. A. Post, Sekretär des Board trifft ein und der Körper ist somit vollständig.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 1587, Hutchinson, Kan., 267 Belluride, Col., und 1250 Zammaroe, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und finanzielle Unterstützung. Gewährt.

Ähnliche Gesuche der L. U.'s 362 Pueblo, Cal., 1035 Taunton, Mass., und des Indianapolis, Ind., D. C., wird ebenfalls willfahren, jedoch die Frage der finanziellen Hilfe zurückgelegt.

Appellation eines Brooklyn Borough, New York D. C. Comité's, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der Streitfrage zwischen Appellanten und L. U. 575, Brooklyn. Der G. S. wird beauftragt, den Appellanten mitzutheilen, daß in diesem Falle nur eine Appellation seitens des New York D. C., oder der L. U. 575, berücksichtigt werden könne.

Appellation der L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., eine vom Newark, New Jersey, D. C., angestellte Strike-Anweisung betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und der Newark D. C. angewiesen, den angewiesenen Betrag selbst auszuführen.

22. April.

Appellation der L. U. 1229, Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S.,

die Forderung Frank Bierson's für Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Der G. S. wird instruiert, den Fall wieder aufzunehmen und weiteres Beweismaterial einzuholen.

Folgende Beträge werden benannten L. U.'s als Strike-Unterstützung bewilligt: L. U. 1033, Monaca, Pa., \$300.00, L. U. 205 Terre Haute, Ind., \$400.00 und L. U. 246, New Brighton, Pa., \$700.00. Der den L. U.'s in Monaca und New Brighton angewiesene Betrag soll dem Pittsburg D. C., zur Vertheilung an Erstere überwiesen werden.

Gesuch der L. U. 1272, Davenport, Ia., um Erlaubnis zur Erlassung eines Cirkulars im Interesse bedürftiger Mitglieder. Verweigert.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 644, Refin, Ill., und des Worcester, Mass., D. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Genehmigt, Finanzfrage soll später in Betracht gezogen werden.

Das Board tritt zu einer Abend-Sitzung zusammen.

Die Preisliste über das von der Gen.-Offize gelieferte Schreib- und anderes Material wird besprochen und beschlossen, daß Briefbogen zu \$3.50 das Tausend, Anmeldeungs-Formulare zu 30 Cents das Hundert, oder 50 für 20 Cents, und Anweisungsbücher für Protokoll- und Finanz-Sekretäre zu 25 Cents das Stück an die Lokal-Unions abgegeben werden sollen.

In Erledigung eines Gesuches der Porto Rico Lokal-Unions unsere Gen.-Constitution in spanischer Sprache drucken zu lassen, beschließt das Board diesem Gesuche nachzukommen, wenn Erstere gewillt sind, die Hälfte der Unkosten zu tragen.

23. April.

Meyer und Wellmann sind gezwungen abzureisen, wozu ihnen Erlaubnis erteilt wird.

Gesuch der L. U. 730, Quebec, Can., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Forderung genehmigt, Geldebewilligung vertagt.

L. U. 426, Des Moines, Ia., theilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß ihre sämtlichen Mitglieder ausgesperrt seien. Behufs späterer Erwägung zu den Akten gelegt.

L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., ersucht um Gewährung des Labels an zwei der dortigen Fabriken. Label gewährt.

Folgt Vertagung.

(Finanz-Bericht. Siehe an anderer Stelle dieses Journals.)

Chas. Wellmann, Secr. protom.

D. A. Post, Sekretär.

Frank D. Duff, Gen.-Secr.

Gentleman Braunschweig.

Die Mai-Nummer des „International Wood Worker“ enthält einen gegen den Redakteur des „Carpenter“ gerichteten Schmäh-Artikel, der von den unsäthigsten Schimpfworten strotzt und den zu veröfentlichlichen sich ein jedes anständige Arbeiterblatt schämen würde.

Der Verüber des Artikels ist der berühmte Richard Braunschweig, der Ende 1902 die Firma Brunswick, Balke & Co., in New York, wo unsere Mitglieder 49 Stunden per Woche bei 35 Cents Lohn per Stunde arbeiteten, veranlaßte einen Vertrag mit dem Am. Wood Workers einzugehen, welcher ihnen Kontrolle über die Fabrik zuerkannte, die Arbeitszeit auf 53 Stunden per Woche erhöhte, den Arbeitslohn auf 28 Cents erniedrigte und die Entlassung unserer Mitglieder herbeiführte. Es ist derselbe Braunschweig der im nachstehenden Falle die Rolle eines Handlagers der Arbeitgeber spielte.

Als unsere New Yorker Mitglieder im Mai letzten Jahres im Auslande waren, und die, bei dem Sekretär der associierten Cabinet-Fabrikanten beschäftigten Kollegen sich zum Empfang ihres restirenden Lohnes einstellten, verlangte dieser Arbeitgeber von denselben, daß sie die L. U. 309 verlassen, um sich den Am. Wood Workers anzuschließen, und die Arbeit

unter den Regeln dieser Organisation wieder aufzunehmen, nämlich bei längerer Arbeitszeit und niedrigerer Löhne. Der Boss sagte unseren Mitgliedern, daß Richard Braunschweig, als Vertreter der Am. W. B. bei ihm vorgeprochen und sich erbotten habe, ihm genügend Arbeitskräfte unter diesen, den Am. W. B. Bedingungen zu liefern. Braunschweig sei zwar während seiner Mitgliedschaft in New York in früheren Jahren, ein rabiatier Anarchist gewesen aber heute sei er ein Gentleman u. s. w.

Wir könnten auf zahlreiche andere Fälle aufmerksam machen, wo dieser Ex-Anarchist und frühere Boffen-Berichter als gemeines Werkzeug der Arbeitgeber seine Hände im Spiele hatte, doch es wäre Raum-Verschwendung. Er ist unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern hinlänglich bekannt, sie wissen ebenso gut wie wir selbst, daß die Ergüsse dieses hochköpfigen Phrasenhelden keine Beachtung verdienen.

Wenn wir hier Notiz von seinem Geschreibsel nehmen, so geschieht dies deshalb weil er von uns Beweise verlangt für gewisse in einem deutschen Artikel des April „Carpenter“ gemachten Bemerkungen und Behauptungen. Beweise für aufgestellte Behauptungen können wir auch dem verworfensten Subjekte nicht schuldig bleiben.

In besagtem Artikel besprachen wir die Vortheile die den Carpenters durch ihre Verbindung mit den Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeitern erwachsen und führten unter Anderem aus, daß es innerhalb unserer Reihe noch Manche, „Outside“-Arbeiter gäbe, welche die „Insider“-Arbeiter nicht als vollwerthig ansehen, und sich durch deren Zugehörigkeit zu unserer Bruderschaft in ihren Interessen geschädigt glaubten. Wir führten ferner aus, daß diese Thatfache von den Am. Wood Workers als Argument gegen die Verbindung der „Insider“- mit den „Outside“-Arbeitern benutzt werde und daß wir es als unsere Pflicht erachten, gegen diese rückständige Gesinnung anzukämpfen, jedoch erklären, Leuten die schwer von Begriff seien, denen es schwer falle ihre Anschauungen veränderten Verhältnissen anzupassen und mit gegebenen Umständen zu rechnen, daß wir diesen Leuten entschieden vor den Gesinnungslumpen den Vorzug gäben die, wie gewisse Beamten und Führer der Am. Wood Workers schon vor Jahren aus eigenem Antriebe die engere Verbindung der, Begleitungs-Gegenstände herrstellenden Arbeiter mit den Carpenters, als eine Nothwendigkeit erklärten aber heute das Gegentheil behaupten.

Für die Berechtigung der Bezeichnung „Gesinnungslumpen“ und die Richtigkeit obiger Behauptung, fordert nun Gentleman Braunschweig Beweise. Hier sind sie:

Im September 1894 tagte die Convention der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union in Cincinnati, D., welcher der Redakteur dieses Journals als Delegat der Union No. 7, New York, (heute L. U. 309 der B. B.) und auch Braunschweig als Vertreter einer Lokal-Union des Verbandes bewohnte. Während der Debatte über den Antrag der Union No. 7, „Uebertritt der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union zur Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bau-schreiner“ verhielt sich Braunschweig auffallend ruhig und als er schließlich das Wort ergriff, überraschte er die Delegaten mit folgender Bemerkung:

Ich habe lange genug in New York gelebt um die dortigen Verhältnisse zu kennen. Die Mitglieder der Union No. 7 sind fast sämtlich an der Per-

stellung von Begleitungs-Gegenständen für Gebäude beschäftigt und sie können ihre Lage nicht verbessern, so lange sich die Carpenters nicht weigern Scab-Material aufzustellen und dagegen Union-Material verlangen. Union No. 7 kann daher nichts Besseres thun als sich den Carpenters anschließen.

Im Januar 1895 trat Union No. 7 zu unserer Bruderschaft über und kurz darauf die Schwester-Unions No. 38 (Maschinenarbeiter) New York, und No. 8 Brooklyn. Der Rest der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union verschmolz sich Ende desselben Jahres mit der Int. Maschinenarbeiter-Union und bildeten die heutige Am. Wood Workers Int. Union.

Nachdem nun der Gen.-Sekretär der neuen Organisation Thomas Kidd, unseren Gentleman unter seine Fittige genommen, und somit dessen Aktion als Bauernfänger gestiegen waren, schmerzte ihn der Verlust der großen No. 7, und er machte seinen Schmerzgefühlen Luft in einem Angriff auf unsere L. U. 309, New York, in der „Deutschen Tischler-Zeitung“ (Hamburg), vom 5ten Januar 1902, indem er sie wegen Verlassens der alten Organisation des Verraths an derselben beschuldigte. Eine Erwiderung der L. U. 309, erschien in der „Deutschen Tischler-Zeitung“ im Dezember 1902, und dieselbe wurde im Februar „Carpenter“ 1903, mit Commentar der „Deutschen Tischler-Zeitung“, welcher der L. U. 309 günstig war, abgedruckt. In dieser Erwiderung der L. U. 309, in welcher die Verhältnisse denen sie unterworfen, geschildert und die Gründe ihrer Uebertritts zur W. B. erklärt wurden, befand sich nachfolgende Stelle:

Selbst ein Braunschweig hat auf der Convention im Jahre 1894 dem Uebertritt das Wort geredet.

Gentleman Braunschweig hat niemals hierauf reagirt; er kann die in obiger Stelle bezeichnete Stellungnahme seinerseits eben nicht ableugnen und hiermit ist seine Gesinnungslumperei festgenagelt.

Der andere Beamte und Führer der Am. Wood Worker auf den wir die Bezeichnung „Gesinnungslump“ anwandten, ist Gebelein. Gebelein, Kidd und Braunschweig erschienen im Jahre 1900 auf der Convention unserer Bruderschaft in Scranton, Pa., um gewisse Zugeständnisse unsererseits zu erlangen. Nach Verlassen Scranton's besuchte Gebelein den ehemaligen National-Sekretär der ehemaligen Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union in New York und beide besprachen die zwischen Carpenter und Wood Worker bestehenden Streitigkeiten. Als Vexterer die Frage an Gebelein stellte; Was wird wohl das Ergebnis dieser Wirren sein und wohin werden sie führen? Da erwiderte Gebelein; „Es gibt keinen anderen Weg die Streitfrage zu beseitigen, als die Verschmelzung der beiden rivalisirenden Organisationen und die Schaffung einer einheitlichen Organisation.“

Nun machen wir aber trotzdem einen großen Unterschied zwischen Gebelein und dem Gentleman Braunschweig, da wir Ersteren stets als einen intelligenten, ehrlichen und aufrichtigen Mitstreiter erkannten. Wir erwarten daher auch nicht, daß er leugnen wird seine Ueberzeugung in obiger Weise ausgedrückt zu haben. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß er diese Ueberzeugung auch heute noch aufrecht erhalten würde, wenn er nicht seine Stellung in der Am. Wood Workers Union dadurch

gefährden und wenn er in besserer Gesellschaft wäre.

Die Schmähungen die Gentleman Braunschweig gegen uns persönlich schleudert, sind für uns nur Lobpreisungen, die geeignet sind unsere Selbstachtung zu erhöhen. Auch über den Antheil den wir in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung während der letzten 22 Jahre genommen, über den zu richten sich Gentleman Braunschweig anmaßt, bedarf es keiner Vertheidigung, wir überlassen es Denen in deren Interesse wir gewirkt haben und noch wirken, hierüber zu urtheilen.

Eine auf diesen Antheil bezügliche Stelle des Schmähartikels wollen wir indeffen nicht übergehen, weil durch dessen Erwähnung unsere Mitglieder einen theilweisen Einblick in unsere Thätigkeit früherer Jahre, und zugleich Gelegenheit erhalten über den Geisteszustand unseres Gentleman zu urtheilen. Er sagt hierüber unter Anderem: „Dieser Speyer gründete eine Union (in 1882) in Opposition zu der alten Möbelarbeiter-Union. Speyer's Union war zu der Zeit unter den „Cabinetmakers“ von New York, unter dem Namen Sappenanstalt bekannt.“ Thatsache ist nun, daß Speyer mit etwa 80 anderer Mitglieder der Union No. 7, damals eine neue Lokal-Union desselben Verbandes gründete, wie es heute in unserer Bruderschaft sehr häufig, und auch bei den Wood Workers geschieht. Und zwar wurde diese Union fast genau nach dem Muster und auf der Basis der Amalgamated Societe of Carpenters organisiert. d. h. auf der Basis hoher Beiträge und aller geeigneten Benefits, wie solche in der Am. Soc. of C., in der Int. Cigarrenmacher-Union und in der Deutschen Typographia eingeführt sind. Diese Union wurde von dem anarchistischen Flügel der Union No. 7 ihres Unterstützungswezens halber Sappenanstalt benannt.

Aus Vorangehendem geht hervor, daß der Redakteur dieses Journals und andere Mitglieder der L. U. 309, schon vor 22 Jahren einen Organisationsplan befürworteten und praktisch ausführten, wie er unserer nächsten Convention in der Straffer'schen Entscheidung, zur Annahme oder Verwerfung vorliegen wird.

Die beste Antwort die diesem Gentleman auf seinen Schmähartikel gegeben werden kann, besteht übrigens darin daß, fast alle diejenigen Lokal-Unions die im Jahre 1896 die Internationale Möbelarbeiter-Union bildeten, dem Beispiele ihrer New Yorker und Brooklyn'ser Kollegen folgend, diesem geistesarmen Maulhelden und seiner Sippschaft den Rücken gekehrt haben. Die Unions in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Newark, Baltimore und andere und kürzlich San Francisco, sind zu unserer Bruderschaft übergetreten. Diese Vorgänge erklären zugleich den blödsinnigen Haß unseres Gentleman gegen den Redakteur des „Carpenter“ der in seiner Eigenschaft als Sekretär der Union No. 7, deren Uebertritt zu unserer Bruderschaft anbahnte und leitete. Möge ihm dieser Haß wohlbekommen, für uns ist der Gentleman Braunschweig hiermit ein für alle Mal abgethan und abgefertigt.

General Executive Board.

Proceedings of Second Quarter Session, 1904.

APRIL 4th.

Members present: Meyers, Sullivan, Wellman, Workman, Ogletree and Ainey.

A telegram from Mrs. D. A. Post received and read, stating that Bro. Post was seriously ill with la grippe and unable to attend.

Bro. Wellman elected to act as Secretary during Bro. Post's absence.

Report of G. P., Wm. D. Huber, read and discussed.

After carefully reviewing all papers in the case of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., mentioned in report, the G. E. B. decides: That inasmuch as L. U. 277 refuses to comply with decision of G. P. or take an appeal to the G. E. B. that said local union be suspended.

In compliance with the recommendation of G. P. to financially assist Philadelphia D. C., the sum of \$500.00 appropriated.

Further consideration of G. P.'s report postponed.

Application of L. U. 995, Branford, Conn., Mobile, Ala., D. C., and Buffalo, N. Y., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Board sanctions movements, the question of financial aid to be considered later.

APRIL 5th.

Applications of L. U.'s 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 265, Hackensack, N. J.; 330, Roselle Park, N. J.; 437, Portsmouth, O.; 519, E. Rutherford, N. J.; 657, Sheboygan, Wis.; 757, S. Manchester, Conn.; 1120, Florence, Ala.; Vicksburg, Miss., D. C.; 1166, Fremont, O.; 1260, Iowa City, Ia.; 1261, Illon, N. Y.; 1426, Eliria, O.; 1471, Kyser, W. Va.; Springfield, Mass., D. C.; 136, Newark, O., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted; financial question to be considered later on.

Applications of L. U.'s 301, Newburg, N. Y.; 559, Paducah, Ky., and 694, Boonville, Ind., for sanction of and financial aid in demand for advance in wages of 50, 45 and 50 cents per day, respectively. Decided to recommend L. U.'s to ask for 30 and 25 cents' increase, which demands will receive sanction of Board.

Telegram received from Mrs. D. A. Post, advising Board that Bro. Post's health had as yet not improved. G. S. instructed to reply and extend sympathy of Board.

Application of L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Action deferred pending the arrival of further information.

Application of L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., for sanction of trade movement. Board recommends formulation of new agreement to be submitted to G. E. B. for sanction.

APRIL 6th.

Applications of trade movements and financial aid of L. U.'s 205, Terre Haute, Ind.; 1334, Paris, Ill.; 1703, South Omaha, Neb., and East Chicago, Ind., D. C. Laid over awaiting further information and developments.

Applications of L. U.'s 1162, Suffern, N. Y.; 1432, Greensboro, N. C.; 1535, Schuyler, Neb.; 727, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia; 19 and 303, Detroit, Mich.; 621, Bangor, Me.; 124, Bradford, Pa.; 401, Pittson, Pa.; 268, Sharon, Pa., and 129, Hazelton, Pa., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Movements sanctioned, financial aid to be considered later.

Notice being received of successful termination of movements entered into by L. U.'s 480, Freeburg, Ill.; 565, Elkhart, Ind., and 1796 and 1721, Yazoo, Miss., no action required on application.

Sanction of trade movement contemplated by L. U. 502, Canandaigua, N. Y., denied, proposition not having received two-thirds majority vote of membership.

Trade movement entered into by L. U. 781, Princeton, N. J., for eight hours and increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3.20 per day, sanctioned without financial aid, the Board holding that L. U. should accept offered compromise of \$3.00 per day.

Application of L. U. 636, Troy, N. Y., mill men for reduction of hours from 60 to 53 per week at same pay. Sanctioned and G. P. requested to send French-speaking deputy to locality.

Applications of L. U. 940, Sandusky, O., for sanction of movement to secure agreement maintaining present conditions, and of L. U. 838, Sunbury, Pa., to secure nine-hour day, sanctioned.

Application of L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for sanction of movement for establishing 37½ cents per hour minimum scale at eight hours per day. Demand sanctioned and the sum of \$500.00 appropriated.

Application of L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa., for sanction of movement to maintain present conditions and to defeat scheme of Builders' Exchange to establish open shop and maximum rate of wages, and for financial aid. Sanction granted.

APRIL 7th.

Report of First Vice-President Guerlin received and filed.

Communications from L. U.'s 1347, 332 and 426, Los Angeles, Cal.; 4, Kansas City, Mo.; 177, Springfield, Mass., and 279, South Omaha, Neb., requesting Board to submit to referendum vote question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. Placed on file.

Requests of L. U.'s 1517, Johnson City, Tenn., and 1249, Neenah, Wis., for granting permission to issue circulars to local unions appealing for subscriptions for the benefit CARPENTER 32.

of injured members and a similar request of L. U. 966, Uniontown, Pa., in the interest of a member who lost his house by fire. Denied.

Communication from Int. Glove Workers' Union asking indorsement of their strike in Gloversville, N. Y. Complied with.

Communication from Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, asking for sanction of appeal to local unions of U. B. for financial assistance. Placed on file.

Communication from Wisconsin State Federation of Labor asking for sanction of an appeal to local unions in State, in aid of Green Bay Federated Trades Council, Longshoremen's Union 35 and Brewery Workmen's L. U. 107. Sanction granted.

Request of L. U. 380, Herkimer, N. Y., for permission to invite local unions to purchase tickets for a minstrel performance in the interest of local trades assembly. Denied.

On application of L. U. 1043, Hanford, Cal., and requirements of constitution having been complied with, Board grants label to mill in locality.

L. U. 1227, Waltham, Mass., sends the sum of \$10.00 for special assessment and asks for exemption from paying balance. Request denied and three months' time granted for payment.

Amendment to General Constitution proposed by L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., as published in March CARPENTER, received for submission to next convention.

Upon request of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers next Friday is selected for meeting in conference with committee of above organization.

Communication of L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., for publication of a resolution passed by L. U. Denied.

Request of Greater New York D. C. for donation of \$500.00 for organizing work in surrounding territories. Denied.

Appeal of L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., from decision of G. S., disallowing disability claim of G. W. Webb, on the ground that claim was filed at General Office two years after occurrence of accident. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., from decision of G. S. disallowing claim in case of death of wife of Chas. F. Waite. Appeal dismissed.

APRIL 8th.

Conference with Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers occupies the entire morning and part of afternoon session.

Claim of Daniel McConnell, of L. U. 850, Deadville, Col., for death benefit in case of his brother David and disapproved by G. S., referred to latter for further investigation.

APRIL 9th.

Complaint of L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., relative to certain death claims as yet unallowed by G. S. Decided that all necessary information pertaining to claims must be furnished the G. S. before final action be taken on same.

Appeal of L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., relative to disallowed disability claim of R. K. Roe. Dismissed and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 309, New York, from decision of G. S., disapproving H. F. Christenson death claim. Decision of G. S. reversed and claim ordered for payment.

Protest of L. U.'s 142 and 1186, Pittsburg, Pa.; 211, Allegheny, Pa., and 251, McKees Rocks, Pa., against action of committee on Am. Soc. of Carpenters, in accepting deposit of \$5,000.00 as guarantee for observance of trade agreement. Placed on file and reply of G. S. concurred in.

Discussion on Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' controversy resumed; and

Resolved, In proper interpretation of our General Constitution, we claim jurisdiction over all wood workers in the ship building industry; this interpretation to be a guidance in the controversy with aforementioned organization.

APRIL 11th.

Request of L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal., for permission to levy assessment in support of Western Fed. of Miners. Granted.

Communication of Denver, Colo., Union 93, of Smeltermen, asking for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid. Granted.

Appeal of H. P. Strykes, of Newark, N. J., from decision of G. P., upholding Newark D. C. in fining appellant for violation trade rules. G. P. sustained.

President Hugh Kirk and Third Vice-President H. E. Abbott, of Shipwrights and Joiners, being introduced, discussion on relations between the above and U. B. re-entered into, occupying remainder of session.

APRIL 12th.

Appeal of J. S. Bell, of L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., from decision of G. P., relative to charges preferred by appellant against Local Union. The evidence not showing that L. U. 426 complied with Sec. 180, of the General Constitution, decision of G. P. reversed.

Conference with Shipwrights, etc., re-entered into, points in dispute again discussed and stenographic notes of deliberations taken, enabling representatives of S. J. and C. to submit written statements of claims and propositions for settlement.

Application of Louisville, Ky., D. C., and Memphis, Tenn., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted, financial question to be considered later.

Report received from Sacramento, Cal., in regard to lockout. Action deferred awaiting particulars.

The Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers representatives again appear before the Board, stating they were not in a position to submit any proposition in writing, asking the Board on its part to offer an appropriate proposition and suggesting interchange of cards. The Board adopts the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., previous to the granting of a charter by the A. F. of L. to the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, claimed jurisdiction over ship joiners, which claim was never disputed, and as in all charter letters issued by the A. F. of L., occur the words 'It is clearly understood that the jurisdiction of your union is not to infringe upon the jurisdiction of any other union; and

"WHEREAS, Our Constitution does not allow a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. to carry the card of another organization claiming the same jurisdiction; and

"WHEREAS, It would not be just to our members who work in the ship yards to deprive them of the death and disability benefits to which they are entitled in the U. B. of C. and J. of A. by compelling them to join the Int. Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the U. B. of C. and J. of A. can not consent to the interchange of cards, but suggests to the I. U. of S. J. and C. of A., the amalgamation of the two organizations and recommend a conference to arrange terms."

The representatives of S. J. and C. notify the G. E. B. of their not being invested with power to accept proposition, but would refer same to their G. E. B.

APRIL 13th.

The sum of \$800.00 appropriated in support of members locked out in Sacramento, Cal.

Applications for sanction of movements of L. U.'s 76, New Orleans, La.; 66, Jamestown, N. Y., and Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. The G. E. B. deems New Orleans demand to be excessive and withholds sanction. The same action is taken in the latter cases because of lack of organization in respective localities.

Applications of L. U.'s 246, New Brighton, Pa.; 725, Bowling Green, Ky.; 61 and 494, Columbus, O.; 228, Pottsville, O.; Holyoke, Mass., D. C.; 767, Ottumwa, Ia., and 926, Beloit, Wis., for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Movements sanctioned, action on financial question deferred.

Trade movements contemplated or entered into by L. U.'s 228, Palo Alto, Cal.; Birmingham, Ala., D. C., and 1407, Perry Center, N. Y., receive sanction of Board.

Communication from Birmingham, Ala., D. C., asking for aid and co-operation in

defense of members criminally and civilly proceeded against under the Alabama anti-boycott law. Granted.

APRIL 14th.

Decided to extend time for payment of special assessment by local unions still delinquent to July 18th.

Applications of L. U.'s 993, Miami, Fla., and 1033, Monaca, Pa., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanctioned, financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. 611, New Haven, Conn., not being organized a year, trade demand sanctioned without financial aid.

Application of L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., for sanction of trade movement laid over pending arrival of promised communication.

Appeal of L. U. 883, San Francisco, Cal., indorsed by L. U.'s 423, 616 and 1082, from decision of G. P., relative to election of officers of San Francisco Joint D. C., discussed at length. Further action postponed.

APRIL 15th.

Discussion on appeal of L. U. 484, San Francisco, continued. The L. U. contending that election of officers of Joint D. C. was not in conformity with trade agreement between U. B. and A. S., embodied in Adolf Strasser's decision, the G. S. instructed to communicate with the umpire, submit to him all papers pertaining to the case and ask for his decision.

Telegram received from Terre Haute, Ind., stating number of men working under new scale and number of men still out. Action deferred pending arrival of communication.

Bond of G. T., Thomas Neale, received and approved.

The following report of expert accountants read and filed.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, G. P., U. B. C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—We have the honor to report we have audited the accounts of your organization for the three months ended 31st of March, 1904, and found them to be correct. It gives us pleasure to state that the accounts and vouchers have been carefully kept.

We submit herewith schedules of the vouchers for the three months, which had not been received by the Treasurer at the time of our examination, and also a schedule of those vouchers previously reported as outstanding, which had not been received up to the 7th of April, 1904.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Consideration of G. P. report resumed. Recommendation to send a delegation to Am. Society of Carpenters' convention, to be held in Manchester, England, not concurred in.

APRIL 16th.

Communication from L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., containing statement on strike situation received and the sum of \$500.00 appropriated. Remainder of session devoted to audit of books and financial accounts of General Office.

APRIL 18th and 19th.

Audit of financial accounts resumed occupying the entire time of both days' sessions.

APRIL 20th.

Audit of books resumed. Report from Ilion, N. Y., on progress of strike. The sum of \$200.00 appropriated.

APRIL 21st.

Audit of General Office accounts continued and concluded.

The sum of \$100.00 appropriated in support of members on strike in Ottumwa, Ia. One hundred and seventy-five dollars appropriated in aid of members out on strike of L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., and the sum of \$4,000.00 in support of members out in Detroit, Mich.

Bro. D. A. Post arriving in afternoon session, all members of Board present.

Application of L. U.'s 1587, Hutchinson, Kan.; 267, Telluride, Colo., and 1250, Tamaroa, Ill., for sanction of trade demands and financial aid. Sanction granted.

Applications of L. U.'s 362, Pueblo, Colo.; 1035, Taunton, Mass., and Indianapolis, Ind., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Appeal of Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., District Committee from decision of G. P., in controversy between appellants and L. U. 575. G. E. B. instructs G. S. to notify appellants that in this case an appeal from New York D. C. or L. U. 575 only would be recognized.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of G. P., relative to strike certificates issued by Newark, N. J., D. C. Decision of G. P. reversed and Newark D. C. ordered to redeem certificates.

APRIL 22d.

Appeal of L. U. 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of Frank Pierson, G. S. instructed to reopen case and secure further information.

The following amounts appropriated in support of members on strike: L. U. 1033, Monaca, Pa., \$300.00; L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., \$400.00, and L. U. 246, New Brighton, Pa., \$700.00. The amount appropriated for Monaca and New Brighton to be forwarded to Pittsburg D. C. for distribution.

Request of L. U. 1272, Davenport, Ia., for permission to issue circulars in the interest of needy members, not complied with.

Appeals of L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., and Worcester, Mass., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Sanction granted, appropriation to be considered later.

Board meets in night session.

Question of prices of supplies considered and decided to re-adopt the old scale, excepting official note paper, which shall be \$3.50 per thousand, and application blanks, which shall be 35 cents per hundred, or 20 cents for fifty. R. S. and F. S. order books shall be 25 cents each.

Constitutions in Spanish language having been caled for by Porto Rico local unions, Board decides that General Office bear half of expenses for 1,000 copies and Porto Rico local unions defray other half.

APRIL 23d.

Bros. Meyers and Wellman excused from further attendance.

Application of L. U. 730, Quebec, Can., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Movement sanctioned, appropriation deferred.

Communication from L. U. 425, Des Moines, Ia., notifying Board of all contractors having locked out their members. Placed on file for future reference.

On application of L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., label granted to two of their mills.

CARPENTER 34

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1904.

Receipts.

Funds on hand Jan. 1, 1904...	\$185,273.60
Receipts for January.....	34,483.67
Receipts for February.....	31,719.60
Receipts for March.....	31,854.52
Corrected check from L. U. 1090.	32.00
Corrected check from L. U. 1420.	11.20
	\$283,374.59

Disbursements.

Exp's for January..\$33,157.01	
Exp's for February. 28,454.98	
Exp's for March... 27,526.27—	89,138.26

Balance	\$194,236.33
Distributed as follows:	
Penn. Nat. Bank, Philadelphia..\$ 49,978.50	
Garfield Nat. Bank, N. Y. City. 5,000.00	
Indiana Nat. Bank, Indianapolis. 25,000.00	
Capital Nat. Bank, Indianapolis. 20,237.27	
American Nat. Bank, Indianapolis. 93,808.35	
Cash on hand in Gen. Office....	212.21
	\$194,236.33

Adjournment.

CHAS. WELLMAN, Sec'y Pro Tem.

D. A. POST, Secretary.

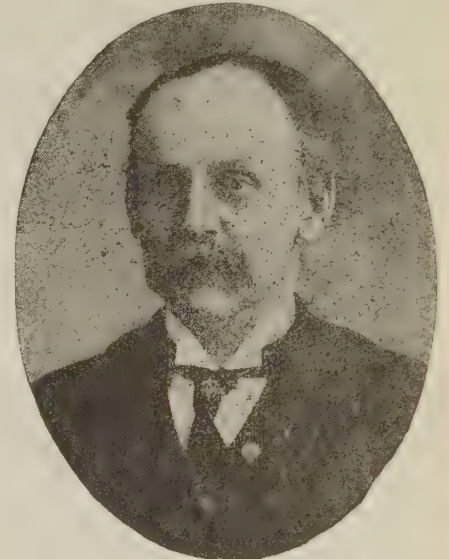
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

In Harness for 28 Consecutive Terms.

JOHN E. MARTIN, F. S. OF L. U. 122, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

No member of the U. B. in Philadelphia and vicinity is better known to the members of the craft than John E. Martin, Financial Secretary of Local Union 122, whose fac simile appears here below. He was born June 5, 1857, in Salisbury, Lancaster county, Pa.,

and at the age of 17 was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, at the time when to learn the trade meant hard work, as the lumber was always taken from the forests and all window and door frames, etc., were made directly from the rough lumber.



JOHN E. MARTIN.

He came to Philadelphia in the fall of 1886 and joined Union 122, Dec. 1, 1886, and has ever since been one of its most earnest and active workers.

Bro. Martin was first appointed F. S. to fill out an unexpired term from April to July, 1890, and he proved himself so satisfactory that he was re-elected at every succeeding term, and on Jan. 1 last he entered upon his twenty-eighth consecutive term, which is certainly a record to be proud of. From April 1, 1887, to the present time he has only been absent on four meetings, each time the result of sickness or death in his immediate family.

Bro. Martin has always been a hard and willing worker and is always on some committee or other to help the cause along. Besides attending regularly to all meetings of his own union he frequently visits other locals in his district, encouraging the members with his plain, but earnest and convincing remarks. He is a good speaker, very popular and a credit to the union he has served faithfully for so many years.

We hope that his good and valuable services may continue as long as he is a member of the U. B.

The NICHOLLS MFG. CO., of Ottumwa, Iowa, wish to state that they have received so many answers to their request for one hundred names of carpenters to whom they would give one of their OXIDIZED COPPERED SQUARES that the list is more than complete. However, to avoid disappointing many the firm has decided to send souvenir squares to the ones not fortunate enough to be of the one hundred. The carpenters will please be as patient as possible and they will receive their souvenirs just as soon as the firm can get them out.

Five cents for a drink goes freely; so does five cents for a shine, and ten cents for a shave. But five cents more dues to our local union, or five cents extra tax to our General Office, must not be considered, or even thought of, although high benefits are expected in return.

[illegible]

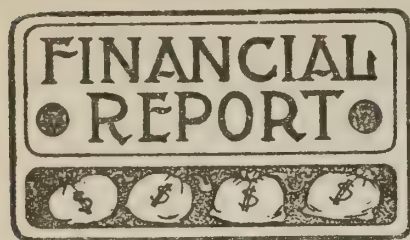
Vote on Structural Building Trades Alliance—Con.

For	Agst	For	Agst	For	Agst	Ftr	Agst	For	Agst	For	A	st
1274	9	1382	12	1490	13	1598	72	1659	13	1720	3	8
1275	2	1383	12	1491	13	1599	72	1660	13	1721	3	8
1276	9	1384	12	1492	13	1600	14	1661	13	1722	30	
1277	1	1385	30	1493	13	1601	29	1662	13	1723	10	
1278	1	1386	10	1494	13	1602	13	1663	13	1724	10	
1279	43	1387	10	1495	13	1603	17	1664	13	1725	46	5
1280	1	1388	10	1496	13	1604	17	1665	13	1726	46	5
1281	1	1389	10	1497	13	1605	24	1666	13	1727	46	5
1282	1	1390	10	1498	13	1606	24	1667	43	1728	46	5
1283	1	1391	10	1499	13	1607	24	1668	43	1729	46	5
1284	1	1392	17	1500	13	1608	24	1669	43	1730	46	5
1285	1	1393	17	1501	9	1609	20	1670	17	1731	13	
1286	11	1394	7	1502	9	1610	24	1671	17	1732	23	
1287	27	1395	7	1503	9	1611	24	1672	17	1733	23	
1288	1	1396	7	1504	9	1612	24	1673	17	1734	23	
1289	1	1397	7	1505	9	1613	24	1674	17	1735	23	
1290	6	1398	8	1506	14	1614	24	1675	17	1736	17	
1291	1	1399	10	1507	13	1615	17	1676	9	1737	17	
1292	1	1400	18	1508	17	1616	17	1677	9	1738	17	
1293	7	1401	18	1509	17	1617	17	1678	9	1739	17	
1294	1	1402	18	1510	17	1618	17	1679	9	1740	12	25
1295	1	1403	18	1511	17	1619	11	1680	9	1741	12	25
1296	1	1404	18	1512	17	1620	11	1681	9	1742	12	25
1297	7	1405	24	1513	16	1621	11	1682	9	1743	12	25
1298	1	1406	24	1514	16	1622	11	1683	9	1744	24	
1299	1	1407	10	1515	16	1623	11	1684	9	1745	9	
1300	15	1408	10	1516	16	1624	11	1685	9	1746	30	2
1301	1	1409	10	1517	16	1625	11	1686	9	1747	30	2
1302	1	1410	10	1518	16	1626	17	1687	9	1748	39	
1303	1	1411	10	1519	16	1627	17	1688	9	1749	39	
1304	1	1412	10	1520	21	1628	17	1689	9	1750	12	
1305	1	1413	32	1521	21	1629	17	1690	9	1751	12	
1306	26	1414	25	1522	21	1630	17	1691	23	1752	11	
1307	4	1415	25	1523	1	1631	18	1692	23	1753	12	
1308	1	1416	3	1524	1	1632	18	1693	23	1754	12	
1309	1	1417	7	1525	17	1633	18	1694	12	1755	12	
1310	1	1418	7	1526	1	1634	18	1695	12	1756	12	
1311	10	1419	39	1527	23	1635	18	1696	12	1757	12	
1312	13	1420	39	1528	23	1636	18	1697	12	1758	2	25
1313	1	1421	39	1529	23	1637	5	1698	12	1759	2	25
1314	1	1422	39	1530	9	1638	5	1699	12	1760	2	25
1315	14	1423	39	1531	9	1639	5	1700	12	1761	2	25
1316	1	1424	39	1532	17	1640	22	1701	12	1762	2	25
1317	1	1425	39	1533	17	1641	22	1702	12	1763	2	25
1318	1	1426	13	1534	20	1642	20	1703	31	1764	13	
1319	2	1427	25	1535	8	1643	20	1704	31	1765	13	
1320	1	1428	10	1536	9	1644	20	1705	31	1766	20	
1321	20	1429	8	1537	9	1645	20	1706	31	1767	20	
1322	4	1430	13	1538	9	1646	13	1707	31	1768	20	
1323	1	1431	12	1539	10	1647	10	1708	31	1769	20	
1324	1	1432	23	1540	10	1648	10	1709	31	1770	22	
1325	13	1433	3	1541	10	1649	9	1710	31	1771	22	
1326	1	1434	3	1542	10	1650	123	1711	21	1772	22	
1327	1	1435	3	1543	8	1651	130	1712	21	1773	22	
1328	1	1436	27	1544	10	1652	130	1713	21	1774	22	
1329	21	1437	9	1545	10	1653	130	1714	18	1775	8	
1330	1	1438	17	1546	10	1654	2	1715	18	1776	8	
1331	1	1439	7	1547	10	1655	2	1716	18	1777	25	
1332	15	1440	13	1548	10	1656	2	1717	18	1778	25	
1333	1	1441	8	1549	10	1657	2	1718	18	1779	25	
1334	1	1442	8	1550	10	1658	2	1719	15	1780	25	
1335	20	1443	45	1551	8							
1336	26	1444	45	1552	8							
1337	6	1445	7	1553	18							
1338	1	1446	7	1554	10							
1339	17	1447	27	1555	10							
1340	8	1448	29	1556	7							
1341	1	1449	29	1557	7							
1342	1	1450	29	1558	4							
1343	27	1451	30	1559	4							
1344	1	1452	30	1560	28							
1345	28	1453	30	1561	20							
1346	32	1454	10	1562	20							
1347	20	1455	10	1563	10							
1348	1	1456	10	1564	10							
1349	1	1457	10	1565	10							
1350	1	1458	3	1566	10							
1351	1	1459	3	1567	10							
1352	7	1460	17	1568	10							
1353	1	1461	17	1569	10							
1354	1	1462	17	1570	20							
1355	1	1463	17	1571	19							
1356	1	1464	17	1572	25							
1357	1	1465	22	1573	25							
1358	1	1466	22	1574	25							
1359	1	1467	22	1575	25							
1360	1	1468	13	1576	25							
1361	1	1469	13	1577	25							
1362	1	1470	7	1578	25							
1363	14	1471	9	1579	25							
1364	6	1472	9	1580	15							
1365	1	1473	30	1581	15							
1366	1	1474	30	1582	15							
1367	1	1475	30	1583	15							
1368	1	1476	30	1584	15							
1369	1	1477	11	1585	15							
1370	1	1478	11	1586	15							
1371	1	1479	11	1587	23							
1372	15	1480	11	1588	23							
1373	1	1481	11	1589	23							
1374	1	1482	11	1590	23							
1375	1	1483	11	1591	11							
1376	1	1484	11	1592	17							
1377	1	1485	11	1593	17							
1378	1	1486	11	1594	17							
1379	1	1487	11	1595	12							
1380	17	1488	3	1596	12							
1381	1	1489	3	1597	51							

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 47.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 199, J. C. Grantham, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden

City Blk.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Blk.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 191.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand aev.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnson, Easton Place.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave., West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeison, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 282.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
Illon, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhause, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending May 31, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$223.80	121	\$23.80	250	\$9.45	378	\$8.80	536	\$13.00	699	\$21.40	861	\$8.60	1031	\$7.00	1201	\$10.40
2	98.40	122	58.00	251	13.60	379	16.85	537	10.10	700	27.80	862	7.20	1032	7.00	1202	2.00
3	62.80	123	20.80	252	21.00	380	12.80	538	17.00	701	41.70	863	12.80	1033	13.80	1203	3.80
4	165.25	124	16.80	253	6.20	381	23.00	539	21.50	702	8.80	864	14.40	1034	20.50	1204	5.20
5	94.80	125	39.50	254	23.00	382	23.60	540	6.00	703	13.60	865	5.20	1035	58.40	1205	27.20
6	22.20	126	3.00	255	32.00	383	12.50	541	41.40	704	1.50	866	3.60	1036	18.20	1206	6.40
7	261.40	127	150.60	256	12.40	384	20.00	542	7.60	705	15.85	867	8.70	1037	7.20	1207	24.20
8	400.00	128	63.60	257	199.60	385	11.40	543	5.90	706	16.00	868	10.20	1038	2.00	1208	19.00
9	87.90	129	16.20	258	25.40	386	70.00	544	16.40	707	66.80	869	2.00	1040	27.20	1209	10.00
10	194.00	130	230.10	259	13.45	387	39.80	545	9.60	708	8.00	871	8.00	1041	45.00	1211	2.20
11	114.20	131	25.20	260	57.20	388	28.70	546	15.50	709	3.40	872	2.00	1042	11.20	1212	34.00
12	85.70	132	36.60	262	55.50	389	18.40	547	6.00	710	14.80	873	6.40	1043	24.20	1213	4.50
13	59.80	133	21.20	263	29.00	390	35.40	548	25.10	711	5.00	877	20.65	1044	25.90	1214	10.20
14	33.00	134	43.00	264	11.80	391	34.40	549	3.40	712	27.30	880	21.40	1045	4.60	1215	10.30
15	96.00	135	12.00	265	29.60	392	22.80	550	60.90	713	14.80	881	12.00	1046	14.10	1216	3.20
16	17.10	140	31.00	266	36.60	393	24.40	551	22.75	714	13.30	882	5.40	1047	14.10	1217	4.25
17	18.80	141	158.60	268	47.60	394	40.30	552	12.40	715	70.80	883	22.00	1049	7.60	1220	4.40
18	140.00	142	13.80	269	28.80	395	1.80	553	16.00	716	41.20	884	45.80	1050	68.40	1222	4.40
19	25.40	143	16.80	270	13.40	396	14.60	554	23.20	717	29.20	885	9.60	1051	68.40	1223	4.40
20	29.40	144	70.60	271	5.80	397	15.80	555	7.85	718	10.40	886	2.60	1052	20.40	1224	12.10
21	300.40	145	40.80	272	14.00	398	2.80	556	11.60	719	19.40	887	18.60	1053	20.40	1225	14.80
22	30.40	146	32.10	273	30.00	399	1.80	557	12.90	720	16.60	888	11.70	1054	2.00	1226	30.40
23	34.60	147	10.20	274	31.60	400	4.00	558	12.90	721	2.40	889	17.10	1055	58.30	1229	2.60
24	11.20	148	10.20	275	11.00	401	39.90	559	12.90	722	2.40	890	13.10	1056	7.00	1230	4.00
25	74.20	151	29.45	276	33.35	402	23.80	560	5.60	723	31.80	891	28.10	1057	11.20	1231	20.20
26	144.50	152	12.10	277	10.00	403	12.00	561	6.30	724	11.35	892	8.20	1058	8.80	1232	18.95
27	24.00	153	12.10	278	15.20	404	40.30	562	30.20	725	28.40	893	5.00	1060	3.40	1233	7.80
28	3.40	154	13.40	279	8.60	405	6.30	563	54.20	726	28.40	894	12.80	1061	10.00	1234	14.00
29	61.90	155	37.60	280	8.00	406	4.60	564	30.85	727	6.60	895	16.20	1062	23.00	1235	17.60
30	55.40	156	3.40	281	81.00	407	21.00	565	10.80	728	8.20	896	9.05	1063	8.90	1236	1.20
31	138.00	157	6.20	282	20.80	408	59.20	566	3.60	729	4.40	897	22.80	1064	4.70	1238	8.00
32	25.20	158	9.60	283	10.00	409	17.20	567	28.40	730	53.50	898	5.60	1065	10.80	1239	3.20
33	121.50	159	2.80	284	6.00	410	10.90	568	7.80	731	8.60	899	16.60	1066	5.60	1240	10.40
34	34.80	161	23.30	286	13.60	411	8.20	569	5.80	732	6.20	900	31.30	1067	19.30	1241	4.40
35	18.20	162	15.80	287	23.10	412	10.90	570	6.40	733	8.40	901	14.60	1068	5.00	1242	10.00
36	29.80	163	16.60	288	42.20	413	8.60	571	21.80	734	9.45	902	5.60	1069	30.80	1243	15.20
37	14.50	165	76.60	289	28.80	414	27.20	572	5.00	735	8.00	903	20.60	1070	7.45	1244	23.90
38	18.00	166	19.25	290	9.80	415	4.00	573	5.40	736	12.50	904	12.40	1071	5.10	1245	5.00
39	74.60	167	53.00	291	40.40	416	67.20	574	15.40	737	1.00	905	5.20	1072	36.20	1246	14.60
40	16.40	168	21.40	292	21.20	417	8.40	575	28.00	738	11.35	906	5.40	1073	25.10	1247	3.60
41	58.80	169	59.80	293	22.40	418	56.00	576	156.20	739	4.90	907	21.20	1074	13.20	1248	9.70
42	24.60	170	9.00	294	4.95	419	4.10	577	11.20	740	19.40	908	3.00	1075	15.40	1249	5.20
43	113.40	171	98.00	295	7.60	420	17.40	578	4.00	741	4.80	909	19.10	1076	15.40	1250	5.35
44	3.60	172	14.30	296	16.90	421	21.00	579	16.40	742	20.10	910	6.60	1077	15.60	1251	9.00
45	15.75	173	2.90	297	26.35	422	29.40	580	7.80	743	19.80	911	15.40	1078	8.10	1252	9.00
46	104.40	174	28.60	298	12.60	423	117.40	581	16.40	744	5.20	912	27.80	1079	32.70	1253	10.90
47	52.40	175	19.80	299	54.10	424	19.00	582	8.80	745	2.00	913	19.20	1080	15.10	1254	8.80
48	39.00	176	25.80	300	22.20	425	16.20	583	8.80	746	25.20	914	27.80	1081	7.10	1255	16.20
49	32.60	177	31.80	301	34.50	426	172.40	584	46.80	747	27.40	915	16.10	1082	63.20	1257	6.80
50	55.20	179	22.40	302	23.10	427	44.00	585	18.20	748	7.20	916	27.80	1083	7.80	1258	18.80
51	183.60	180	14.40	303	43.80	428	8.80	586	46.80	749	5.90	917	16.10	1084	63.20	1259	7.05
52	9.60	181	167.60	304	31.00	429	60.85	587	16.40	750	46.80	918	8.25	1085	7.80	1260	15.00
53	182.80	182	7.00	305	20.60	430	36.00	588	7.80	751	20.60	919	24.80	1086	15.60	1261	4.20
54	21.50	183	61.20	306	120.20	431	22.45	589	8.40	752	46.80	920	18.60	1087	4.40	1262	4.80
55	11.20	184	61.00	307	12.00	432	10.40	590	14.00	753	3.60	921	18.40	1088	4.20	1263	7.40
56	73.40	185	5.00	309	245.80	433	23.40	591	8.40	754	4.00	922	18.40	1089	10.00	1264	4.80
57	149.40	186	35.40	310	10.60	434	43.60	592	26.40	755	29.00	923	11.40	1090	70.60	1265	8.00
58	26.60	187	13.20	311	13.00	435	6.20	593	12.80	756	15.50	924	18.40	1091	9.20	1266	5.40
59	26.00	188	23.60	313	3.00	436	16.90	594	12.00	757	9.00	925	11.40	1092	2.10	1268	8.00
60	33.00	189	2.85	315	6.00	437	31.80	595	4.80	758	6.80	926	8.60	1093	25.90	1269	8.92
61	16.50	190	92.80	316	47.00	438	36.00	596	4.60	759	22.20	927	18.20	1094	10.80	1270	5.60
62	64.55	191	23.30	317	16.80	439	8.20	597	10.60	760	6.00	928	8.60	1095	9.20	1271	5.40
63	11.00	192	5.60	318	22.60	440	77.20	598	19.00	761	13.00	929	18.20	1096	14.50	1272	6.00
64	28.00	193	21.20	319	11.40	441	33.00	599	19.00	762	27.60	930	10.00	1097	4.20	1273	11.80
65	12.40	194	21.70	321	28.80	442	12.00	600	20.00	763	8.20	931	27.40	1098	5.80	1274	8.80
66	6.60	195	9.00	322	45.30	443	3.00	601	20.00	764	8.20	932	10.80	1099	14.50	1275	6.00
67	63.00	196	16.20	323	4.80	444	43.40	602	16.60	765	2.40	933	4.60	1100	69.60	1276	14.00
68	34.40	197	16.15	324	12.10	445	4.60	603	36.00	766	14.40	934	4.60	1101	3.20	1277	3.60
69	13.40	198	46.40	325	51.80	446	4.60	604	14.50	767	2.40	935	9.10	1102	4.20	1278	1.80
70	37.40	199	101.80	327	31.60	447	11.60	605	14.50	768	12.80	936	29.20	1103	42.80	1279	50.40
71	81.80	200	43.00	328	27.00	448	22.40	606	27.55	769	53.00	937	29.20	1104	10.20	1280	12.20
72	35.70	201	12.40	329	4.80	449	8.00	607	4.10	770	11.20	938	13.80	1105	19.80	1281	4.59
73	38.10	202	67.80	330	15.10												

Des Moines, Ia.....	1,600.00	1814 James Willis	33	200.00	1911 Edgar Wright	750	200.00
Detroit, Mich	500.00	1815 John M. Perkins ..	110	50.00	1911 (a) Irvin D. Feight-		
Wyandotte, Mich	200.00	1816 Robt. J. Cameron...	850	50.00	ner	940	200.00
Waterbury, Conn	1,000.00	1817 Mrs. Zoe A. Latti-			more	1527	50.00
Sharon, Pa	876.00	more	1082	50.00	1912 Mrs. M. A. Dumper	4	200.00
New Brighton and Monaca, Pa.	1,000.00	1818 Mrs. C. Van Caster.	1146	50.00	1913 D. C. Warrington...	62	50.00
Oil City, Pa	100.00	1819 Thos. Carolan	509	200.00	1914 Gustaf Ries	260	200.00
Louisville, Ky	1,250.00	1820 Mrs. Janly Campbell	73	50.00	1915 Nicholas Continolo...	453	50.00
Bowling Green, Ky.....	400.00	1821 Mrs. J. Waizwier...	490	25.00	1916 Byron L. Hewes....	644	25.00
Springfield, Mass	2,000.00	1822 C. N. Burnett.....	55	50.00	1917 Mrs. Lillian Ide....	773	200.00
Holyoke, Mass	900.00	1823 James A. Grady....	116	200.00	1918 Abel Hobbs	858	200.00
Vicksburg, Miss	300.00	1824 Arthur Galbraith ..	137	200.00	1919 E. Geo. DeBlois....	952	200.00
Quebec, Canada	440.00	1825 Mrs. M. G. Martin.	202	50.00	1920 Becker E. Hummel...		
Mobile, Ala	250.00	1826 Katherina Schwing.	375	50.00	1921 Mrs. Mattie M. Hol-	1716	25.00
Bangor, Me	200.00	1827 Mrs. R. A. Teets...	880	50.00	lday	22	200.00
Jersey City, N. J.....	500.00	1828 Mrs. B. Morresette	1118	50.00	1922 Wm. P. Fraser.....	22	50.00
Deputies, Organizing, Investigat-		1829 Mrs. Lola A. Hughes	1587	25.00	1923 Garrett D. Hopper...		
ing, Etc.—		1830 Mrs. M. Vanderpool	340	50.00	1924 Mrs. Bella M. M.	416	50.00
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Pa...	246.30	1831 Joseph Baltes	747	50.00	Robertson	423	50.00
Connolly, R. E. L., Ala., Tenn.,		1832 Mrs. J. G. McCurdy	789	25.00	1925 Mrs. P. N. Fawcett		
and Ga	246.70	1833 Mrs. Dora H. Quick.	2	50.00	1926 Samuel T. Allen	8	400.00
Kent, S. J., Ark., Mo. and Neb.	221.15	1834 Christian Christian-			(disability)	215	50.00
Macfarlane, W. B., N. Y.....	228.70	sen	79	200.00	1927 Wm. Johnson	431	50.00
Grimes, Jas. E., Texas.....	75.00	1835 W. Kalkbrenner....	291	50.00	1928 Mrs. M. Harris....	483	200.00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y.....	64.00	1836 Lintie L. Blair.....	332	50.00	1929 Edwin H. Warren...	566	50.00
Shields, W. J., N. H. and R. I.	225.30	1837 Wilson E. Decker...	349	200.00	1930 Nellie R. Palmer....	1173	100.00
Byrne, W. J., Pa. (April and		1838 Mrs. Ada E. Tocker	389	25.00	1931 Joseph A. Weber....	2	200.00
May)	339.56	1839 Noah E. Ives.....	453	200.00	1932 F. L. Ruehrwein...	61	50.00
Deyl, W. A., Canada.....	251.20	1840 Wm. E. Hughes....	465	200.00	1933 Elizabeth Mullin....	1296	50.00
Michler, W. D., Illinois.....	226.83	1841 John D. Porter....	541	200.00	1934 Mrs. Ch. E. Bankes	73	200.00
Biggins, Wm., Ohio, Del. and		1842 Max O. Magerkord.	578	200.00	1935 C. A. Bridger.....	127	50.00
Va	243.28	1843 Mrs. Mary V. Cahall	626	50.00	1936 Mrs. Elise Morency.	171	200.00
Quinn, A. A., Md. and N. J...	193.38	1844 J. M. Garrett.....	701	50.00	1937 Mahlon J. Nichols.	206	200.00
Neale, T. A., N. Y. and Pa....	107.00	1845 J. H. Reynolds....	947	200.00	1938 Chr. W. Deringer...	321	50.00
Ogletree, J. P., Ala. and Tenn.	187.00	1846 Albert Kraft	1056	200.00	1939 Mary E. Hawes....	374	200.00
Cunningham, S. G., Minn....	250.90	1847 Samuel J. Dunnnett.	1204	200.00	1940 Omer Herrick	639	200.00
Taylor, D., Miss.....	114.80	1848 Jas. Kimmey	13	50.00	1941 Howard E. Robinson		
Burgess, W. H., Ala. and Ga.		1849 P. J. Peterson.....	62	200.00	1942 Mrs. Julia A. Ter-	830	50.00
(April and May)	321.21	1850 Adolph Spatzler ..	125	200.00	williger	1205	25.00
Arcand, N., Canada.....	96.60	1851 Mrs. J. Scheuring...	237	25.00	1943 Mrs. Grace Allison,	13	50.00
Cameron, T. A., Mich.....	154.88	1852 Dave DeHaven	269	200.00	1944 Mrs. J. Zalikowsky.	72	200.00
Loos, Wm., Illinois.....	172.20	1853 Geo. Hoffman	375	200.00	1945 Jacob Kalb	131	53.50
Yokum, E. O., Buffalo, N. Y...	11.75	1854 Alvin D. Hall.....	23	200.00	1946 C. J. Carlson.....	136	50.00
Wood, W. T., N. Y.....	231.58	1855 John E. Davenport.	35	200.00	1947 Thos. A. Applegate.	179	50.00
Miller, W. F., Rochelle, Ill...	18.00	1856 Mrs. J. E. Goodwin	198	50.00	1948 Chas. A. Miller....	183	50.00
Friedline, S. J., Rochelle, Ill.	6.00	1857 L. R. Westervelt...	478	200.00	1949 Minnie E. Faust....	302	100.00
Bailey, W. H., Oregon.....	175.92	1858 Geo. W. Abrams....	1407	50.00	1950 Addison McLaughlin	353	200.00
Smith, W. F., Baltimore, Md...	95.50	1859 Theresa Hoschette...	87	50.00	1951 Nathan Green		
Dysart, C. B., Higbee, Mo....	8.00	1860 Arthur Strong (dis-			1952 Franz Klewe (dis-	393	400.00
Post, D. A., Pa.....	145.08	ability)	116	300.00	1953 Mrs. Ida R. Pyle....	1154	50.00
Northup, Alex., Canada.....	51.06	1861 Henry Clifford	453	200.00	1954 Mrs. Agnes Darrow.	1100	200.00
Glass, Donald, Mich. and Can-		1862 Chas. Strom	486	200.00	1955 Henry Weibel	31	100.00
ada	147.00	1863 Geo. McMullen (dis-					
Hughes, M. C., K. C., Mo....	60.00	ability)	138	400.00			
Donaldson, B., Harriman, Nev.	16.50	1864 Mrs. Mary Miller...	314	50.00			
White, D. R., Des Moines, Ia...	92.87	1865 Albert H. Dodge...	780	50.00			
Sullivan, T. J., Marion, O....	17.00	1866 Christian P. Nich-					
Hobbie, E. N., New Jersey...	55.25	olson	1246	200.00			
Wellman, Chas., K. C., Mo....	7.00	1867 Chas. Langyahr	32	200.00			
Kirby, Jas., Indianapolis, Ind...	26.00	1868 Mrs. Nellie A. Cot-					
Meyer, Hy., Fruitvale, Cal...	8.95	trell	142	50.00			
Barbat, W. F., Fruitvale, Cal.	5.00	1869 Mrs. Sarah W. Mid-					
Speyer, J., Louisville, Ky.....	23.50	daugh	143	50.00			
Bean, J. H., Uniontown, Ala...	17.75	1870 Peter Widen	181	114.50			
Murphy, J. T., Charlotte, Mich.	11.48	1871 M. I. Havener.....	202	200.00			
Carlin, P., Des Moines, Ia....	87.00	1872 James Cote	240	200.00			
Ainey, Jos., Mass.....	144.14	1873 Mrs. Lucie Van					
Morgan, Jno., Spadra, Ark....	7.00	Hatten	314	50.00			
Ferns, Thos., Buffalo, N. Y....	30.00	1874 Chas. Glattling	712	200.00			
General Office—		1875 John E. Carlisle...	1432	200.00			
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,341.51	1876 Mrs. Dora M. Dun-					
Postage and stamped envelopes.	161.14	bar	1626	50.00			
Rent (for May)	100.00	1877 Frank Blaha	54	200.00			
Telegrams	101.94	1878 Mrs. Simeon Rosen-					
Desks and chairs.....	43.50	felder	661	50.00			
Taxes, city	2.09	1879 Chas. F. Dean.....	884	200.00			
Sundries	63.65	1880 M. J. Savage.....	1	200.00			
Official Journal—		1881 Mrs. Ph. Mantel...	1	50.00			
Printing and mailing.....	1,885.83	1882 Mrs. A. Ebelhower.	8	50.00			
Supplies for Locals—		1883 Geo. Brown	11	200.00			
Books, ledgers, etc.....	424.30	1884 Mrs. M. Brennen...	16	50.00			
Seals and daters.....	19.00	1885 Mrs. Anna M. Carl.	90	50.00			
Pins and badges.....	239.64	1886 Mrs. A. E. Kelley	130	50.00			
Expressage	68.88	1887 Wincenty Witkowski	199	200.00			
Miscellaneous—		1888 D. W. Whittle.....	225	200.00			
Duffy, F., G. S. trav. exp's....	29.40	1889 Alex. D. Stone....	257	50.00			
E. E. MacLeod, account Mil-		1890 Mrs. E. E. Snidell.	386	50.00			
waukee convention	-23.00	1891 Mrs. Sophia Koch.	419	50.00			
Tax to A. F. of L. for April...	726.86	1892 G. W. Johnston....	465	200.00			
		1893 Mrs. A. A. Phillips.	625	50.00			
		1894 Mrs. M. E. Borland	634	50.00			
		1895 Mrs. H. E. Harrison	961	25.00			
		1896 Mrs. Laura Gilliam.	1481	50.00			
		1897 E. L. Ray	76	200.00			
		1898 Mrs. Rosa Hester...	239	50.00			
		1899 Burton A. Root....	260	200.00			
		1900 Karl Anderson	10	50.00			
		1901 Thos. W. Boteler...	29	200.00			
		1902 A. D. Monk.....	55	200.00			
		1903 Mrs. A. S. Miller...	57	50.00			
		1904 Daniel Donaldson...	190	50.00			
		1905 Geo. Aminson	299	50.00			
		1906 Friedrich W. Loshe.	309	200.00			
		1907 Matthias Kronbitter	309	200.00			
		1908 Albert Jacobi	309	200.00			
		1909 James L. Smith....	349	200.00			
		1910 Michael Fitzpatrick...	747	50.00			

Claims Paid in May, 1904.

1802 Jos. Steinell	12	\$	200.00
1803 Joseph F. Cowgill...	20		200.00
1804 Wm. N. French....	25		200.00
1805 Mrs. M. Hawkinson	51		50.00
1806 Mrs. G. Poinsette..	52		50.00
1807 Mrs. Mary G. Perry	96		25.00
1808 Mrs. A. A. Johnson.	177		50.00
1809 Mrs. C. Wolfmeyer.	189		50.00
1810 W. P. Perkins.....	233		200.00
1811 J. W. T. Parlier....	411		50.00
1812 Peter J. Hughes....	423		50.00
1813 Wm. Martin	874		200.00

profess to believe in shorter hours of work? Why is it that you, earning union wages, whether or not you are as competent as the best man who earns the same money, have no more respect for your 'brethren,' so-called, and so little consistency?"

"I tell you the fellow shut up like a clam. He was beaten to a standstill. But I don't suppose he'll ever come into our store to buy shoes. But it's a fact, nevertheless, that nine out of ten of our late customers Saturday nights are members of trade unions."

Hanging Sash.

A writer in offering some suggestions for hanging sash says the weights should be so adjusted that the lower sash will just balance the weights nicely, then use the same number of pounds for weighting the upper sash, and, as the upper sash is always lighter than the lower one, owing to the fact that the bottom rail is invariably wider than the top rail of the upper sash, the weights attached to the upper sash will hold it tight against the top of the frame, and yet will not prevent the sash from remaining where placed when in use. If the weighting of the upper sash is not done properly, it will drop below the meting rail, or, if locked, will throw all the weight on the sash lock, a very undesirable condition, as it will, in many cases, be almost impossible for delicate fingers to open the window when wanted. Sashes, to work nicely, should be fitted snug in their runways, not so tight, however, that paint or moisture will prevent their working. Good cotton cord is better to use for hanging than hemp or manila, as it works smoother, and, if lightly coated with hard mutton tallow when put in place, will last a long time and run quite smoothly.—Carpentry and Building.

Health Decalogue.

1. Rise early, retire early and fill your day with work.

2. Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health.

3. Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.

4. Cleanliness prevents rust; the best cared for machines last the longest.

5. Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.

6. To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements, and enough warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature.

7. A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.

8. The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusement, but abuse of them leads to dissipation and dissipation to vice.

9. Cheerfulness makes love of life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.

10. Do you gain your living by your intellect? Then do not allow your arms and legs to grow stiff. Do you earn your bread by your pickax? Do not forget to cultivate your mind and to enlarge your thought.—French Medical Review.

Gave Union Man an Answer.

From The Boot and Shoe Worker.

"Some union men make me tired," said a shoe clerk who is a member of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association. "I was in a cigar store last night and overheard a discussion between a union man and a non-union man as to the subject of hours. The union man was kicking because he had to work nine hours, and he thought eight enough for a day. The non-union man said that the mechanic or laboring man should not be compelled to go to work before 8 a. m. and should have the privilege of quitting at 5, with an hour at noon. A business man standing by said that he was at his desk every morning at 7:30 o'clock, and that he worked every day until 6, and sometimes came to work in the evening in order that matters would be in shape for the employees to have work to do the next day.

"I got hot after I had listened a time, and I spoke my piece. I said that I came to work every morning at 7 o'clock in order to open the shoe store and be ready for the early customer. I told the union man that I worked every night until 6 o'clock, and oftentimes came down in the evening to help trim the windows. 'Now,' said I, 'We sell union-made shoes in our store, and I want to ask you why it is that, after working ten hours a day for five days in the week, and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m., and sometimes later, that the very last customers whom we have at 10:45 on Saturday nights are union men—men who

Les Conseils d'Arbitration et le Mouvement Ouvrier.

Il n'y pas beaucoup de temps d'écoulé et nous nous souvenons encore fort bien de la phrase typique lorsque des ouvriers en grève, ou prêt à s'y mettre, faisaient des propositions aux patrons: "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer." Selon les vues patronales il ne restait plus rien aux ouvriers que de se soumettre à la volonté capitaliste employeur. Aussi a-t-on pu voir des luttes se prolonger des semaines et des mois, se basant uniquement sur ce principe: "Nous commandons, et vous n'avez qu'à obéir." Tout cela a changé depuis. On nous octroie bon gré malgré, des conseils d'arbitration, sans demander notre consentement. Depuis le Président Roosevelt jusqu'à Mr. Parry, tout le monde nous en parle. Le pire de la chose est, que voir même nos officiers supérieures des organisations principales, tel que la Fédération ouvrière et les travailleurs des mines entrant les yeux fermés dans les vues des capitalistes.

Nous admettons que cela soit une concession à la classe ouvrière, mais le plus souvent c'est un leurre, un truque, comme on dit, pour tromper les ouvriers. Pour les patrons il s'agit de gagner du temps, de chercher des "scabs" d'endormir la sympathie publique, et d'appauvrir les ouvriers grévistes en leur faisant vider leur caisse et leurs fonds de réserve. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une grève de tout un métier, d'une corporation ouvrière tel que les employés de chemin de fer, ou des voitures publiques et tant d'autres, il fait provoquer un certain enthousiasme, et c'est presque impossible de faire manœuvrer une armée d'ouvriers d'une autre manière; c'est là que les propositions d'arbitrage se démontrent presque toujours de leur manière funeste, en calmant les élans, en semant la discorde dans les rangs, et en fatiguant l'attention publique à tel point que les grévistes finissent presque toujours cédant, le cœur crevé. Que l'on nous montre donc une seule décision rendue par cette fameuse société civique depuis la grève des mineurs. Nous nous souvenons d'une tentative de grève dans une ville de l'est; il s'agissait des employés des tramways publique, qui demandèrent quelques points dans leur intérêt. Pendant trois semaines leur président faisait des visites quotidiennes aux chefs de la grande corporation; de jolies promesses lui furent faites; on le renvoyait au lendemain, on proposait un comité d'arbitration, et lorsque ce dernier paraissait donner raison aux demandes ouvrières, on brisait toute négociation, déclarant ne pas reconnaître la décision du dit comité. Le lendemain le public apprit, que la compagnie avait engagé un milliers de scabs, venant de New York, de Philadelphie, de Boston, que l'on avait battie de baraques, garnie de lits, d'articles de cuisine, prêt à opérer leurs lignes à l'aide de ces derniers, sans autrement céder à aucune des demandes de leurs employés, et ce voyant, quand on faisait appel aux ouvriers de la compagnie, ceux-ci se refusèrent de quitter leurs voitures, sachant d'avance que leurs places seraient prises aussitôt par la réserve amassée par leurs patrons.

Il est une vérité qui émane de ce ci, c'est que la proposition d'arbitration

faite par les patrons est un signe de faiblesse. Tant que ces Messieurs se sentent de force à lutter contre leurs ouvriers, ils vous répondront toujours comme par le passé: "Il n'y rien à arbitrer." Mais dès que leurs forces s'épuisent, quand ils seront prêts de céder ils trouveront un ami dévoué qui fera des propositions à leurs ouvriers, et les trompera aussitôt qu'ils auront accepté ces propositions faites seulement dans ce but.

Nous ne prétendons pas absolument, qu'il n'y ait pas des exceptions à cette règle, mais nous conseillons de la prudence, surtout si ces propositions d'arbitrage proviennent de la part des patrons eux-mêmes ou de leurs amis. Malgré que nous savons qu'en principe cette lutte de la classe ouvrière pour une vie et une existence meilleure est la chose la plus juste du monde, qui profite également à l'humanité en général qu'à la classe ouvrière, en matière de tactique une grève est plutôt une question de pouvoir. Ou nous sommes assez forts pour vaincre, et nous dirons comme les patrons: "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer." Ou alors nous ne sommes pas assez forts, il faudra éviter jusqu'à la dernière minute d'entrer en lutte, car d'être vaincu est par trop coûteux aux ouvriers organisés.

Prenons donc chaque cas spécialement et méfions nous des entremetteurs. Serrons les rangs, portant haut le drapeau de nos revendications, et ne cédon qu'à la force, mais jamais à la ruse et la perfidie.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Pourquoi nous Organisons.

Les progrès d'inventions et de labeur faites depuis cinquante années, ont ajouté dix fois autant de production avec un dixième moins de labeur. Et qui, par ceci a été favorisé? le riche est devenu plus riche et le pauvre est devenu plus pauvre.

Il était bien naturel d'espérer, que leurs inventions et leurs épargne-travail allégeraient le travail, et améliorerait les conditions du journalier; et que cet énorme accroissement de production ferait une pauvreté réelle des choses passées.

Ce dont je veux dire par pauvreté réelle, est ceci: Nous avons deux sortes de pauvreté. Lorsque la terre (le don du Dieu Puissant à toutes générations), manque de donner un revenu, au labeur épuisé sur cette terre, alors une famine. Cela est ce qu'on appelle pauvreté réelle.

Mais lorsque la terre accorde abondamment, et que le labeur ou le travail a rempli les entrepôts de viandes, légumes, chaussures et d'habits chauds, et n'a pas en retour, reçu assez de récompense pour acheter ce qui est nécessaire à la vie, c'est une autre pauvreté.

Est-ce que nos pères auraient vus dans une vision le futur?

Les bateaux à vapeur ont remplacés les bateaux à voile, les chemins de fer ont remplacés les voitures, les moissonneuses ont remplacées les faux, et les moulins à battre ont remplacés les fléaux.

Est-ce qu'ils auraient pu attendre la palpitation des engins en obéissant à la volonté humaine, pour la satisfaction des désirs humains?

Est-ce qu'ils auraient pu voir les arbres des forêts, transformés en

portes, chassis, volets, boîtes et barils, presque sans le pouvoir humain?

Maintenant dans nos ateliers où se font les chaussures ceux-ci se font par douzaines et plus vite que dans l'ancien temps un savetier pouvait poser une semelle. Nos fabriques où le coton et la laine sont transformés en drap, par des machines conduites par des enfants, une seule machine fait cet ouvrage plus vite, que ne pouvait le faire autrefois cent tisserands.

Ces inventions semblent être une malédiction du genre humain au lieu d'un bienfait, car il devrait alléger le travail et d'ajouter le bonheur au genre humain.

Pourquoi est-ce qu'il y a tant d'hommes entraînés au crime? Les femmes se vendent corps et âme pour leur nourriture.

Les enfants meurent, cause d'être exposés à demi vêtu, demi nourri pendant les longs et froids mois de l'hiver.

Cependant il y a assez de viande, légumes, chaussures, vêtements, bois et charbon produit dans ce pays, non seulement pour fournir ce pays mais aussi la moitié de l'Europe. Et pourquoi les entrepreneurs ou constructeurs de châteaux vivent-ils dans des repaires de grolles, ou dans des mauvais lieux, ou encore dans de vieilles bâtisses malpropres, et qui apportent toutes sortes de maladies contagieuses?

Pour quoi est-ce que celui qui travaille le moins, vit en extravagant, et en luxe, il porte les plus beaux habits, et les plus belles chaussures, mange les meilleures viandes et légumes, demeure dans une belle maison, il a ses servants, et tout ce que la nature et le labeur peuvent produire pour le confort de l'homme. Celui qui produit tout le bien, confort, et luxe du monde, vit à demi nourri, à demi habillé, à demi instruit, et une expérience plus au moins dure, avec un cœur triste, et un esprit troublé, avec seulement une consolation, qui a été répété depuis la jeunesse jusqu'au vieux âge: "Heureux sont les doux, car ils hériteront de la terre." Mais nos aîeux sont morts, et notre douceur en proche minéral, et nous regarderons le futur le plus proche, pour notre promesse héréditaire: "La terre," le don de Dieu à toutes générations de l'homme, qui est la ressource naturelle pour la production de tout: "Le bien, confort, luxe de la vie. Nous avons démontré ces faits par agitation qui nous a conduit à s'organiser.

W. J. LA FRANCIS.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Toujours les bureaux de placement.

C'est par le menu que j'ai conté aux lecteurs du CARPENTER l'ardente campagne menée par une partie des organisations ouvrières françaises contre les bureaux de placement. Un à un, j'ai noté les incidents de la lutte: campagne de meetings, envahissement de la Bourse du travail de Paris, grève des boulangers de la capitale, tentative de grève généraux des travailleurs de l'alimentation, débats parlementaires et rejet au Sénat, de la loi votée par la Chambre des Députés, laquelle décidait

la suppression "obligatoire" de ces officines dans le délai de cinq années et "facultative" dès la promulgation de la loi moyennant une indemnité payée partie par l'Etat, partie par la commune. A ce projet, combattu à outrance par les ouvriers qui n'acceptaient que la suppression sans indemnité et la réclamaient dans toute une série de réunions, le Sénat en oppose un autre qui put qualifié de "facétieux" et considéré comme un défi lancé par la Chambre Haute au prolétariat tout entier. Ce projet reposait catégoriquement la suppression obligatoire et ne l'acceptait que facultative moyennant une juste indemnité laissée entièrement au compte de la commune qui déciderait cette suppression; il mettait le prix du placement à la charge exclusive de l'employeur. Malgré ce correctif dont l'usage commence déjà à démontrer le peu de valeur, on comprendra l'importance de ces dispositions nouvelles et leur caractère rétrograde quand on saura que les ouvriers réclamaient la suppression sans indemnité parcequ'ils sentaient quelles difficultés il y aurait pour eux à obtenir cette réforme des municipalités, dont les finances sont pour la plupart obérées, quand bien même le concours pécuniaire de l'Etat leur serait assuré.

Le Sénat aggravait donc la situation que voulait créer la chambre en rejetant tout le poids de la suppression sur les communes. De retour au Palais Bourbon, pour en finir, cette loi vient d'être cependant sanctionnée par nos députés. Elle constitue aujourd'hui le régime légal des bureaux de placement. Bien obligés de s'en contenter, les travailleurs intéressés qui ne lui trouvaient que des défauts il n'y a pas bien longtemps, lui ont sans doute découvert des vertus jusque là cachées, puisqu'il viennent d'entamer une autre campagne pour en poursuivre la mise en application. Comme les élections municipales vont avoir lieu dans toute la France au mois de mai prochain, ils saisissent actuellement de la question tous les collèges électoraux dans le but d'amener les futures municipalités à consentir la suppression des bureaux de placement en les indemnisant conformément à la loi, solution qui fut énergiquement reprouvée jadis. Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a, conseille la sagesse des nations. C'est vrai une fois de plus. Je souhaite, pour terminer, que la montagne, n'accouche pas encore d'une souris et que de ces multiples combats qui vont l'engager un peu partout sorte enfin une amélioration positive pour les travailleurs victimes des bureaux de placement.

Le Label en France.

Puisque je viens de parler des élections municipales, je dois ajouter qu'également à cette occasion les typographes vont poursuivre activement la vulgarisation de leur marque syndicale, copiée en grande partie sur celle de leurs confrères Américains, en mettant tous les candidats en demeure de prouver l'intérêt qu'il portent aux travailleurs en faisant confectionner leurs imprimés chez des imprimeurs ayant donné satisfaction aux réclamations de la Fédération du livre et en revêtant leurs affiches et programmes du label du label en France.



LOCAL UNION, 1716, Krebes, I. T.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence the great Master Builder and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has removed from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, A. F. Holladay, and

WHEREAS, The removal from this land of sorrow of such a life leaves a shadow and vacancy with all who knew her that cannot be filled, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to the will of the Divine Master, we deplore our brother's loss, and we extend to him and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of affliction and sorrow, and we express the hope that our brother's loss and sad affliction may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to The Trades Union Journal for publication; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and that a page of our minute book be set apart for the inscription of these resolutions.

E. D. MILLER,
Mc H. ROSS
J. M. HUBBARD,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 234, Thompsonville Conn.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, Samuel Steele; and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother, and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That, as tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

ROBERT CROMBIE,
THOMAS MCCARROLL,
THOMAS FITZGERALD,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 53, White Plains, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to remove from this earthly home to Himself our brother, Fred W. De Garmo, and

WHEREAS, It is but just that we, his brothers, should show our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, and while we bow in humble submission to His divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, who has been called from his labors to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother; that copies be sent to the village papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

W. N. MABEE,
J. R. FIELDER,
JAMES TOBIN,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1367, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and organizer, Michael J. Savage; and

WHEREAS, In his death the U. B. of C. and J. has lost an able, upright and faithful worker and organizer, one who, through his relations with this Union, gained the confidence and respect of all its members; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Union tender its warmest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our Union; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CARL LIVENDAH,
HERM ORTLUND,
FRANK LANG,
ALBERT BROUKALA,
OTTO BENSON,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 199, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, In the Durable Providence of God and His wise administration of right, Bro. Vincent Wilowski was, on the 18th of April, 1894, removed from our midst and called to his heavenly rest, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union, wishing to place on record their appreciation of his character as a man and as a faithful member, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be sent to the Daily Calumet and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JAMES DARLING,
JOSEPH FRANKOWSKI,
G. C. GRANTHAM,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION, 53, White Plains, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, J.C. Bahn; be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at the taking away of our brother without a moment's warning; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute book; that a copy be sent to his brother, John Bahn, of Columbia, Pa.; that copies be sent to the village papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

W. N. MABEE,
J. R. FIELDER,
JAMES TOBIN,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to Himself the wife of our beloved friend and brother, Wm. F. Hawes, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family and the same recorded upon our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, The Connellsville News and The Connellsville Courier for publication.

GEO. W. WILHELM,
F. H. CHRISTNER,
GEO. D. HOFF,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 116, Bay City, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, James Grady; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in Bro. Grady our Union has lost a true and faithful member and the family a faithful provider; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for the period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon our minutes,

and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. WEIDEMEYER,
A. N. STEPHENSON,
F. W. HARWOOD,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1229, Ravenna, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, H. O. Whitbeck; and

WHEREAS, We sincerely mourn our loss and feel that this Local Union has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to the inscription of these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. K. PARKER,
M. D. SILSON,
C. M. BAR,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 555, Temple, Tex.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world the wife of our worthy brother, Jeff D. Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That, with deep sympathy with him and the bereaved relatives, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that a page of our minute book be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to the Daily Tribune for publication.

J. D. HUEKABEE,
C. C. WINDROW,
J. M. COOK,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 411, Rome, Ga.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the maker and ruler of the universe, to call from us our esteemed brother J. W. A. Parlier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. L. BOARTFIELD,
CHARLES BLACKSTOCK,
G. L. TRAMMELL,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 389, Tuxedo, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst the devoted wife of our esteemed brother George Torken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Geo. Torken and family and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. JAMES,
GEO. TREADWAY,
FRED SLAWSON,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His providence, has again invaded our ranks and removed by death our friend and brother Forrest A. Breese; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to His will, we extend to the afflicted family our sincere sympathy and commend them to God, who comforts the widow and the orphans in their time of trial; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that these resolu-

tions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the afflicted family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. A. IRWIN,
GEO. E. MILLER,
JAS. E. LOUGHMAN,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 712, Covington, Ky.

WHEREAS, God, our Father, in His all-seeing wisdom, has seen fit to call our brother, Charles Glatting, to his eternal rest, we, his brother workmen, feeling his loss so caused in our ranks, desire to express to his family and friends our sincere sorrow and earnest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the services of Bro. Glatting in our midst in carrying out the principles of our Union, he having been a member since it was organized, and always stood firm to its principles up to the time of his entering his reward, on April 19, 1904. We take the opportunity of recording our feeling of sorrow at the loss of our esteemed brother and our sympathy with his family and loved ones in their distress. May we meet him where all who have done good to their fellow men will find eternal peace; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. E. BULLOCK,
JAMES JONES,
IRVIN KITE,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 993, Miami, Fla.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, M. M. Morrison, to a higher and better home, and, while we deeply feel the loss of our brother's presence, we know that God knows best.

Brother Morrison was always a true and conscientious Union man, and always ready to assist a brother in distress.

To his bereaved wife and relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and our charter be draped for thirty days; also,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and a copy presented to each of the newspapers of the city.

B. SUTTON,
J. W. TUCKER,
W. F. CROFTS,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 849, Manitowoc, Wis.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, Herman Schneider, be it

Resolved, That Local Union 849 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

W. W. BRAASCH,
JOHN HERMEDY,
LOUIS J. BEHRENS,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 136, Newark, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His providential dealings, to call from his earthly labors and from weary months of affliction our worthy and esteemed brother, T. A. Applegate, on April 29, 1904. He was not an apprentice, but a full fledged mechanic, having faithfully labored for upwards of forty years in the service of his Master, whom he has gone to serve throughout eternity; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Applegate our Local Union has lost a most faithful member, the craft an efficient workman, the community a good citizen, his family a kind and affectionate husband and father; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this Union, extend to the bereaved and sorrow-stricken family of our brother our heart-

felt sympathy and condolence, and commend them for comfort to Him who orders all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be entered upon the records of this Union as a testimony of our respect; that a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. B. HUGHES,
SAM HUFF,
W. O. FURGUSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1481, Newberry, S. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, R. B. Gilliam; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother and family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
G. B. BOOZER,
ED. RELERFORT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 947, Ridgway, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, J. H. Reynolds; and,

WHEREAS, He was a member of L. U. 947, U. B. C. and J. of A., and long served in the capacity of Financial Secretary, where he has proved himself true to his obligations and always strictly honest in his dealings; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow to His holy will, we sincerely regret the sudden demise and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, that they be spread upon our records as a testimony of our respect, and that copies be sent to the local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. G. REUMING,
E. F. BOARDMAN,
W. W. ANDERSON,
Committee.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, Chicago, Ill., and Vicinity.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, M. J. Savage; therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme will, we very deeply deplore our loss, but hope and trust it be eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That this District Council tender its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, also a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother

D. J. RYAN,
JAMES BRENNOCK,
G. W. BAILEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 780, Everett, Mass...

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother and Treasurer, A. H. Dodge; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our union, one respected by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their time of affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute-book be devoted to these resolutions as a

tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the Everett papers for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

A. GUPTILL,
J. A. CORUM,
C. E. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1469, Northfield, Vt.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Almighty Architect, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, U. G. Templeton; and

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was a member in god standing in our Brotherhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. C. WIGGIN,
L. L. KENT,
W. T. RUSSELL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 233, Binghamton, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our fraternal order and remove from us our brother, W. P. Perkins; and

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order and the members of this Local Union sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and friends, and that we recommend them to Him who can bring comfort and peace in time of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes and that copies be sent to the local daily papers and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. F. HULSE,
R. L. WHITTEMORE,
H. T. MALLORY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 907, Great Neck, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Robert McFerran; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be entered on our minutes as a testimony of our respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. MUNRO,
A. CLARK,
C. SCHMITHEIMER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 952, Bristol, Conn.

WHEREAS, Death has again invaded the ranks of our Local Union and removed from our midst our brother, B. E. Hummel, a charter member and Trustee of this Local Union; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in this, their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this Union; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; that a copy be presented to the family of the departed, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. L. STEWART,
A. B. DAYTON,
C. H. PECK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1076, Washington, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, to remove from

our midst our brother and fellow workman, Frank P. Moore; be it

Resolved, That, while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LAFÉ GILRY,
A. T. EMERY,
A. P. HAWKINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 35, San Rafael, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our beloved brother, John Davenport; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to the Supreme will, we sincerely regret the loss of an old and much honored member, whose every thought was for the welfare of the union and his brother workmen; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a letter of condolence be sent to the bereaved family; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. J. MARSHAL,
WM. BARBER,
W. W. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 161, Kenosha, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Ward B. Arnold; and

WHEREAS, In the death of our beloved brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and that copies be sent to the local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. E. FRULKE,
ADAM DAUBEN,
EDWARD SCHULTE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 993, Miami, Fla.

WHEREAS, In as much as it has pleased our Creator, Almighty God, to remove from her loved and loving ones, their family and friends, the wife of Pro. Anthony Wilson, and fully realizing He doeth all things well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to His will and commend our beloved brother and family to the comfort and care of Him in whom she put her trust; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Anthony Wilson and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, his time of sore bereavement and distress.

L. A. OSBORN,
J. R. CAMPBELL,
J. C. TUCKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1678, Peckville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, W. G. Wallace; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and extend to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the fam-

ily of the departed, that a copy be sent to the Peckville Journal, and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. F. TREVERTON,
A. C. LANDERS,
A. H. JENKINS,
Committee.

Palace and Sweatshop.

A lady sits in her boudoir
Languid with leisure's disease,
World-weary and worn with ennui—
Society fails to please;
She craves fresh scenes more alluring,
But where is anything new?
She's tired of luxury's gliding,
Weary of nothing to do.

Her life seems empty and useless,
A played-out, frivolous game,
Where fawning counterfeits friendship
And love is only a name;
Heartsick, she sulks in seclusion,
And scans in mental review
Her social realm, and the follies
She knows are weak and untrue.

Thus over her life she ponders,
Scorning, rebellious in vain,
Till impelled by social custom
She resumes her mask again;
Her world must not find her sighing—
She brilliantly plays her part,
And bravely the queen of pleasure
Smiles still with an aching heart.

Near by, but a few blocks distant
From Plenty's palatial homes,
There is a contrasting picture
Of strenuous life in the slums;
A pale girl toils in a garret
From dawn till the sunset's glow,
And the sweat-shop wolf is prowling
For aye in the street below.

Stitch, stitch all day without ceasing,
Knowing no rest or delay,
Stitch, stitch for the bargain counter
And keep the dread wolf at bay!
Life for the girl in the garret
Is only a round of care—
Of all that is sweet and wholesome
The pauper's dwelling is bare.

Ready-made garments are folded—
Pile upon pile they are laid—
But who shall question the methods
Of where and how they are made?
No doubt they are tempting bargains,
But who will e'er think to ask
Concerning labor conditions
Or question the sweat-shop task?

The work bears no trace of sorrow,
No sign of the tears and pain,
And the throng of busy shoppers
Sees naught of the life-blood's stain;
Grim Want is the fierce wolf waiting
Outside the toiler's door,
But sweat-shop goods bear no message
From anguished hearts of the poor.

Humanity pleads for mercy—
Cries out in the stress of need,
And true hearts responding bravely
Do battle with giant Greed;
The conflict with Wrong is raging,
The call is earnestly made,
Oh! where is the label showing
The proof of a just wage paid?
MARGARET SCOTT HALL,
Kirkwood, Ga.

A man's knowledge isn't as powerful
as a woman's intuition.

Too many people have more religion
outside than they have inside.

A man never believes he is really
prejudiced even when he admits it.

In the school of experience most of
us never get out of the infant class.

There is nothing in nature more
brutal and sanguinary than man.—
Bossuet.

Narrowness of mind is often the
cause of obstinacy; we do not easily
believe beyond what we do not see.—
Roucheffoucauld.

Expulsions.

G. W. Hurr has been expelled by L. U. 1518, Struthers, O., for embezzling the funds of the local union.

* * *

Geo. J. Wutzbacker has been expelled from L. U. 1471, Keyser, W. Va., for misrepresentation in answering the questions put to him by the Conductor, stating that he had never been rejected by any local union of the U. B., and was initiated. Upon further investigation it was found that he had been rejected at two occasions by L. U. 1024, Cumberland, Md.

* * *

John R. Northington, of L. U. 163, Peekskill, N. Y., has been expelled by that local union for misappropriation of funds.

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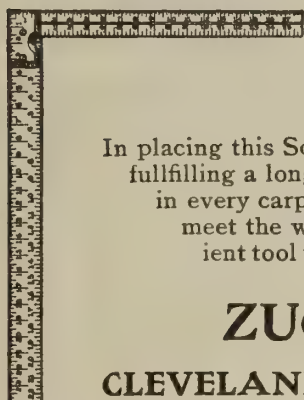


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

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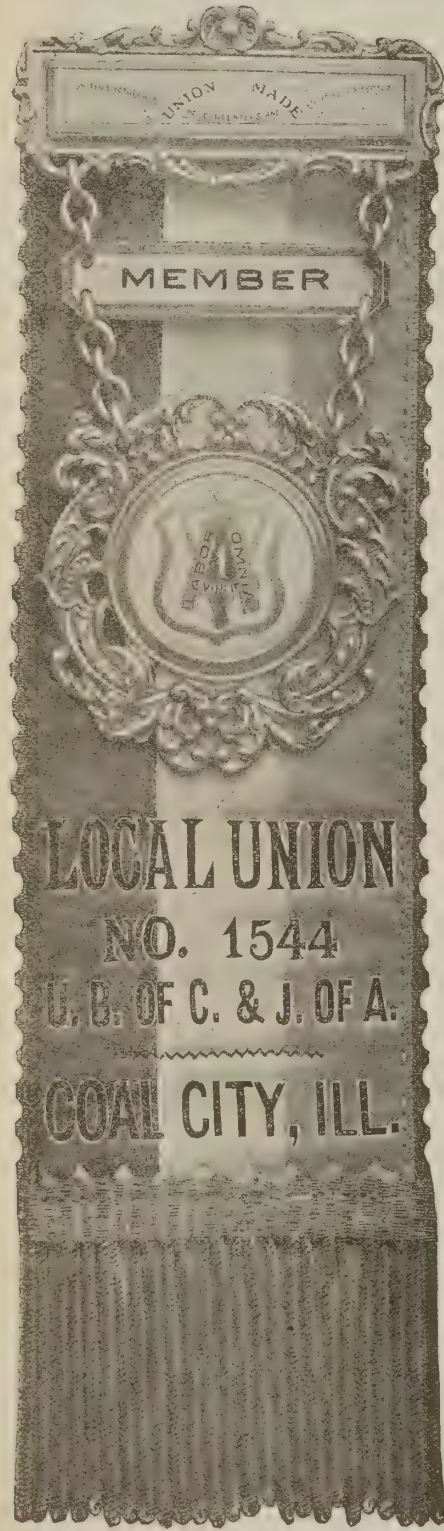
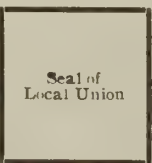
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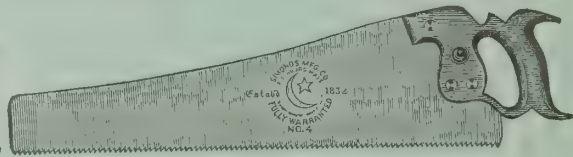
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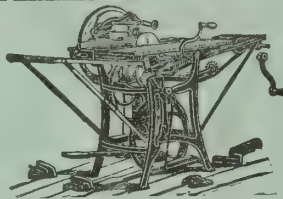
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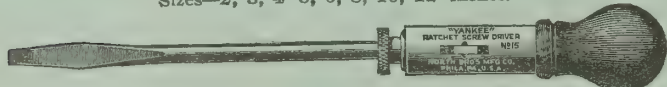


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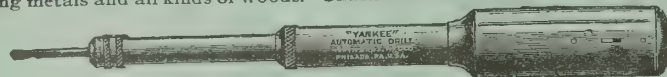
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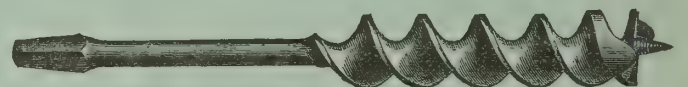
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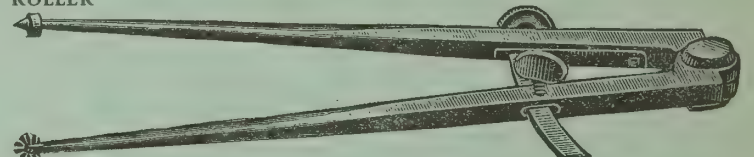
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Movements for Better Conditions.

LOCAL UNION 1535, SCHUYLER, NEB.—At the time of organization of our local union, a year ago, we demanded and advance in wages of 25 cents per day and were promised acquiescence after completion of contracts then under execution. A promise never fulfilled, however. On March 1st we decided to make a demand for nine hours work at obtaining rate of wages, viz: \$2.25 per day minimum, to take effect on May 1st. There is but one contractor here, to a population of about 3,000, who so far practically had everything his own way. While there still is a possibility of an amicable settlement we would kindly ask all carpenters to avoid Schuyler, Neb., at least for 60 or 90 days, in order to give us a chance to win out. Our local men can easily do all the work now in sight.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 767, OTTUMWA, IA.—In order that the contractors would be able to make their estimates on all work contracted on the basis of the new scale, we notified them on the first of December that on April 1st, 1904, we would demand the eight-hour day. The two contracting firms known as the Crissman & Co., and the Sulter & Stabler, contractors and builders have not shown any disposition to disapprove our demand prior to within 36 hours of the time when our new trade rules were to take effect and on March 30th each of the above firms discharged, in all, twenty of our members and advertised for non-union men. We have tried all honorable means to adjust the differences without accomplishing any results. We are, however, confident of winning out provided that carpenters stay away from this city for this summer.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 611, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—This local union composed of mill and bench-hands, recently appointed a committee to wait on the bosses and lay before them our trade demands. We are working nine and ten hours per day, the wages ranging from 20 to 30 cents an hour; now we are asking for a reduction of one hour or nine hours per day where ten hours is the rule, the wages to be the same as for ten hours and the new scale to take effect on May 1st. Some of the employers having already expressed a willingness to grant our demands, there are fair prospects for gaining them without much trouble.

* * *

DISTRICT COUNCIL, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Though we have no desire to enter upon a strike until all other means have been exhausted and the provisions of the constitution complied with, all the local unions here voted for a demand to be made upon the employers for a Saturday half-holiday and 45 cents minimum an hour. Our working hours are at present 48 per week and the wages from \$3 to \$3.25 per day.

We are in hopes to secure an adjustment of the differences without any trouble.

* * *

DISTRICT COUNCIL, MEMPHIS, TENN.—Trade conditions having improved and prospects for the future being bright we have renewed our last year's demand for a minimum scale of 40 cents per hour. Forty per cent. of our members are already paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour and if any complication should arise, not more than 100 of our membership would be affected; in fact, it is only the term minimum, which may prove a stumbling block. Our men are determined in their demand and probabilities are that we shall win out this year. The new scale is to take effect on May 1st.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 66, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—We have made a demand upon the contractors for a reduction of one hour per day, or eight hours work and 28 cents per hour minimum, to take effect on May 1st. Our present working hours are nine per day and the wages \$2.25 per day. The bosses being members of the Builders' Exchange and averse to entering into any agreement with our union, a clash may become unavoidable.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 228, POTTSVILLE, PA.—In the beginning of February we presented our grievance to the contractors asking for an advance in wages from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour for nine hours work, to become effective on May 1st. In reply, the bosses as a body adopted a resolution to the effect that there shall be no change in the wage scale and that they want to hire union or non-union men and discharge whom they see fit. We have entered into negotiations with the contractors and hope to reach an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 1407, PERRY, N. Y.—The ten hour workday system still being in operation here and having come to the conclusion that we are justly entitled to reduction in hours and an advance in wages, we are demanding nine hours work and 22½ cents an hour to take effect on May 1st. Our present scale of wages is 20 cents per hour. Trade conditions being favorable we anticipate little trouble in getting our demands acceded to but would request craftsmen to avoid Perry, N. Y., pending a settlement of our grievances.

* * *

Successful Trade Movements.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—We are happy to report that the contractors have conceded everything we asked for, viz: 30 cents per hour minimum rate and nine hours to constitute a day's work on and after April 1st. The new scale is in operation since that date. We can safely say that our success is a remarkable one, taking into consideration that but two years ago many of us were working eleven hours per day. Business is rather backward this season and migrating brothers are requested to keep shy of Manistique, pending a revival of trade; by doing so they will help us to firmly secure what we have gained.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—We are pleased to state that we have arrived at a settlement with the contractors, all having signed an agreement providing for nine hours work and 30 cents an hour. Everything is working smoothly now; if we only had work enough to keep the boys off the streets. Trade is awful dull and we would advise traveling brothers to steer clear of St. Cloud. We have secured another victory on the political field, having elected our president, Bro. H. P. Steckling, to the position of alderman, for a term of three years. Unionism is getting stronger in this city every year.

* * *

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association of this city have signed an agreement that ended the strike waged for nearly a year, and all the men in their employ are now working under union conditions. The agreement fixes the minimum rate of wages at \$2.25 a day, for nine hours labor, time and a half for all overtime and double time for work on Sundays; the agreement to be effective until April 1905.

* * *

CHARLOTTE, PA.—Local Union 1044 had a little difficulty with the Walton Lumber Co. here, and in our endeavor to adjust the matter in dispute we called out our men in the firm's employ. After a week's suspension of work and a shut down of the mill and a continued conference with the company, we gained our point, viz.: recognition of our union and the joining of a non-union man.

* * *

AURORA, ILL.—We have, after a stormy period, secured an agreement with our building contractors for the coming year (from May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905, and we now look for a prosperous season. The Fox River Valley Association, Citizens' Alliance and the Parry organization have made strenuous efforts to down us, but we as a body have stood pat to our demands and have won out. We feel elated over the victory. Through the assistance of our able committee and the conservative action of the local union we have accomplished much for the locality we are in, and we would like to say to our brothers everywhere: stand by your guns and you can win out as well!

* * *

HAZLETON, PA.—The nine-hour workday system is in operation here since April 1st and we have also gained an advance in wages. Our present wage scale is 30 cents an hour minimum, time and a half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Work is not very plentiful and we would advise craftsmen to remain away until further notice.

* * *

100 Carpenters.

The Nicholls Manufacturing Co., of Ottumwa, Ia., would like the names and addresses of 100 carpenters, as they wish to make them a present of one of their oxidized copper squares, which they believe will be appreciated by those who are fortunate enough to receive the same.

As they have only a limited number to be given away the parties sending in their names first will be the first served.

CORRESPONDENCE



Why They Don't Join Our Organization.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The question is often raised; Why are there so many carpenters who do not join our U. B? I will tell you one of the main reasons—the fault lies with the provisions of our General Constitution, governing beneficial features, they are not dealing justly with all members alike. By these provisions a man over fifty years of age is classified as a semi-beneficial member, which means that he is entitled to but half the benefit a younger member is entitled to. This, in my judgment, is a mistake; for the so-called semi-beneficial member pays the same amount of per capita and is subject to payment of the same amount of assessments as the full-beneficial member. The former is also subject to the same laws, and as an older man generally is more experienced and wiser than a younger man, he is more often called upon to do committee work, or he is elected to the presidency or some other important office, that compels him to attend the meetings regularly.

He may be a member of our organization for ten years or more and still when he dies his wife is entitled to only \$50 funeral benefit, and in case of death of his wife he does not receive a cent, though he may not dispose of the means to defray funeral expenses and may have to depend on the city or on friends to pay for her burial. Nor is he entitled to any benefit whatever should he become disabled by accident. On the other hand, if a man 49 years of age joins the union, his wife is entitled to \$100 or \$200 in case of his death and he is allowed \$25 or \$50 in case of death of his wife, as per Sec. 95 of the General Constitution. He is also entitled to from \$100 to \$400 disability benefit. Financially speaking, we afford little or no inducement to older men to join our union and as the employer in selecting his help, generally gives preference to the younger and stronger man, the old man again gets it in the neck. It is but natural that he should be averse to paying the same share towards defraying the union's expenses, knowing that he can not get the same protection guaranteed younger members. It is claimed that the paying of full benefit to superannuated members would cause too great a strain on our treasury, but is it not too great a strain on the purse of the old member when he has to contribute his share towards paying a benefit to younger members four times as large as he himself is entitled to? This is unfair dealing and this is what keeps the older man out of the organization. Still, this is not all—the older man being so unjustly treated, very often causes many a young man to keep aloof from the union also. Being discriminated against by the employer on account of his advanced age, he goes into contracting for himself and while

(Continued on Page 4.)

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of
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of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

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CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Quarterly Report of General President
Wm. D. Huber.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 31, 1904.

To the Members of the General Executive Board, Greeting:

BROTHERS—In making my report for the first quarter of the year 1904, I am pleased to inform you, that although the winter has been a severe one, and many of our members out of work for weeks at a time, during the greater part, our membership has not decreased to any extent. With the coming of spring, our boys are now beginning to get a hustle on themselves for the building up of our organization to still greater proportions than it has ever yet attained. They are realizing the fact that the more thoroughly we get our craft organized, the greater benefits they will derive from the trade. May their efforts in this direction meet with the greatest success possible; and let all of us lend our utmost assistance to attain the desired results.

In the last three months we have issued charters to 63 new local unions. A number of local unions have consolidated; thereby strengthening and bringing themselves in closer contact with one another, which no doubt will be for their best interests.

Many local unions are asking for the sending of some representative of the general office to aid them in their work and in the realization of their trade demands. We are rendering all assistance possible in this respect and I can assure you that our organizers have

done grand work in building up this organization through the severe winter we have had, and they are to be congratulated on the results they have accomplished.

On March 1st, I left for New York to meet the committee of the Amalgamated Society to deposit the amount mutually agreed upon under the decision of Mr. Strasser, for a faithful carrying out of the trade agreement. The money was deposited on the 4th of March in the Garfield National Bank of New York City, by committees representing both organizations; the money so deposited to draw interest. We have thus complied with the decision, and from now on we should do all possible to bring about the complete amalgamation of the two organizations and have but one Carpenters' organization on this side of the water. I would urge upon you the necessity of sending two representatives of this U. B. to attend the Convention of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which will be held in the month of June. In doing this, we will be better able to explain our position to that body, as well as to bring direct information to place before our convention, thereby facilitating and helping the bringing about of the results desired and formulated in the decision of Mr. Strasser. The cost of such a course will cut but a small figure taking into consideration that, as regards the question of amalgamation, the work of the Convention would be more clearly outlined and facilitated and much of its precious time be spared.

I also visited Philadelphia while in the East, and endeavored to settle the difficulty with Local Union 277 and the District Council, as well as to urge the Local Union to abide by the laws of this organization. I found the District Council in very bad shape, financially, and they certainly need assistance to carry on the business of the U. B. in that city. I would recommend an appropriation sufficient to relieve them of some of their indebtedness, and enable them to get in proper shape again.

I found the organization in New York in good shape, considering the difficulties they have had to contend with since the strike. The members deserve great credit for the good work done in the interest of our organization in that city. The joint district council of Greater New York has been formed and is in good working order.

In Newark the boys are wide-awake to the situation, and doing all they can to bring about a thorough organization in that district. The outlook there is very promising.

In Cincinnati I find the situation well under control as far as the outside carpenters are concerned. While the mills will no doubt in the future also be in better shape. The members are showing more interest, and their watchword is "get together and act in unity." If this is done, good results are bound to follow.

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Local unions and District Councils desiring any alteration to our General Constitution are urgently called upon to send in their amendments for publication in this journal.

REPORT.

Of the Committee on Tabulation of Referendum Vote on Proposition to Affiliate With the "Structural Building Trades Alliance of America."

INDIANA OLIS, IND., A. RIL 23, 1904.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, Gen. Pres. United Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed for the tabulation of the referendum vote on the proposition to affiliate with the "Structural Building Trades Alliance of America," beg leave to report as follows:

After carefully counting all the votes on said proposition, received at general office from all local unions, we find as follows:

Total number of votes cast.... 35,308
Yeas 27,384
Nays 7,924

The votes of the following local unions were not counted, their returns simply stating that the vote was unanimous, giving no number of the yeas and nays: 851, 643 and 1,400.

Inasmuch as the proposition received the necessary two-thirds majority, as specified in sections 184 (a) and (b) of the Constitution, the question of becoming affiliated with the "Structural Building Trades Alliance of America," is duly carried.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES JORDAN,

L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

WM. G. SCHARDT,

L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. C. NEWMAN,

L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee.

The space in this issue being very limited owing to the publication of the R. S. and F. S. list, a full and detailed statement of the votes cast for and against the proposition will appear in the June CARPENTER.

(Concluded from Page 3).

Why They Don't Join Our Organization.

he may observe the unions trade rules, he has no sympathy for the union and cares little whether his men belong to it or not. You may ask why did he not join before he attained his fiftieth year of age? I would say, because he had not the opportunity to do so, as it is but a few years since a local union has been brought into existence in most of the localities where the U. B. has local unions today.

I think it is time to so change our General Constitution that it will give justice to all members alike. Let each member pay an amount of dues in proportion to the benefits he is entitled to and no more nor less. While it is true that old men are liable to be called away sooner than young men, these also will have to die sooner or later. In many instances it has been observed that the mortality among young men is greater than among the old, a fact that may be accounted for by the younger men running greater risk in following his vocation. He is doing more climbing and is more exposed to danger and accident and more liable to apply for disability benefit than the older man is. I would like very much to hear from some other brothers on this subject. Yours fraternally,

T. W. ROBERTS,

L. U. 1716, Krebs, I. T.

As to Higher Dues.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the April CARPENTER I read an article from Bro. Robinson of Local Union 643, Flint, Mich., in reference to higher dues. While I myself am not opposed to paying higher dues, it is a well-known fact that many of the members of our U. B. are. Bro. Robinson in his argument states, that after paying 25 cents instead of 20 cents per capita to the General Office, the local unions should be able to get along with the remaining 25 cents of the total amount of 50 cents monthly dues. Now, let me ask the brother a few questions: Is the membership of your local union about 200? Do you pay out about \$20 a week sick benefit on an average? Is your local union affiliated with your local central body? Have you a D. C. in your town? Is your local union represented in the State Association of Carpenters and Joiners? Have you had any labor troubles in your town and in consequence to pay out strike benefits? Let the brother figure out what it would cost a local union being under all these obligations and then see how easy it would be to get along with 25 cents, or even 40 cents per member and per month.

Here in Stamford we pay 60 cents monthly dues and find it hard to get along with the remaining 40 cents, as some weeks we had to pay out as high as \$60 for sick benefit.

Hoping this will catch the brother's eye, I remain fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. GRAHAM,

L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.

* * *

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In answer to Bro. Robinson's query, what has a member to expect from a local union in case of distress? I would say that as far as Local Union 767, Ottumwa, Ia., is concerned, it is our proud boast that no fraternal order in America takes better care of sick members than does our local union. When a local union cuts off one or two hours per day and advances wages 50 per cent., its members can afford and should gladly pay a dollar a month dues. Fraternally,

M. C. MCCABREL, Pres.,

L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.

Little Wee.

When Baby Wee first came to me
My age was then just twenty-three.
Her cute little mouth was just too sweet,
And O! those tiny, angel feet!
And hands with fingers all complete!
And though I thought I saw in Wee
A strong resemblance to me,
It some how always made me mad
For folks to say, "She's like her dad."

But time has flown for her and me.
My years now number fifty-three.
She has a mouth—it can't be beat—
And O! such busy, busy feet!
And hands with fingers all complete;
And tho' I'm sure I see in Wee
A slight resemblance to me,
It always drives her raving mad
For folks to say, "She's like her dad."

H. P. LODNAR.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not.

* * *

It isn't the capitalists who crucify the real friends of labor, but the laborers themselves.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

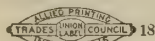
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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1904.

The God of Mammon.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE time of autumn's "sere and yellow leaf" has come again, and capital and labor are still suspicious of each other. The caverns of the earth are vast store houses of coal, yet the ruling powers in temporal matters, condemn mankind to suffer in need of the necessary comfort that nature has bountifully supplied. Oil "gushers" pour forth abundantly enough for the poorest of humanity to luxuriate in light and warmth without money and without price, but thousands and thousands of gallons of oil are stored up while humanity must sit in darkness if misfortune or circumstances render it impossible to pay the ever-advancing prices.

Winter, with all that winter means for the poor, is coming on again, but is life less strenuous than formerly?

The farmer toiled as before, and the yield of farm produce has been satisfactory, but flour advances in price. The money power controls, and regardless of poverty and privation, the hunger of helpless children, the mute despair of thinly-clad women and the urgent—sometimes fierce—demands of men who toil, the heartless grind and oppression goes on. The markets are "cornered," and the necessities of life continue to advance in price, yet the times are prosperous—very.

Where will it end, and when will a remedy be discovered and how shall it be applied to what has been called the extreme curses of modern civilization i. e., the millionaire and the pauper?

Will it pay at last for our nation to become a land of millionaire landlords and industrial serfs?

Money is essential to a certain degree to establish and maintain a healthy activity in the currents of commerce, but when a laudable ambition for prosperity progresses beyond that degree, it becomes a disease, a consuming greed, a passion for gold. Acquisition builds itself a shrine and offers up the lives of suffering humanity daily sacrifices to the god of mammon.

The moan of anguish from helpless victims, the cry of destitute children and the vain appeal of men for justice, rise as incense offered to the idol insatiate greed has set up.

Who can say where the blame rests, and who can relieve the situation.

Organized labor is struggling toward that end, but is not the monster evil of the times too strong for a strength that perforce must expend itself in energetically fighting the wolf from the door—the wolf of necessity, urged continually on to devour the homes and the families of the people? So long as the earth is inhabited, nature and invention will supply the necessities of the inhabitants. The propensity of men to prey upon each other is responsible for more misery than all natural casualties combined.

Avarice recognizes no ties of blood or bonds of friendship. As Judas Iscariot sold the Savior for thirty pieces of silver—today the spirit of gold dominates the world. A man dies, leaving a modest competency for his son and younger daughters. By right of age and experience, the son gets authority to handle the property. What is the natural result? The sisters are thrown on their own resources, to live or die as fate or charity shall decree. Frail dependence weighed in the balance with money, and human nature so weak!

Judas closed the bargain in favor of money. What if a poor consumptive sister perishes from neglect and dies in the public ward of a charitable institution, and her homeless, orphaned children roam the earth in the service of strangers?

Judas must prosper. What was the fate of others? Judas fingers the money.

There is only one Divine assertion that applies to himself, and he bends all the facilities and the cultivated powers of mind and body to see that his one text is lived up to. "A man that does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

Selfishness is the besetting sin from which humanity suffers most; conversion, deep, earnest and sincere, would revolutionize modern methods, and teach men the obligations of brotherhood.

Hurry, also, is characteristic of the times. Unless the stress of circumstances touches the individual, a casual glance at another's destitution makes light impression, and the rush of personal interests excludes all responsibility toward existing evils.

We write our honest convictions concerning industrial complications and humiliations, but only those interested in economic subjects ever read such literature. The religious newspaper goes into a multitude of homes in this Christian country, but only the small per cent. of the population who are more interested in the ideal spirit life than in getting rich ever read the uplifting thoughts of our grand religious teachers.

Most men who pretend to be Christians think to secure themselves immortality like they do many ill-gotten earthly gains—by putting their claims in their wife's name.

False prophets and strange doctrines, empty forms and fashionable worship, have driven many working people away from the church.

Greed comes in this matter to rob

men not only of earthly good, but of their eternal inheritance.

"God and one" will make a majority; so in that hope, if labor would accept Christ, lies the assured success of organization for the good of humanity.

Graded Wages and Other Bait for Suckers.

BY HAL SCRIVER.

THE warning against "grading of wages," which the General Secretary of the Brotherhood gave to the members in the March number of his journal, is one that should be carefully heeded.

The grading or classification of wages within a given trade and a given union is one of the subtlest and most effective devices by which hostile employers seek to destroy the solidity of their workmen.

If such grading is based simply on years of service, as in some industries, —a plan that is not generally practicable among carpenters, because in this trade a man does not generally work many years for the same boss—it does not necessarily have any element of fairness and it always works harm. The man who has worked five years in a shop is not always a better or quicker workman than the one who has been there but two years. Practice counts for something, of course, but not for everything. This system can not, therefore, be defended on the plea that it gives the best pay to the best workman. But what is the harm that it does? Just that it makes the man timid. It causes them to "rather bear the ills we have" than risk the bosses' displeasure by making demands. It puts the worker in the position of the ass with a bundle of hay fastened a foot before his eyes, who goes plodding steadily on, carrying the hay with him, keeping it always just beyond his reach, but always in the blind hope of catching up to it. The same thing is true of the various employers' pension schemes. They all tend to fix the workers' hopes on some favor to be received in the future, instead of concentrating their attention on rights to be gained now.

But even worse than the system of grading wages according to years of service is that of classification on an alleged basis of difference in skill. As a matter of fact, the question of skill is so complex that it is quite impossible to make a really fair classification on this ground. One man will be quicker in his work, another more thorough, another neater in his methods, another will do his work with less waste, another will be more steady and reliable, while yet another, who is himself an inferior workman, may be valuable for his influence on his shopmates in maintaining a high standard of intelligence and a pride in good workmanship. There is not a boss in the world wise enough to make such a classification justly. Nine times in ten the boss who tries it will be deceived by "suckers" and toadies. Even if he could classify the men fairly, it would tend to cause jealousy among them far more than to incite them to do good work, and if it is done unfairly the evil will be increased.

In the same way, jealousy and factional feeling will be aroused if the

union itself tries arrange such a graded scale, and to assign its members to different grades. Faction once started, the employer (or his foreman) will seldom lose the opportunity to fan the flames of discord for his own advantage.

Whether in the form of graded wages, of pensions, of premiums or bonuses for extra good work, so-called profit-sharing, or other devices of the sort, the benefits promised have generally "a string to them." Pensions are so fixed that few workmen live to receive them. Bonuses for extra work, or profits divided among workmen are never anywhere near the value of the extra work they stimulate the man to do. As for graded wages, as the General Secretary remarks, the employer will generally "classify the bulk of the men as those to receive the lowest rate of wages, while but a few, whose competence is often questionable, at that, are selected to be entitled to a higher rate of wages." In fact the men getting the special high rate are likely to be the men who can be depended on to serve the employers' interest.

True, not all employers stoop to such tricks. But often the superintendent, foreman, and under bosses do it where the employer himself would not. And, anyhow, it is with the worst employer that we have to reckon, because he sets the pace for the others. If it be true that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," it is true that the effectiveness of a union is to be tested by its power to protect its men from the most hostile employers.

Equality of rights and benefits and opportunities and of duties as well, and equal protection for all, ought to be the rule with every union. In the matter of wages, a uniform minimum scale, strictly enforced, is the only way to apply this rule.

There are Two Paths.

There are two paths, the choice to man is given
Of climbing ever up toward better things,
To altitudes where peace supernal springs,
A slow ascent to atmospheres of Heaven,
Where faith e'er shines and error is forgiven —
Or down the way of sinful journeyings,
The broad, smooth path, where siren offerings
Allure to death—where souls are scourged and driven.
There are two ways, our Heaven or hell begins
Within the path our feet may choose to tread;
In one the faithful pilgrim strives and wins;
The other strays to valleys of the dead,
Whilst grief and terrors haunt the broader way,
The narrow path grants more of Heaven each day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

To take advice of some few friends is very honorable for lookers on many times see more than gamblers, and the vale best discovereth the hill.—Bacon.

Competition gluts our markets, enables the rich to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, makes each man snatch the bread out of his neighbor's mouth, converts a nation of brethren into a mass of hostile, isolated, brutes, and finally involves capitalists and laborers in one common ruin.—Greg.

Rundschreiben

An alle Lokal-Unions und Mitglieder.

Die dreizehnte Zwei-Jahres-Convention, unserer Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, wird am 19ten September dieses Jahres, in der West-Side Turnhalle der Stadt Milwaukee, Wis., zusammentreten.

Es hat sich im Laufe der verfloffenen zwei Jahre gezeigt, daß unsere Geschäfts-Methoden, sowie unsere Gesetze verschiedentlich der Verbesserung und einer durchgreifenden Revision bedürfen.

Die Zeit ist nun herangerückt, wo es Sache und Pflicht aller Lokal-Unions und Mitglieder ist, über diesbezügliche Fragen, und im Allgemeinen über solche Maßregeln in Berathung zu treten, die geeignet sind das fernere Gedeihen und das wirksame Fortbestehen unserer Organisation, die uns allen so theuer geworden ist, zu fördern und zu sichern.

Daß unsere jetzigen Gesetze laage sind und die einzelnen Paragraphen auf verschiedene Art und Weise ausgelegt werden können, hat sich in vielen Fällen erwiesen. Dies ist ein Uebelstand der uns oft über die, diesen Paragraphen innewohnende Bedeutung und Absicht, im Zweifel ließ.

Nachdem dies festgestellt ist, ist es Aufgabe aller Lokal-Unions, alle zweifelhaften Punkte unserer Gesetze einer eingehenden Diskussion zu unterwerfen, und nachdem sie zu einem Schlusse gekommen sind, ihre diesbezüglichen Anträge und Amendements dem General-Sekretär zur Veröffentlichung in unserem offiziellen Journal, „The Carpenter“ zu unterbreiten, damit unsere sämtlichen Mitglieder Einsicht in diese Anträge und Amendements erhalten und ihre Meinung hierüber zur Geltung bringen können. Wir müssen unbedingt darnach trachten, daß die Gesetze unserer Organisation so abgefaßt werden, daß deren Bedeutung und Auslegung in Zukunft keinen Zweifel mehr zulassen.

Es ist häufig vorgekommen, daß wir seitens der Lokal-Unions, auf solche sich widersprechende Paragraphen unserer Gesetze aufmerksam gemacht, Erklärungen verlangt und unsere Entscheidung angerufen wurde.

Nachdem wir diesen Verlangen entsprochen hatten und oftmals weitere Berufungen eingelegt wurden, appellirte man an das General-Executive-Board um dort Gerechtigkeit und günstigere Entscheidung zu erlangen. Und selbst nachdem dies geschehen war und die Entscheidung nicht zur Zufriedenheit der Appellanten ausfiel, wandte man sich an die höhere Instanz, die General-Convention; diesen Schritt damit begründend, daß Beschlüsse, die eine Convention fasse, die Beschlüsse niederer Instanzen, null und nichtig, und die Entscheidungen derselben bis zum Stattfinden einer Convention, ungültig mache.

Letzteres ist eine falsche Auffassung, denn alle Entscheidungen des General-Executive-Boards haben Gesetzeskraft bis sie durch Beschluß der Convention aufgehoben sind.

Um solchen Vorkommnissen in Zukunft vorzubeugen, ist es unsere Pflicht unsere Organisations-Maschinerie so einzurichten, daß sie vortheilhaft und zur allgemeinen Zufriedenheit arbeiten kann.

Die Lokal-Unions sollten sofort alle einschlägigen Fragen reiflich erwägen und über etwaige Zusätze zu unserer Constitution oder über die Beseitigung solcher Paragraphen die ihrer Ansicht nach unseren Interessen zuwiderlaufen, und über alle der Convention zu unterbreitenden Vorschläge, ohne Verzug schlüssig werden.

Alle von Distrikt-Councils oder Lokal-Unions unterbreiteten Constitutions-Veränderungen und Vorschläge, werden nebst etwaigen beigefügten Erklärungen in den nachfolgenden Ausgaben des „Carpenter“ Veröffentlichung finden.

In Uebereinstimmung mit Paragraph 13 (b) der General-Constitution, wird General-Präsident Huber das Conventions-Comite ernennen, welches vier Tage vor Eröffnung der Convention zusammentreten wird und dessen Obliegenheit es ist, alle Constitutions-Veränderungen und Zusätze entgegenzunehmen, zusammen zu stellen und hierüber an die Convention ausführlich Bericht zu erstatten. Diesem Comite obliegt es auch, wenn erforderlich, der Convention zur Verbesserung unserer Gesetze und zur Förderung unserer Organisations-Interessen, geeignete Vorschläge zu unterbreiten.

Die Arbeiten dieses Comite's sollten nicht durch späte Einsendungen von Anträgen oder Vorschlägen behindert werden, deßhalb seien die Lokal-Unions hier nochmals aufgefordert, ohne Verzug zu handeln und Berathungen über der Convention zu unterbreitenden Fragen, nicht bis zu dem letzten Augenblick zu verschieben, oder bis die Convention bereits zusammen getreten und das Conventions-Comite fertig zur Berichterstattung ist.

Es hat sich bei früheren Conventions ereignet, daß erst während den Verhandlungen Anträge bezüglich Constitutions-Veränderungen eingereicht und durchgepeitscht wurden, ohne unseren Mitgliedern oder den Delegaten Gelegenheit zu geben, diesen Anträgen die Beachtung und Berücksichtigung zu schenken, die denselben in Anbetracht ihrer Tragweite und von Rechtswegen gebührte. Dies hätte nicht geschehen können, wenn diese Anträge diesem Comite, dessen Aufgabe so wichtig ist, ordnungsgemäß und zu vorchriftsmäßiger Zeit hätten unterbreitet werden können.

Brüderlichst,

Frank Duffy,
General-Sekretär.

Vierteljahres Bericht

des General-Präsidenten

William D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., 31. März 1904.

An das General-Executive-Board.

Brüder!

Indem ich Ihnen meinen Bericht für das erste Quartal 1904 unterbreite, kann ich Ihnen die erfreuliche Mittheilung machen, daß, obschon der letzte Winter ein sehr strenger war, und in Folge dessen viele unserer Mitglieder Wochen lang anhaltend beschäftigungslos waren, unsere Gesamt-Mitgliederzahl keine namhafte Verminderung erfahren hat.

Die begonnene günstigere Jahreszeit hat unsere Mitgliedschaft allernächste zur Entfaltung regeren Interesses und größerer Thätigkeit entfacht, wie sie für das fernere Gedeihen unserer Organisation und deren weiteren Ausbau wünschenswerth und erforderlich ist.

Unsere Mitglieder beweisen dadurch, daß sie der Thatfache Rechnung tragen, daß sie frammer und ausgedehnter unsere Organisation, je mehr Vortheile wir aus unserer Gewerksbetheiligung ziehen können.

Mögen ihre dahingehenden Bestrebungen mit dem größtmöglichen Erfolge begleitet sein und möge ein Jeder von uns sein Scherflein zur Erzielung dieses Resultates beitragen.

Während der letzten drei Monate haben wir einen Zuwachs von 63 neuen Lokal-Unionen erhalten, während sich eine Anzahl bestehender miteinander verschmolzen haben, zu dem Zwecke ihre Position zu stärken und ein einheitlicheres Vorgehen in der betreffenden Lokalität zu ermöglichen, wodurch zweifellos die Interessen der Betheiligten gefördert wurden.

Es gehen mir zahlreiche Gesuche von Lokal-Unions zu, um Entsendung eines Vertreters der General-Offize, um ihnen zur Durchsetzung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen behülflich zu sein. Diesen Gesuchen wird nach Möglichkeit entsprochen, und ich kann Sie versichern, daß unsere Organisatoren, während des verfloffenen strengen Winters in Punkto Organisations-Arbeit, Großes geleistet, und ein Resultat erzielt haben, das unsere höchste Anerkennung verdient.

Am 1ten März reiste ich nach New York, um mit dem Comite der „Amalgamated Society of Carpenters“ zusammenzutreffen und den auf Grund der Staffer'schen Entscheidung vereinbarten Geldebtrag zu deponiren, als Garantie für die gewissenhafte Befolgung des eingegangenen Vertrages. Das Geld wurde am 4ten März in der Garfield National Bank der Stadt New York, seitens der beiderseitigen Comite's, und zwar zinstragend, deponirt. Wir sind somit den diesbezüglichen Bestimmungen der Entscheidung nachgekommen und wir sollten es uns von nun an zur Pflicht machen, alles Mögliche zu thun, um die vollständige und endgültige Vereinigung zur Thatfache zu machen, damit wir endlich diees Oceans in einer einzigen Organisation und unter einheitlicher Leitung vereinigt seien.

Da die „Amalgamated Society of Carpenters“ nächsten Juni ihre Convention abhalten wird, empfehle ich dem Board die Bescheidung derselben durch zwei Vertreter. Durch die Anwesenheit von Vertretern unsererseits kann diese Convention über unsere Auffassung und Stellung zur Verschmelzungs-Frage, viel leichter Aufklärung und Information erhalten, als dies in irgend einer anderen Weise geschehen könnte. Und umgekehrt können diese Vertreter Information über die Stellung der Am. Society zur Frage erhalten und darüber an unsere Convention berichten und könnte dadurch das, in der Staffer'schen Entscheidung gewünschte Resultat viel leichter erzielt werden. Die Kosten dieser Bescheidung würden in Anbetracht der dadurch ermöglichten Vorarbeit, welche unserer nächsten Convention viel Zeit und Mühe ersparen würde, nicht schwer in die Waagschale fallen.

Während ich mich im Osten aufhielt, stattete ich auch der Stadt Philadelphia einen Besuch ab, um einen Versuch zu machen, die zwischen der L. U. 277 und dem Distrikt-Council entstandenen Schwierigkeiten zu schlichten, und um erstere zur Befolgung der Gesetze unserer Organisation anzuhalten. Ich fand den Distrikt-Council, finanziell in sehr schlechter Verfassung und muß gestehen, daß derselbe dringend des finanziellen Beistandes bedürftig, um weiter als leitender Körper unserer Organisation in Philadelphia funktionieren zu können. Ich empfehle daher die Bewilligung einer Unterstützungssumme in diesem Falle, die genügend ist den Distrikt-Council wieder funktionsfähig zu machen und um sich seiner im letzten Anstande entstandene Schuldenlast, wenigstens theilweise erledigen zu können.

Trotzdem unsere Mitglieder der Stadt New York seit ihrem vorjährigen Ausstande mit den größten Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen hatten, fand ich unsere dortige Organisation in gutem Zustande und

deren Mitglieder verdienen unsere vollste Anerkennung für ihre trefflichen Leistungen im Interesse unserer Organisation. Der Distrikt-Council für sämtliche Borough's Groß-New York ist gebildet worden und operirt in zufriedenstellender Weise.

Unsere Mitgliedschaft in Newark, N. J., zeigt, daß sie der Situation gewachsen ist, sie arbeitet energisch an der Vervollständigung ihrer Lokal-Organisation und ihre Aussichten sind sehr günstige.

Während meiner Anwesenheit in Cincinnati, O., fand ich daß wir die dortige Situation, insoweit es die an Bauten beschäftigten Carpenters betrifft, wohl beherrschen und es ist alle Aussicht vorhanden, daß dies in nächster Zukunft auch in den Fabriken der Fall sein wird. Die dortigen Mitglieder haben „einmütiges Vorgehen“ zu ihrem Wahlspruch erhoben und wenn sie diesem treu bleiben, werden erfreuliche Resultate nicht ausbleiben.

Brüderlichen Gruß,

Wm. D. Huber,
General-Präsident.

Aussperrung.

Die „wohlwollenden Freunde“, die das Proletariat in den herrschenden Klassen hat — und welcher Unternehmer würde nicht seine arbeiterfreundliche Gesinnung betheuern? — fühlen ihr Herz oft von den Bitternissen des Klassenkampfes beschnitten. Wenn die Arbeiter doch nur von dem revolutionären Wege der Machtpolitik ablassen wollten! Warum denn diese Streiks, die beiden Theilen so wehe thun, die Volkswirtschaft schädigen und den Frieden der Gesellschaft durch die Erregung der Leidenschaften trüben? Vollzieht sich den nicht der Aufstieg der Arbeiterklasse auch ohne daß diese scharfen Konflikte heraufbeschworen werden: insolge des Fortschritts der Kultur, der das Wachsen des gesellschaftlichen Reichthums und die freundschaftliche Fürsorge der Besitzenden für die Besitzlosen erhöht? Und welche augenverbreitendes Mitgefühl mit den „armen Arbeitern“, die sich von „gewissenlosen Hezern verführen“ lassen, die Entbehrungen und Gefahren des Ausstandes auf sich zu nehmen! Welche Entrüstung über die Streikenden, die den charakteristischen Kameraden die Pflicht der Solidarität ins Gedächtnis rufen, den Kriechern, die sich bewußt zum Werkzeug der kapitalistischen Hab- und Herrschucht hergeben, ihre Verachtung bekunden! Gegen den „Terrorismus“ streikender Arbeiter erheben sich die mitleidlosen Klagen der Unternehmer und fordern vom Staat den Beistand der Gerichte und der Polizei.

Wie aber, wenn im wirtschaftlichen Kampf die Stillsetzung der Produktion nicht von den Arbeitern, sondern von den Unternehmern verfügt wird? Wenn die Ausbeuter die Arbeiter dem Hunger aussetzen, um von ihnen die Einwilligung in eine ärgere Ausbeutung, in eine geringere Entlohnung oder in eine geduldigere Knechtschaft zu erpressen? Die Aussperrung wird von den Unternehmern immer häufiger angewendet. Sie ist formal das gleichwerthige Gegenstück des Streiks, die plötzliche Einstellung der in einem oder mehreren Betrieben bestehenden vertragsmäßigen Arbeitsthatigkeit durch den Willen der Unternehmer; praktisch, in ihren sozialen Tendenzen unterteilt, sie sich vom Ausstand umsomehr. Streikende Arbeiter wollen nie die Existenz des Unternehmens in Frage stellen, in dem sie doch eben unter besseren Bedingungen weiter thätig sein wollen, sie rechnen auf die buchhalterischen Erwägungen des Unternehmens, auf seinen Entschluß, lieber mit geringerem Profit vorlieb zu nehmen, als auf die kapitalistische Verwerthung seines Betriebes zu verzichten — aber nicht wie der aussperrende Unternehmer auf die Aufhebung des freien Entschlusses durch den Zwang des Hungers und des äußersten Glucks. Der Streik ist ein Angriff auf den Geldsack, die Aussperrung ein Attentat auf die menschliche Würde von Leuten, die man für wehrlos hält, eine Bekundung der Meinung, daß, wer ohne Geld ist, auch kein Recht habe.

(Wiener Arbeiter Zeitung.)



LOCAL UNION 67, Roxbury, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death Bro. John Campbell; therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the supreme will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply deplore our loss; yet trusting it will be his eternal gain; and, be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 67 tender their warmest sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the record of our union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. M. TAYLOR,
J. M. DEVINE,
J. McLAUGHLIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1105, Springfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise providence, to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Frederick H. Cooke; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will and feel that we have lost a friend, and our local union a useful and exemplary member, in his death we feel that our loss is his gain; and be it further

Resolved, That our sympathy is hereby extended to the family of our deceased friend and brother, trusting that God will give them all needed comfort; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication

RALPH B. HOPKINS,
C. ROSENBURY,
WM. C. HOPKINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 189, Quincy, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst the devoted and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, Aug. Wolfmeyer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement; may he be encouraged to accept with resignation the divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Wolfmeyer, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, that a copy be spread on our minutes and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. B. CALAHAN,
A. J. MONROE,
STEPHEN STRUCK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 269, Danville, Ill.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brother, David De Haven; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to

the bereaved parents, that a copy be spread on the records of this local union, that a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER and one to the Labor Herald for publication.

J. ERNEST SAGGARS,
O. C. FREEMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 562, Everett, Wash.

WHEREAS, The Great Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us Aurelie Bergeron, the wife of our esteemed brother, T. J. Bergeron; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who knew her best; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved brother and relatives of the deceased, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. C. ROURKE,
R. B. WILLIAMS,
A. McDONELL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 219, Memphis, Tenn.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler to remove from our midst our brother, J. M. Moore; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and mother of the deceased, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our Conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days.

R. C. MULKEY, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1027, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Death has once more entered our local union and removed from our midst to his home beyond the grave, where parting shall be no more, our beloved brother, Myron N. Lord; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Lord this local union has forever lost a faithful, upright and God-fearing member. We deeply deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, who are deprived of a kind and indulgent husband, father and son; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to the local press and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

H. C. HAIRLAND,
J. D. WRIGHT,
WM. HAVENS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 427, Omaha, Neb.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove suddenly from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, William M. Moyer (a charter member of our local union); and

WHEREAS, In his death Local Union 427 suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest, upright and industrious citizen, ever ready to help and succor those in distress; with his wise counsel and courteous manner he won the respect of all whom he came in contact with; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of the Most High, we do not less mourn for our brother who has been called from his labor to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his widow in her irreparable loss of a kind and loving husband, and to the family in the loss of a dear and loving father, and commit them in this sad bereavement and affliction to the

infinite mercy and kindly consolation of the Most High, who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes as a tribute of respect to the memory of our dear departed brother; that a copy be presented to his widow, that a copy be given our local paper, The Workers' Gazette, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. J. KERRIGAN,
S. F. MILLER,
ROBT. MCKINNON,
Committee

LOCAL UNION 255, McKees Rocks, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Charles Knowles; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union as a tribute of respect, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

CHARLES MARVIN,
WILLIAM W. DORR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, W. S. Nelson; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious, having the good will of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family and friends of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in his removal, and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on a page of our minutes set apart for that purpose as a tribute of respect for our late brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. O. BALDWIN,
J. M. COZBY,
JOHN NICHOLSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 142, Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Master-BUILDER of the Universe, to again visit our circle and to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother, John S. Nash; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel the loss of a most faithful member of our society, one who was most indefatigable in its organization and perfection, one who had the respect and good will of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

NILES LITTLE,
DAVID S. CONRAD,
JOSEPH WARD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 947, Ridgway, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Mathew B. Reams, who departed this life on March 20, 1904; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme Will, we deeply mourn the loss of a worthy and faithful member; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Reams we lose a true friend, one who was ever ready to help his fellow men; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the bereaved mother, that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions and that copies be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. G. REUMING,
A. M. FORSYTH,
W. W. ANDERSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 114, Houston, Tex.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take away from our midst Bro. H. M. Higgins, one of our beloved and devoted members and an earnest worker of our local union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Bro. Higgins from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the Houston Labor Journal for publication.

G. H. ALLEN,
JOHN LOCKRIDGE,
W. P. BUTTLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 613, Jamaica, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and friend, John D. Nic-alai; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this, the hour of their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN FULTON,
JAMES HAMMOND,
ARNO C. KASSNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from this world our esteemed brother and friend, Samuel Miskim'n, one of the earliest members of this local union; and

WHEREAS, In his death we lose a steadfast and loyal member, one who merited the respect and esteem of those who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to his bereaved wife and daughter our heartfelt sympathy at their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, that they be spread on the minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. C. HAMPTON,
H. H. C. CONNOR,
H. G. LAMBERT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine duty and power, to call from our midst our beloved friend and brother, George Schlafer; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we sincerely mourn the death of our beloved brother, and do hereby extend our sympathy to those dear to him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family,

that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. M. BREWER,
H. J. SMITH,
K. W. ELLIS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 176, Newport, R. I.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler in His divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Wm. Ossard; and

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this local union loses a faithful member and a first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the bereaved widow and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. J. KEELEY,
J. J. MCCARTHY,
JOHN PINSH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 565, Elkhart, Ind.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call unto Himself our esteemed brothers, John F. Fultz and James A. Diley; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brothers this local union mourns the loss of two faithful members and brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our local union, that a copy be presented to the families of our deceased brothers, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. J. BRINKER,
H. F. ENDERS,
C. E. LANG,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 581, Herrin, Ill.

WHEREAS, We, the members of this local union deeply sympathize with our brother and fellow member, Charles Blake, in the death and consequent loss of his wife and children; and

WHEREAS, We feel it our highest duty to offer him every possible comfort and consolation in this time of deep sorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our profoundest sympathy in this, his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning in memory and respect of her who was to him a loving wife and faithful companion; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to Bro. Blake, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the Herrin News, for publication.

H. PARSONS,
H. R. DIAL,
E. H. BIGGS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 604, Murphysboro, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, Henry Stein, who departed this life the 2d day of April, 1904; and

WHEREAS, By her death the community has lost a noble Christian, the husband a true and devoted wife, and the children a kind and loving mother; therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to her, be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler, and very deeply regret our loss; but hope and trust it be her eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our journal, THE CARPENTER, and

to our local papers for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a token of our sorrow.

GEO. W. SWAFFORD,
ROBT. SLAUGHTER,
C. L. MILLHOUSE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 396, Newport News, Va.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, H. W. Dewitt; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 396 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our union and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

D. S. RATCLIFF,
H. G. BOWMAN,
E. D. CAWMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 36, Oakland, Cal.

WHEREAS, The beloved wife and helpmate of our respected brother, Thomas W. Stokes, came to an untimely death during a spell of mental aberration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 36, extend to Bro. Stokes our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of his sad bereavement and loss of a loving and true wife and helpmate; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved husband, Bro. T. W. Stokes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. J. VICTORY, *Rec. Sec'y.*

LOCAL UNION 989, Newbury Port, Mass.

WHEREAS, The Great Carpenter above has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Cyrus Gondry; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Gondry this union has lost a good friend and strong union man, and his family are deprived of a kind husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on our records, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family of Bro. Gondry, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK S. HEATH,
F. H. DAVIS,
W. L. WOODS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1146, Green Bay, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, Theo. Vancaster; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Vancaster, that a copy be spread upon the records of this local union and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LEWIS J. GENESSE,
M. J. KETTER,
FLOYD CROSS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 500, Butler, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove by death from our midst our beloved brother, John Meyers; and

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a valiant member, who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of the Master, we deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and are once more reminded of the Scriptural injunction to "Keep thy house in order;" and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt

our charter be draped in mourning for a sympathy in this hour of affliction, and that period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, that they be published in two of our daily city papers, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. S. MOREY,
A. B. CONDRON,
H. C. GREENERT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 505, Litchfield, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, David Helmick; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased brother we express our earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be for their highest good; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the family of the departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. BRAY,
W. C. JAMES,
M. E. KINTZ,
C. H. ROBERTS,
FRED HEISE,
Committee.

Les Crises Industrielles et les Organisations Ouvrières.

II.

Il faut être simplement dépourvue de bon sens, que de vouloir rendre responsable la classe ouvrière organisée de cette incohérence économique, et lui reprocher les suite de cette mauvaise entente. Nous detestons au même degré tout dérangement dans l'engrenage économique, car, plus que les entrepreneurs, la class ouvrière subira les conséquences, avec leurs suite de misère et de privations, résultant du manque de travail. Si nous cherchons à qui attribuer la responsabilité c'est plutôt sur la classe capitaliste qu'elle retomberait. Très souvent un peu de condescendance envers les demandes justes des ouvriers suffirait pour empêcher une grève. Mais bien au contraire nous voyons fort souvent que les entrepreneurs provoquent les grèves, en cherchant à en tirer profit. Nous savons de longue expérience que les propriétaires de mines, de verreries et des manufactures d'articles métallique et autres, se servent de ce vil moyens pour régler leur production ou d'enrayer une surproduction possible, voir même en cessant la production, ils profiteront de cette manière en augmentant les prix du produit, tout en diminuant les salaires de leurs ouvriers.

Nous ne nions pas, qu'il arrive parfois que la terminaison d'un bâtiment, érigée pour des offices, ou constructions commerciale ne souffrira pas des suites d'une grève, mais on ne saurait jamais nous démontrer qu'en dehors des dits propriétaires ou entrepreneurs, quiconque aurait à en souffrir. Tandis que les fabricants, qui continuent leur production, lorsque leurs concurrents cessent la leur pour cause de grève, continuent également à un prix à des profits fort élevés.

En dehors des industries du transport, ou de l'industrie minière il n'existe à peine une seule, qui aurait eu sérieusement à souffrir d'une cessation permanente dans tout un pays. Jus-

qua présent aucune grève d'une telle importance ne s'est produite, qui par son influence aurait à juste titre pu influencer le marché en général: encore bien moins a-t-elle été assez forte pour entraîner une crise industrielle généralement sentie. Sans doute l'organisation ouvrière a-t-elle ses défauts, et n'est plus complet que tant autre mouvement populaire. C'est ainsi que bien des grèves aurait pu être évité, si l'on avait imposé une volonté plus décisive aux patrons, ou si on aurait su céder en temps util. Mais en recherchant bien les causes de ces malentendus nous trouverons toujours que les ouvriers en question n'étaient pas bien enguerries, ou leur organisation était de création fort récente. Les suites de ces aventures facheuses ne dépasseront donc jamais un intérêt locale et ne seront que de courte durée, par conséquence, sans importance.

Les ouvriers organisés, et bien expérimentés connaissent fort bien tout ces petits défauts et ils cherchent à les obvier ou à les enrayer. Leur but et leurs tendances finales sont extrêmement humanitaire, n'en déplaise aux malvoyants, ainsi que Mr. Parry, et l'influence qu'ils exercent sur l'industrie ne saurait que profiter aux masses prolétaires en général.

Les tendances se reportent en première ligne sur la réduction des heures de travail, et sur l'augmentation des salaires. En ce faisant ils augmentent la capacité consommatrice de la classe prolétaire tout en prolongeant l'ère de prospérité. Si nous vivions pas dans un état où les intérêts de la classe des entrepreneurs et exploiters seul sont sacrée, tandis que les intérêts de la grande majorité sont simplement ignoré ou écrasé, si, disons nous chaque ouvrier appartiendrait à son organisation, special à son métier, ce ne serait qu'une question de fort peu de temps avant que ces derniers auraient réalisé leurs vœux concernant les heures de travail et le salaire, de sorte que la production, égalisé par une consommation suffisante et nécessaire, une surproduction serait rendue impossible.

Tous ceux qui refusent de joindre leur chambre syndicale aideront par cela même la classe riche et dominante à fomenter des crises industrielles, ils soutiendront Mr. Parry et l'association des fabricants qui cherchent à nous combattre en créant des organisations jaunes (scabs). Mais tous ceux qui veulent faire cesser ces crises pernicieuses, et qui, au contraire cherchent à augmenter les chances de se nourrir décemment en travaillant, doivent joindre leur chambre syndicale et étudieront les oeuvres de politique et d'économie sociale, ainsi que les journaux ouvriers.

N'allez pas seulement dans vos réunions pour payer vos cotisations; votre intérêt exige votre présence régulière. Les bonnes réunions et le grand intérêt aux débats sont les premières conditions d'une organisation de lutte. Pas de victoire possible en dehors de cela.

Si nous ne serions pas obligés de combattre contre l'ignorance et les préjugés comme notre mouvement syndical, ainsi que le mouvement ouvrier en général marcherait vite.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending April 30, 1904,
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$221.20	124	\$24.20	248	\$5.00	371	\$22.00	494	\$10.00	617	\$12.00	740	\$10.00	863	\$10.00	986	\$10.00
2	201.20	125	58.20	249	14.00	372	8.20	495	16.00	618	16.00	741	18.40	864	7.20	987	28.40
3	61.60	126	23.30	250	5.00	373	12.00	496	15.40	619	23.20	742	27.80	865	3.60	988	22.60
4	145.20	127	18.50	251	12.20	374	12.20	497	4.55	620	27.80	743	8.40	866	12.50	989	12.20
5	91.80	128	3.40	252	20.30	375	22.20	498	8.20	621	8.40	744	15.50	867	15.60	990	10.80
6	44.30	129	38.20	253	22.20	376	20.00	499	7.55	622	15.50	745	5.00	868	6.60	991	6.60
7	263.20	130	3.20	254	33.00	377	18.60	500	11.20	623	10.80	746	10.80	869	5.60	992	7.00
8	87.00	131	155.40	255	10.80	378	33.60	501	9.60	624	10.80	747	33.20	870	13.20	993	17.40
9	192.20	132	55.20	256	195.70	379	23.90	502	7.40	625	7.40	748	7.40	871	9.30	994	57.80
10	123.80	133	19.70	257	24.00	380	16.80	503	5.40	626	3.00	749	3.00	872	4.90	995	2.00
11	85.85	134	239.70	258	9.40	381	27.00	504	59.00	627	16.00	750	16.00	873	22.80	996	6.40
12	62.10	135	29.20	259	63.60	382	23.90	505	33.20	628	26.30	751	15.80	874	2.40	997	2.00
13	33.20	136	36.70	260	3.00	383	20.00	506	11.00	629	11.20	752	70.50	875	2.00	998	21.60
14	90.20	137	23.45	261	52.00	384	18.60	507	3.65	630	39.80	753	28.40	876	21.60	999	4.60
15	16.40	138	20.80	262	31.80	385	44.60	508	11.40	631	9.60	754	9.60	877	2.60	1000	23.10
16	20.20	139	42.60	263	12.10	386	33.60	509	5.40	632	18.80	755	18.80	878	8.50	1001	10.30
17	127.40	140	34.20	264	28.20	387	33.10	510	5.40	633	7.00	756	7.00	879	2.00	1002	18.40
18	48.20	141	156.90	265	35.20	388	23.90	511	59.00	634	16.00	757	16.00	880	9.40	1003	6.40
19	29.20	142	14.50	266	5.60	389	16.80	512	33.20	635	26.30	758	15.80	881	4.90	1004	2.00
20	293.40	143	16.80	267	32.10	390	27.00	513	11.00	636	11.20	759	70.50	882	2.00	1005	29.65
21	29.20	144	16.55	268	12.00	391	35.40	514	3.20	637	21.60	760	39.80	883	19.10	1006	9.20
22	29.80	145	16.55	269	12.00	392	20.40	515	33.20	638	21.60	761	28.40	884	43.00	1007	15.80
23	33.80	146	50.80	270	12.20	393	24.60	516	58.65	639	21.60	762	28.40	885	10.50	1008	9.90
24	41.80	147	61.20	271	16.20	394	26.60	517	5.60	640	2.60	763	2.60	886	2.60	1009	4.80
25	78.30	148	32.00	272	31.80	395	57.00	518	13.20	641	2.70	764	2.70	887	18.60	1010	6.60
26	148.00	149	8.60	273	30.40	396	2.00	519	13.20	642	2.70	765	2.70	888	2.60	1011	10.30
27	28.00	150	11.30	274	13.20	397	14.80	520	5.40	643	2.70	766	2.70	889	8.50	1012	12.10
28	100.00	151	60.20	275	22.40	398	14.80	521	12.60	644	2.70	767	2.70	890	8.50	1013	12.10
29	3.40	152	9.50	276	119.20	399	2.00	522	12.60	645	2.70	768	2.70	891	8.50	1014	12.10
30	58.70	153	13.00	277	16.20	400	2.80	523	12.60	646	2.70	769	2.70	892	8.50	1015	12.10
31	55.00	154	18.60	278	9.70	401	18.00	524	12.60	647	2.70	770	2.70	893	8.50	1016	12.10
32	43.00	155	37.90	279	7.20	402	18.00	525	12.60	648	2.70	771	2.70	894	8.50	1017	12.10
33	244.00	156	6.80	280	89.60	403	11.60	526	12.60	649	2.70	772	2.70	895	8.50	1018	12.10
34	34.00	157	6.40	281	21.60	404	11.60	527	12.60	650	2.70	773	2.70	896	8.50	1019	12.10
35	18.00	158	18.00	282	21.20	405	7.00	528	12.60	651	2.70	774	2.70	897	8.50	1020	12.10
36	29.40	159	9.00	283	6.00	406	25.00	529	12.60	652	2.70	775	2.70	898	8.50	1021	12.10
37	12.75	160	2.80	284	15.80	407	11.60	530	12.60	653	2.70	776	2.70	899	8.50	1022	12.10
38	25.20	161	18.00	285	22.70	408	18.00	531	12.60	654	2.70	777	2.70	900	8.50	1023	12.10
39	20.40	162	16.20	286	43.40	409	18.00	532	12.60	655	2.70	778	2.70	901	8.50	1024	12.10
40	73.20	163	16.20	287	28.60	410	4.40	533	12.60	656	2.70	779	2.70	902	8.50	1025	12.10
41	14.40	164	78.60	288	9.00	411	7.40	534	12.60	657	2.70	780	2.70	903	8.50	1026	12.10
42	55.80	165	16.60	289	39.00	412	7.40	535	12.60	658	2.70	781	2.70	904	8.50	1027	12.10
43	29.20	166	53.40	290	22.10	413	7.40	536	12.60	659	2.70	782	2.70	905	8.50	1028	12.10
44	112.00	167	21.20	291	7.40	414	7.40	537	12.60	660	2.70	783	2.70	906	8.50	1029	12.10
45	3.60	168	56.90	292	3.45	415	7.40	538	12.60	661	2.70	784	2.70	907	8.50	1030	12.10
46	11.40	169	9.00	293	10.40	416	7.40	539	12.60	662	2.70	785	2.70	908	8.50	1031	12.10
47	117.00	170	105.60	294	10.20	417	7.40	540	12.60	663	2.70	786	2.70	909	8.50	1032	12.10
48	52.00	171	9.60	295	24.60	418	7.40	541	12.60	664	2.70	787	2.70	910	8.50	1033	12.10
49	30.40	172	2.60	296	54.90	419	7.40	542	12.60	665	2.70	788	2.70	911	8.50	1034	12.10
50	29.15	173	29.20	297	21.80	420	7.40	543	12.60	666	2.70	789	2.70	912	8.50	1035	12.10
51	79.60	174	17.20	298	30.60	421	7.40	544	12.60	667	2.70	790	2.70	913	8.50	1036	12.10
52	180.60	175	27.20	299	22.10	422	7.40	545	12.60	668	2.70	791	2.70	914	8.50	1037	12.10
53	19.20	176	30.90	300	43.00	423	7.40	546	12.60	669	2.70	792	2.70	915	8.50	1038	12.10
54	10.40	177	3.80	301	31.40	424	7.40	547	12.60	670	2.70	793	2.70	916	8.50	1039	12.10
55	372.00	178	22.00	302	120.20	425	7.40	548	12.60	671	2.70	794	2.70	917	8.50	1040	12.10
56	23.00	179	14.40	303	11.20	426	7.40	5									

Illon, N. Y.	200.00	1657 S. B. Schultz.	154	50.00	1749 Mrs. Emmeline Jahneke' 1087	50.00	271 " —C. E. Hood, R. S.; J. P. Garrett, F. S.
Troy, N. Y.	56.00	1658 E. E. Miles 430	200.00	1750 Mrs. Louisa Johnson .. 7	50.00	1375 " —D. N. Jelks, R. S.; L. B. Stroud, F. S.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	500.00	1659 Chas. Ballway 476	200.00	1751 Julius Schoman ... 62	200.00	312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Ruluen St., Highland Park.	
New Brighton, Pa.	700.00	1660 Mrs. Nora Smith... 512	50.00	1752 John Feeney (disability) 65	400.00	353 " —S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Mintos ave.; C. H. Thorn, F. S., 31 Mintos ave.	
Monaca, Pa.	300.00	1661 Mrs. Emma E. Blake .. 581	25.00	1753 Mrs. Eugenie Cardinal 137	25.00	Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn St.	
Chicago, Ill.	653.00	1662 Mrs. Emily E. White 829	50.00	1754 Geo. Melson 972	200.00	89 " —J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale. Wm. Walker, F. S., 150 Chat-ham st.	
T.erre Haute, Ind.	950.00	1663 John Taylor 1301	50.00	1755 Arthur A. Morton... 241	200.00	1053 " —E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dearborn; S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.	
New Albany, Ind.	175.00	1664 Mrs. Matilda Le Claire 1354	50.00	1756 Maurice F. Lynch... 229	50.00	92 " —(Col.) George Williams, R. S.; Davidson and Pecan sts.; Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.	
Sacramento, Cal.	800.00	1665 Mrs. Clema Ghormley 13	50.00	1757 Geo. W. Schloffer .. 308	100.00	1118 " —W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.; E. S. Fenley, F. S., 704 Monroe st.	
Bangor, Me.	800.00	1666 John Sisley 20	200.00	1760 Mrs. Levenia Schrefler 900	50.00	1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.; J. A. Bencler, F. S.	
Detroit, Mich.	1,000.00	1667 Fred A. Taylor.... 1192	200.00	1761 Mrs. Laura E. Hazelwood 1650	25.00	410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.; L. F. Synegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell.	
Ottumwa, Ia.	100.00	1668 Mrs. Mary Ann Friedrich 209	50.00	1762 Mrs. Beryl A. Gray. 3	50.00	1616 " —R. F. Holroyd, R. S., 308 Alabama; Jas. D. Johnson, F. S., 650 Washington st.	
Amarillo, Tex.	550.00	1669 Wm. M. Boyer.... 427	200.00	1763 Albert H. Fuchs... 32	200.00	1007 Sheffield—John B. Pippin, R. S.; R. C. Gannoway, F. S., Box 13.	
G. E. B. Meeting—		1670 Wm. Higgins 429	50.00	1764 Mrs. Emma H. Rines 33	50.00	71 Tuscaloosa—J. M. Wilson, R. S., 1412 Greensboro ave.; J. A. Mansfield, F. S.	
Meyer, H. (balance).....	214.65	1671 John F. Foltz.... 565	100.00	1765 Chas. P. Tesson... 73	50.00	1780 Union Town—Joe Lacy, R. S.; G. B. Washington, F. S., Box 53.	
Post, D. A. (balance).....	19.00	1672 Mrs. F. Greenwood. 859	50.00	1766 W. D. Chalmers... 73	200.00		
Ogletree, J. P. (balance) ..	132.25	1673 Wm. E. Pierce 1150	200.00	1767 Mrs. Louisa Hartwell 73	50.00		
Sullivan, T. J. (balance) ..	148.50	1674 J. V. Whitty 1	50.00	1768 Mrs. Ada E. Smith. 79	50.00		
Ainey, Jos. (balance).....	134.85	1675 Mrs. Nellie Weizell. 1	50.00	1769 Geo. A. Adkins ... 100	200.00		
Workman, Wesley (balance)...	102.50	1676 Francis E. Longfield 1	200.00	1770 Louis F. Schodde... 211	200.00		
Wellman, Chas. (balance)...	128.30	1677 O. H. Hedstrum ... 7	200.00	1771 Mrs. Martha Giffey 242	50.00		
Com. Compiling S. B. T. Alliance		1678 Mrs. Kate McCann. 33	50.00	1772 John Anderson ... 361	200.00		
Vote—		1679 Edward F. Chamberlain 33	200.00	1773 Lewis Bidwell 332	50.00		
Schardt, W. G.	42.00	1680 Mrs. Kate Hufnagel 47	50.00	1774 Richard L. Martin. 371	200.00		
Newman, Geo. C.	48.50	1681 Chas. F. Nieman... 60	50.00	1775 Mrs. Catherine Steiner 409	50.00		
Jordan, Jas.	24.00	1682 Dennis McCarthy .. 169	200.00	1776 Otto Pollack 449	200.00		
Deputies, Organizing, Investigating, Etc.—		1683 J. M. Moore 219	200.00	1777 Mrs. Caroline Foigle 612	50.00		
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Mo..	267.51	1684 E. O. Ford 281	100.00	1778 Olof Swenson 639	200.00		
Connolly, R. E. L., Ala.	237.08	1685 Mrs. J. S. Gaston.. 469	50.00	1779 Mrs. Caroline Sheaffer 671	50.00		
Macfarlane, W. B., Pa.	223.55	1686 Nathan Lee Jackson 483	200.00	1780 Frank McLaughlin. 747	50.00		
Kent, S. J., I. T. and Texas...	287.01	1687 Alaschor T. Allen... 715	200.00	1781 Mrs. W. H. Williams 864	25.00		
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. (for March and April).....	332.65	1688 Myron T. Lord.... 1027	200.00	1782 John W. Tucker... 1088	200.00		
Savage, M. J., Illinois.	72.00	1689 M. L. Bauman.... 1624	55.50	1783 Wm. O'Brien 23	200.00		
Post, D. A., Pennsylvania.	83.84	1690 Mrs. Jennie DeLong. 10	50.00	1784 Mrs. Annie E. Nottingham 331	50.00		
McLean, J. H., Bangor, Pa.	10.00	1691 Mrs. Welhelmine Buddenbohm 29	50.00	1785 Frederick Thiel ... 375	200.00		
Burgess, W. H., Florida.	214.23	1692 Mrs. Hilda Swanson 58	50.00	1786 Mrs. Margaret Clancy 26	50.00		
Cunningham, S. G., Ill. and Minn. (for March and April)	317.10	1693 E. K. Logan 110	200.00	1787 Christian Christiansen 73	200.00		
Arcand, N., Canada.	170.10	1694 Mrs. Mary McKeever 118	50.00	1788 Chas. G. Dalton... 1100	200.00		
Biggins, Wm., Virginia.	202.36	1695 Chas. O. Beesmer.. 203	100.00	1789 Mrs. Lula L. Wyatt 1316	50.00		
Deyl, W. A., Canada.	190.45	1696 Jas. A. McLauren.. 218	200.00	1790 L. H. Huntsman... 1089	200.00		
Michler, W. D., Missouri (for March and April).....	367.45	1697 Mrs. Augusta Eilers 252	50.00	1791 Robt. Abraham 69	200.00		
Glass, Donald, Minnesota.	50.00	1698 Samuel Miskimins .. 478	200.00	1792 Condly Bell 92	100.00		
Byrne, W. J., N. Y. and Pa.	207.25	1699 J. M. Wine 578	200.00	1793 Hugo Schaff 109	200.00		
Quinn, A. A., Maryland.	158.95	1700 J. P. Reasoner.... 710	50.00	1794 Mrs. Rachel W. Underwood 229	50.00		
Shields, W. J., R. I. and N. Y.	190.85	1701 Mrs. Annie B. Shattuck 1041	50.00	1795 Lewis Hudgeon... 318	50.00		
Larisey, Jas., Sumpter, S. C. ...	12.00	1702 James H. Hunt.... 1211	50.00	1796 Dillard J. Williams 352	50.00		
Farley, Dave, Illinois.	13.00	1703 Thos. Jones 149	200.00	1797 Mrs. Hannah Schopp 433	50.00		
Meyer, H., Sacramento, Cal. ...	16.90	1704 H. F. Christensen (disability) 309	400.00	1798 John L. Myers ... 500	200.00		
Wood, W. T., New York.	148.25	1705 John Ranson 325	200.00	1799 James A. Diley ... 565	50.00		
Cameron, T. A., Michigan.	136.53	1706 Israel B. Miller.... 492	50.00	1800 Mrs. Grace Traver.. 700	50.00		
Bailey, W. H., Oregon.	177.36	1707 Thos. J. Nunan... 533	200.00	1801 Edward C. Rosell.. 1015	50.00		
Loos, Wm., Chicago, Ill.	95.00	1708 John Sheppard ... 668	200.00				
Ogletree, Jas. P., Alabama.	102.00	1709 Mrs. Susan M. Scott 716	50.00				
Hobbie, E. W., Ridgway, N. J. ...	29.20	1710 Mrs. Ida Johnson.. 1	50.00				
McCrady, J. F., La Harpe, Kas. ...	10.00	1711 Henry C. Wood ... 459	200.00				
Briggs, C. C., Kansas City, Mo. ...	10.00	1712 Mrs. Nellie M. Hill. 1047	50.00				
Hughes, M. C., Kan. City, Mo. ...	8.25	1713 Mrs. Alice M. Cranmer 151	50.00				
Smith, W. F., Baltimore, Md. ...	167.15	1714 Mrs. Mary E. McNeal 305	50.00				
Ainey, Jos., Lowell, Mass.	29.90	1715 Frank Williams 332	200.00				
Moore, J. H., Greenwood, Ark. ...	6.00	1716 Arthur W. Jones ... 616	200.00				
Northup, Alex., Canada.	101.14	1717 Mrs. Catherine Shell 715	50.00				
General Office—		1718 Harry Everard 764	200.00				
Salary and clerk hire.	1,591.13	1719 Wm. Taylor 747	50.00				
Postage and stamped envelopes	138.58	1720 Geo. C. Amole 997	50.00				
Rent (for April) 100.00		1721 Albert Taillon 1108	200.00				
Telephone 10.00		1722 Thos. Elliott 1319	200.00				
Rent P. O. Box No. 520. 4.00		1723 J. B. Savard 730	50.00				
Telegrams 37.80		1724 Geo. Grim 374	200.00				
Carpenter work 18.00		1725 Phillip Ensmenger .. 440	200.00				
Sundries 44.60		1726 Wm. McNair 586	50.00				
Official Journal—		1727 Edward S. Jenks... 1272	100.00				
Printing and mailing. 1,923.84		1728 Phillip Eisenhut .. 1	151.00				
Special writings 32.00		1729 Wm. Lehman 1	200.00				
Supplies for Locals—		1730 Geo. Laux 5	100.00				
Books and stationery 173.39		1731 Mrs. Ida C. Dietz.. 5	50.00				
Seals and daters 22.00		1732 Mason Davis 104	50.00				
Expressage 50.25		1733 John T. Henderson. 104	200.00				
Miscellaneous—		1734 Mrs. Mary A. Brann 165	50.00				
Huber, W. D., trav. exp's. 16.00		1735 Mrs. Eva J. Elzea. 281	50.00				
Duffy, F., trav. exp's. 40.81		1736 Bailey P. Wyckoff.. 306	200.00				
Tax to A. F. of L. for March. 770.00		1737 Paul Steger 1426	100.00				
Expert accountants' services.. 120.00		1738 Mrs. Margaret Clark 22	50.00				
		1739 Owen Markey 22	200.00				
		1740 Samuel C. Phillips. 125	50.00				
		1741 Chas. Schisler (disability) 414	300.00				
		1742 Erick Gilman 575	136.76				
		1743 Mrs. Liza Van Haverbeke 825	50.00				
		1744 Frank W. Loudenbach 1025	200.00				
		1745 T. M. Nettles 864	50.00				
		1746 H. T. Lake 1	50.00				
		1747 Geo. P. Hofmann... 31	200.00				
		1748 Chas. D. Bagley ... 948	50.00				

RECORDING
AND
FINANCIAL
SECRETARIES

ALABAMA.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435; R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, J. M. Snelgrove, 417 N. 25th st.
75 " —J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.

ALABAMA.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435; R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, J. M. Snelgrove, 417 N. 25th st.
75 " —J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.

ARIZONA.
1631 Douglas—C. H. Odam, Box R.; J. P. O'Reiley, F. S., Box R.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S., 206 N. Summit; Henry Rockmark, F. S., Sherman House.
1723 Phoenix—H. F. DeWinton, R. S., 227 E. Van Buren; T. P. Coughlin, F. S.
857 Tucson—R. R. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.

ARKANSAS.
1751 Black Rock—G. W. Blankenbeckler, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.
1581 De Queen—J. C. Schmerker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.
1232 Fort Smith—O. E. Hampton, R. S.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1617 Greenwood—A. W. Hannah, R. S.; J. H. Cunningham, F. S.
1740 Hartford—J. C. Smith, R. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 216; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.
891 Hot Springs—Wm. Dickerson, R. S., 114 Mt. Ida st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.
1621 Huntington—G. Mahney, F. S., Box 408.
595 Jonesboro—F. Clark, R. S.; E. E. Treadgill, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.; C. T. Etzback, F. S., 1310 Izard st.
1356 " —W. H. Tanner, R. S., 2217 Rock st.; E. McCoy, F. S., 204 Cove ave.
1777 " —H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.
816 Mansfield—O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.
1627 Mena—R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.
212 Paragould—E. V. Hollifield, R. S.; A. L. Hall, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—J. P. Carrick, R. S., 201 E. 3d st.; H. N. Royster, F. S., 902 Cherry st.
675 " —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.
1302 Spadra—W. L. Lane.
373 Van Buren—A. M. Keller, R. S., Jefferson st.; C. E. Leigh, Jr., F. S.
1132 Walnut Ridge—E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.

ARIZONA.
1631 Douglas—C. H. Odam, Box R.; J. P. O'Reiley, F. S., Box R.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S., 206 N. Summit; Henry Rockmark, F. S., Sherman House.
1723 Phoenix—H. F. DeWinton, R. S., 227 E. Van Buren; T. P. Coughlin, F. S.
857 Tucson—R. R. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.

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1751 Black Rock—G. W. Blankenbeckler, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.
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1232 Fort Smith—O. E. Hampton, R. S.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1617 Greenwood—A. W. Hannah, R. S.; J. H. Cunningham, F. S.
1740 Hartford—J. C. Smith, R. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 216; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.
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1621 Huntington—G. Mahney, F. S., Box 408.
595 Jonesboro—F. Clark, R. S.; E. E. Treadgill, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.; C. T. Etzback, F. S., 1310 Izard st.
1356 " —W. H. Tanner, R. S., 2217 Rock st.; E. McCoy, F. S., 204 Cove ave.
1777 " —H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.
816 Mansfield—O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.
1627 Mena—R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.
212 Paragould—E. V. Hollifield, R. S.; A. L. Hall, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—J. P. Carrick, R. S., 201 E. 3d st.; H. N. Royster, F. S., 902 Cherry st.
675 " —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.
1302 Spadra—W. L. Lane.
373 Van Buren—A. M. Keller, R. S., Jefferson st.; C. E. Leigh, Jr., F. S.
1132 Walnut Ridge—E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.

CALIFORNIA.
Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. M. Hamb, 2019 West st., Oakland.
194 " —P. J. Moffett, R. S., 2253 Clinton ave.; G. Kneppler, F. S., 702 Santa Clara ave.
1487 Chico—Hugh Keeler, R. S., Box 152; Wm. Rowe, F. S., 642 Walnut st.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.; W. T. Allen, F. S.

Claims Paid in April, 1904.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
1643	Mrs. Elizabeth Smith	11	\$ 50.00
1644	Mrs. Lizzie Wilson.	277	50.00
1645	Herbert H. Hiltz.	438	200.00
1646	Mrs. Mary Bezzlo.	448	50.00
1647	Patrick Harrigan ..	509	50.00
1648	Mrs. Lottie Hanson.	1478	25.00
1649	Chas. Nelson Baucker ..	51	200.00
1650	Mrs. Augusta Johnson ..	62	50.00
1651	Richard V. Mitchell.	167	200.00
1652	Mrs. Emma E. Miley	104	50.00
1653	Mrs. Elizabeth Rae.	827	50.00
1654	Felix Guldry ..	1147	50.00
1655	Adam Korb ..	26	50.00
1656	Mrs. Kate Bippus..	90	25.00



ALABAMA.

870	Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.	
454	Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435; R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.	
	Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, J. M. Snelgrove, 417 N. 25th st.	
75	" —J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.	
722	" —B. E. Jackson, R. S., North Birmingham; G. L. Cox, F. S., 2800 10th ave., N.	
1010	" —(Mill) W. R. Davis, R. S., Gen. Del.; J. W. Horton, F. S., Gen. Del.	
1510	" —J. A. Lambert, R. S., 1905 ave. D; B. Andrus, F. S., 1108 N. 14th st.	
372	Brighton—J. C. Scrudder, R. S.; C. L. Farley, F. S., Box 4.	
1316	Demopolis—(Col.) T. N. Wyatt, R. S.; James Allen, F. S., Gen. Del.	
1389	Dothan—Henry Deal, R. S., Box 68; G. H. Gilford, F. S., Box 51.	
296	Ensley—Wm. T. Huttis, R. S., Box 215; A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.	
1120	Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363; W. T. McFadden, F. S., Lawton Heights, Florence.	
666	Wylam—G. W. Futrell, R. S.; W. M. Bussan, F. S.	
670	Blotton—W. L. Hobson, R. S.; James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.	
	Gadsden—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.	
271	" —C. E. Hood, R. S.; J. P. Garrett, F. S.	
1375	" —D. N. Jelks, R. S.; L. B. Stroud, F. S.	
312	Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Ruluen St., Highland Park.	
353	" —S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Mintos ave.; C. H. Thorn, F. S., 31 Mintos ave.	
	Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn St.	
89	" —J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale. Wm. Walker, F. S., 150 Chat-ham st.	
1053	" —E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dearborn; S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.	
92	" —(Col.) George Williams, R. S.; Davidson and Pecan sts.; Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.	
1118	" —W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.; E. S. Fenley, F. S., 704 Monroe st.	
1543	New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.; J. A. Bencler, F. S.	
410	Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.; L. F. Synegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell.	
1616	" —R. F. Holroyd, R. S., 308 Alabama; Jas. D. Johnson, F. S., 650 Washington st.	
1007	Sheffield—John B. Pippin, R. S.; R. C. Gannoway, F. S., Box 13.	
71	Tuscaloosa—J. M. Wilson, R. S., 1412 Greensboro ave.; J. A. Mansfield, F. S.	
1780	Union Town—Joe Lacy, R. S.; G. B. Washington, F. S., Box 53.	
	ARIZONA.	
1631	Douglas—C. H. Odam, Box R.; J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box R.	
1416	Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S., 206 N. Summit; Henry Rockmark, F. S., Sherman House.	
1723	Phoenix—H. F. DeWinton, R. S., 227 E. Van Buren; T. P. Coughlin, F. S.	
857	Tucson—R. R. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.	
	KANSAS.	
1751	Black Rock—G. W. Blankenbeckler, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.	
1581	De Queen—J. C. Schmerker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.	
1232	Fort Smith—O. E. Hampton, R. S.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.	
1617	Greenwood—A. W. Hannah, R. S.; J. H. Cunningham, F. S.	
1740	Hartford—J. C. Smith, R. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 216; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.	
891	Hot Springs—Wm. Dickerson, R. S., 114 Mt. Ida st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.	
1621	Huntington—Geo. Mahney, F. S.	
595	Jonesboro—F. Clark, R. S.; E. E. Treadgill, F. S.	
690	Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.; C. T. Etzback, F. S., 1310 Izard st.	
1356	" —W. H. Tanner, R. S., 2217 Rock st.; E. McCoy, F. S., 204 Cove ave.	
1777	" —H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.	
816	Mansfield—O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.	
1627	Mena—R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.	
212	Paragould—E. V. Hollifield, R. S.; A. L. Hall, F. S.	
576	Pine Bluff—J. P. Carrick, R. S., 201 E. 3d st.; H. N. Royster, F. S., 902 Cherry st.	
675	" —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.	
1302	Spadra—W. L. Lane.	
373	Van Buren—A. M. Keller, R. S., Jefferson st.; C. E. Leigh, Jr., F. S.	
1132	Walnut Ridge—E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.	
	CALIFORNIA.	
	Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. M. Hamb, 2019 West st., Oakland.	
194	" —J. J. Moffett, R. S., 2253 Clinton ave.; G. Kneppler, F. S., 702 Santa Clara ave.	
1487	Chico—Hugh Keeler, R. S., Box 152; Wm. Rowe, F. S., 642 Walnut st.	
815	Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.; W. T. Allen, F. S.	
36	Oakland—J. J. Victory, R. S., 1626 11th st.; Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1328 Grove st.	
550	" —(Mill) J. G. Lewis, R. S., Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1616 Harmon st., Lorin, Cal.	
1667	" —D. A. Shannon, R. S., 1367 Castro st.; B. A. Stewart, F. S., 834 Isabella st.	
743	Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 P st.; Geo. Hudson, F. S.	
1158	Berkely—J. W. Striker, R. S., Shattuck and Vine sts.; Berkely, C. R. Carrick, F. S., Stock Yards, Alameda County.	
1398	Clovis—A. S. Kirkpatrick, R. S. and F. S.	
642	East Yard Richmond—O. J. Gibbon, R. S., Pt. Richmond; W. L. Thompson, F. S., Pt. Richmond.	

1473 *Fruitvale*—M. G. Kline, R. S., Box 154; Chas. Wallburg, F. S., 162 Leroy, Berkeley.
 354 *Gilroy*—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97; George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.
 1043 *Hanford*—A. Gustafson, F. S. and R. S., 316 E. Ivy st.
 710 *Long Beach*—C. T. McGrew, R. S., 228 Magnolia ave.; C. F. Bushong, F. S., 727 Olive ave.
 1641 *Lodi*—E. J. Williams, R. S.; S. S. Pettitt, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, W. J. Killion, 806 E. 27th street.
 332 "—A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.; T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1707 N. Hampshire st.
 426 "—W. J. Killion, R. S., 806 E. 27th st.; C. M. Stamm, F. S., P. O. Box 689.
 1347 "—J. J. Thurman, R. S., 920 Stamford ave.; L. Frank, F. S., Garvanza, Cal.
 1279 "—J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.; F. G. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita ave.
 814 *Los Gatos*—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4; Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 23.
 1761 *Loyalton*—A. C. Forsyth, R. S.; J. L. Kelley, F. S.
 1534 *Martinez*—J. J. Hannaberry, R. S.
 1486 *Marysville*—C. F. Swift, R. S. and F. S., 915 F st.
 828 *Menlo Park*—H. W. L. ampkin, R. S., Redwood City; Geo. Christ, F. S., Redwood City.
 1762 *Modesto*—A. A. Smith, R. S.; F. D. Courtright, F. S.
 1451 *Monterey*—J. F. Murphy, R. S.; F. A. Lang, F. S.
 1376 *Oroville*—F. C. Danforth, R. S. and F. S., Oreville, Butte Co.
 668 *Palo Alto*—T. K. Thompson, R. S., Palo Alto Hotel; F. B. Chase, F. S., Box 115.
 769 *Pasadena*—C. H. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.; G. C. Keyes, F. S., 283 Arcadia st.
 806 *Pacific Grove*—Geo. Towle, R. S.; E. E. Trine, F. S.
 1414 *Pomona*—I. B. Nicklin, R. S. and F. S., 287 W. 8th st.
 981 *Petaluma*—A. F. Mann, R. S., 402 Post st.; J. W. Overton, F. S., 1731 E. Wash. st.
 1343 *Redlands*—C. V. Reeves, R. S.; J. P. Weaver, F. S., 317 Stuart ave.
 235 *Riverside*—H. G. Tracie, R. S., 260 5th st.; F. L. Johnson, F. S., 37 Sierra st.
 586 *Sacramento*—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J st.; C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
 1618 "—Frank Brown, R. S., 1318 E st.; M. L. Thorn, F. S., 1716 S st.
 925 *Salinas*—J. A. Pugh, R. S.; A. J. Abbott, F. S.
 944 *San Bernardino*—F. J. Fagan, R. S.; D. R. Frankhouser, F. S.
 810 *San Diego*—J. M. Branscombe, R. S., Box 711; E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 447 9th st.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission.
 22 "—W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.; N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
 95 "—P. Bandry, R. S., 518 Union st.; John V. Enes, F. S., 135 Ivy ave.
 304 "—(Ger.) H. Schulte, 228 Lily ave.; W. Jilge, F. S., 405 Ellisworth.
 422 "—(Mill).
 423 "—E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th st.; J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan st.
 483 "—Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market.
 616 "—(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S., 1701 Geary st.; E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
 706 "—(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1358 Market st.; Oakland; C. A. Kline, F. S., 3317 Army.
 1082 "—C. W. Bailey, 915 1/2 Market st.; Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
 1710 *Sausalito*—Wm. Vanderford, R. S.; Gus Backslime, F. S.
 316 *San Jose*—H. J. Cornthwaite, R. S., 387 N. 9th st.; W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
 262 *San Jose*—(Mill) A. L. Arguello, R. S., Box 438, Santa Clara; J. M. Taylor, F. S., Santa Clara, Cal.
 162 *San Mateo*—H. F. Gittings, R. S.; L. R. Huyck, F. S.
 1140 *San Pedro*—C. E. Pierce, R. S.; J. R. Howerton, F. S.
 35 *San Rafael*—W. W. Miller, R. S., 121 Ross st.; Wm. Marshall, F. S., Box 194.
 1415 *Santa Ana*—R. F. Foss, F. S., Orange, Cal.
 1062 *Santa Barbara*—O. M. Barnes, R. S., Box 44; W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oregate.
 829 *Santa Cruz*—J. B. Brazelton, R. S.; A. D. Benjamin, F. S.
 1400 *Santa Monica*—Jos. Doran, R. S.; T. I. Crain, F. S.
 751 *Santa Rosa*—F. E. Elliot, R. S., 769 Humboldt st.; Geo. Wolfe, F. S., Monroe st.
 266 *Stockton*—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.; J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
 1295 *Toulumne*—Chas. F. Drayer, R. S., Carters P. O.; W. H. McGee, F. S.
 180 *Vallejo*—A. A. Stiles, R. S., 202 Kentucky st.; L. C. Pray, F. S., 110 Maine st.
 1484 *Visalia*—Wm. M. Nair, R. S., 219 W. Main st.; Geo. Pratt, F. S.,

711 S. Church st.
 771 *Watsonville*—J. G. Palmer, R. S., 155 W. 3d st.; R. E. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA.

553 *Berlin, Ont.*—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222, Waterloo, Ont., Can.; Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
 1204 *Brandon, Man.*—W. G. King, R. S., Box 463; P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
 498 *Brantford, Ont.*—W. Buchan, R. S., 245 Brock st.; Chas. Wilmont, F. S., Box 596.
 799 *Brookville, Ont.*—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S., Box 404; G. E. Parselew, F. S., Maple st.
 1779 *Calgary, N. W. T.*—Geo. S. Wayman.
 933 *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*—Alexis Currie, R. S., Box 89; H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
 1006 *Chatham, Ont.*—W. E. Rayment, R. S., C. McCarty, F. S.
 1583 *Collingwood, Ont.*—J. V. Buffey, R. S. and F. S., Box 659.
 1241 *Cranbrook, B. C.*—E. Mustard, R. S.; J. F. Huchcroft, F. S.
 1325 *Edmonton Alberta*—W. H. Pennington, R. S.; W. B. Willis, F. S., Box 166.
 1012 *Franklin, B. C.*—R. W. Johnson, R. S.; J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
 1498 *Fort Williams, Ont.*—N. McKinnon, R. S., Box 173; W. Passingham, F. S.
 1216 *Galt, Ont.*—Jas. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.; H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
 727 *Glace Bay, N. S.*—Geo. H. Myers, R. S.; Simon Cameron, F. S., Main st.
 1744 *Grand Mere, Que.*—Narcisse Deloge, R. S.; Alfred Labege, F. S.
 529 *Greenwood, B. C.*—W. Connell, R. S., Box 121; K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
 663 *Guelph, Ont.*—Jonathan Huggill, R. S., 77 London Road; Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
 83 *Halifax, N. S.*—James P. Flannagan, R. S., 44 Gittingen st.; Fred E. Hull, F. S., 231 Brunswick.
 18 *Hamilton, Ont.*—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 71 East ave., N.; W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
 1421 *Hull, P. Q.*—A. O. Proulx, R. S., Point Gatineau; Art. Dufresne, F. S., 81 Du Lac.
 249 *Kingston, Ont.*—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 26 Quebec; W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
 1144 *Loxcombe, Alberta*—Stewart Cruickshank, R. S.; C. W. Mobley, F. S.
 817 *Midland, Ont.*—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen street.
Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a St. Elizabeth st.
 134 "—(Fr.) Art. Lamothe, R. S., 382 St. Timothee; J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 "—Jos. St. Jean, R. S., 127 Drolet st.; Solime Lessard, F. S., 222 St. Christopher st.
 1127 "—(Mill) O. Larriere, R. S., 1501 St. Denis; J. F. Milot, F. S., a 702 Sanguinet st.
 1244 "—James Fraser, R. S., 71 Launer ave., St. Henry; John Baker, F. S., 246 Coursol st.
 524 *Nelson, B. C.*—Edward Kilby, R. S. and F. S., Box 202.
 713 *Niagara Falls, Ont.*—Wm. Chebeu, R. S.; L. Webber, F. S.
 672 *Peterboro, Ont.*—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750; R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
 618 *Phoenix, B. C.*—W. H. Bamburg, R. S. and F. S., Box 198.
 1168 *Port Colbourne, Ont.*—Wm. Carver, R. S.; Humberstone P. O.; Chas. W. Fares, F. S., Port Colbourne, Ont.
 730 *Quebec, Can.*—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 Du Roi; J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
 1674 *Red Deer, Alberta*—E. A. Graham, R. S.; E. T. Matchett, F. S.
 1301 *Sarnia, Ont.*—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S., Cromwell st.; Robert Irvine, F. S., 321 Wellington st.
 1169 *Sault Ste. Marie*—John Miskimins, R. S.; Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
 1681 *Sherbrooke, Pro. Que.*—B. Lambert, R. S.; J. C. Trembley, F. S.
 761 *Sorel, Quebec*—Alphonse Forget, R. S., Box 527; Henry Brule, F. S., Box 527.
 1109 *Strathcona Alberta, N. W. T.*—D. G. Bisset, R. S., Box 143; W. Bates, F. S.
 1584 *St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.*—Adolf Pilon, R. S.; V. Francour, F. S.
 38 *St. Catharines, Ont.*—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193; Thomas Mesler, F. S., St. Catharines, Ont.
 108 *St. Hyacinthe, Quebec*—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
 919 *St. John, N. B.*—W. L. Fraser, R. S., 28 Paddock st.; W. A. Johnson, F. S., 50 High st.
 1160 *St. Jean (Quebec)*—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.; A. Menard, F. S., Jacques, Cartier st.
 560 *Startford, Ont.*—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254; C. J. Cummings, F. S., Box 254.
 943 *Sydney, N. S.*—J. D. Fraser, R. S., Box 446; G. W. Barrett, F. S., Sydney, C. B.
 1677 *Thorold*—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front; F. G. Grisdale, F. S.
 27 *Toronto, Ont.*—John Tweed, R. S., 250 Palmerston ave.; D. D.

McNeill, F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
 1408 *Toronto, Ont.*—A. J. McLellan, R. S., 342 Delaware ave.; W. G. Hammit, F. S., 226 Concord ave.
 1320 *Truro, N. S.*—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.; J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
 1736 *Valley Field, Que.*—Andri Hilbert, R. S., Rue Alexandre; Norcie Ligault, F. S., Rue Sautolre.
 617 *Vancouver, B. C.*—U. Chaplin, R. S., 2820 Manitoba st.; Geo. Greenwell, F. S., 2016 3d ave.
 1490 *Wallaceburg, Ont.*—John Gonyou, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
 969 *Welland, Ont.*—Wm. Jackson, R. S.; Wm. Spencer, F. S.
 1409 *Wetaskinwin, Alberta*—Wm. Wendt, R. S.; C. A. Berggren, F. S.
 689 *Windsor, Ont.*—J. G. Chandler, R. S., C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
 343 *Winnipeg, Man.*—R. Merrick, R. S., 357 William ave.; E. J. Dyer, F. S., Box 121.
 1201 *Woodstock, Ont.*—M. Leflar, R. S.; A. Stephenson, F. S.

COLORADO.

264 *Boulder*—Geo. E. Dicke, R. S., 2136 Bluff; E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
 489 *Canon City*—W. S. Evans, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. E. McKinnon, F. S., 814 Rudd ave.
 417 *Colorado City*—G. F. Norton, R. S.; E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
 515 *Colorado Springs*—W. C. Daily, R. S., 1211 N. Weber st.; D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain.
 547 *Cripple Creek*—J. A. Gallante, R. S., 128 Crystal st.; W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 362.
 55 *Denver*—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette st.; D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
 475 *Florence*—A. P. Johnson, R. S., 531 W. Main st.; J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pike Peak ave.
 1340 *Fort Collins*—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Whedbee st.; W. S. Young, F. S.
 1396 *Golden*—E. W. Bingsler, R. S.; Chas. Woldridge, F. S.
 244 *Grand Junction*—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365; F. M. Deihl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
 850 *Leadville*—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S., 217 W. 5th st.; Peter Erikson, F. S., Box 242.
 1394 *Longmont*—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228; G. R. Copeland, F. S.
 681 *Loveland*—Jas. K. Adams, R. S., Box 115; D. d'Allimand, F. S., R. F. No. 4.
 1640 *Paonia*—E. Maxfield, R. S.; J. W. Cline, F. S.
 362 *Pueblo*—N. P. Bishoff, R. S., 50 Blk. U.; Willet Wait, F. S., Box 493.
 832 *Salida*—A. Sever, R. S., Box 202; Geo. X. White, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1257 *Silverton*—Wm. Schuppan, R. S., Box 279; J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
 267 *Telluride*—Fred Cushman, R. S.; Theo. Salle, F. S.
 1173 *Trinidad*—Julian Erlon, R. S., 1215 Arizona ave.; S. M. Crawford, F. S., Johnson and Nevada aves.
 584 *Victor*—F. A. Liebe, R. S., Box 61; C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

995 *Branford*—Albert S. Rich, R. S., Box 191; E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 191.
 115 *Bridgeport*—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.; Wm. Whalan, F. S., 1002 Grand st.
 952 *Bristol*—John H. Carroll, R. S., Forestville, Conn.; C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
 927 *Danbury*—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane st.; G. E. Mable, F. S., 28 Osborne st.
 623 *Danielson*—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239; Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
 127 *Derby*—F. F. Dommerworth, R. S., Shelton, Conn., Box 951; A. S. Bond, F. S., Shelton, Conn.
 647 *Fairfield*—H. A. Lyman, R. S., Box 224, Southport, Conn.; Fred Marberg, F. S.
 196 *Greenwich*—Gus Newman, R. S., 220 Field Pt. Road; John Lock, F. S.
 43 *Hartford*—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar; G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
 920 *Meriden*—W. G. Wilson, R. S., 66 Sherman ave.; Geo. J. Stanley, F. S., 405 Broad st.
 1512 *Middletown*—Samuel R. Lewis, R. S., 12 Catherine st.; Roderick Dixon, F. S., Iverson st.
 804 *Naugatuck*—Miles Eastman, R. S., 38 Cliff st.; Geo. S. Clark, F. S., Union City.
 97 *New Britain*—R. W. Dorman, R. S., 30 Florence st.; Edw. Larson, F. S., 51 Dwight st.
 1672 *New Britain*—(Mill) Wm. M. Nissen, R. S., 89 Glen st.; Sylvester Brower, F. S., 23 Kainsingtoh street.
 79 *New Haven*—C. W. Nordecal, R. S., 38 Ivy st.; D. F. Early, F. S., Box 336.
 611 "—(Mill) T. F. Bany, R. S., 420 3d ave.; Levi Moulter, F. S., 86 4th ave.
 133 *New London*—Walter Wolverton, R. S., 25 10th st.; Mortimer S. Darrow, F. S., 55 Ocean st.
 1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main st.; Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 48 Crystal ave.

1005 *New Milford*—Jas. G. Mealla, R. S., Box 714; E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
 137 *Norwich*—W. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52; F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central ave.
 746 *Norwalk*—Homer Buttery, R. S., Pomas ave.; Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
 818 *Putnam*—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.; Wm. Sherman, F. S., Church st.
 1119 *Ridgefield*—Edgar Davis, R. S., F. J. Walker, F. S., R. D. No. 6.
 757 *South Manchester*—Claud E. Truax, R. S., 3 Spring st.; J. McCarty, F. S., 78 Olcott st.
 210 *Stamford*—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William st.; J. F. Flynn, F. S., Hanrahan ave.
 234 *Thompsonville*—Michael Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 528; Thos. McCarrol, F. S., Box 166.
 216 *Torrington*—Albert Bray, R. S., 132 Migeon ave.; Wm. Elchner, F. S., Box 281.
 1341 *Unionville*—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S., G. P. Wilson, F. S.
 1626 *Wallingford*—Chas. Loucks, R. S., 56 Fair st.; R. Clark, F. S., 755 E. Center st.
 260 *Waterbury*—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 955 Baldwin st.; N. J. Engelage, F. S., 910 W. Main.
 825 *Willimantic*—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant st.; Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
 583 *Winsted*—David Huskell, L. J., Prospect st.; J. H. Dean, F. S., 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE.

422 *Dover*—Isaac D. McNatt, R. S., 237 N. Bradford st.; Oliver C. Hayes, F. S., 20 New st.
Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. F. Goodley, 1013 Kirkwood street.
 626 "—Samuel Steel, R. S., Elsmere, Del.; Willard F. Ritchie, F. S., 916 Orange.
 1526 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 721 10th st.; G. Merrett, 225 W. 17th st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. W. Matter, 409 G st., N. E.
 190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.; F. J. Niedomanski, R. S., 358 N st., S. W.
 884 "—Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 116 Taylor st., Anacostia; Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
 1103 "—(Mill) E. B. Byrne, Dyers Mill, 13 and C sts., N. W.; L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
 1631 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.; Jas. F. Sebold, F. S., 411 Mass. ave., N. W.

FLORIDA.

1221 *Bartow*—J. D. Bunck, F. S.
 1746 *Braidentown*—R. Kretschmar, R. S., Box 124; Wm. Kellar, F. S., Box 124.
 1725 *Daytona*—Walter Edwards, R. S., Box 249; H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 83.
 1767 "—(Col.) G. Giger, R. S.; I. S. McBride, F. S.
 1741 *Fernandina*—J. H. Readin, R. S.; J. F. Jones, F. S., Box 501.
 1360 *Gainesville*—H. J. Riles, R. S., 1103 Evans st.
Jacksonville—Secretary Dist. Council, W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
 224 "—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, R. S., 1621 Johnston st.; C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
 605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard sts.; A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams.
 627 "—J. W. Harrell, R. S., 541 Charles st.; J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
 1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle ave.
 1686 "—M. E. Dunlap, R. S., 1621 Johnson st.; H. Powell, F. S., Cleveland and Florida ave.
 655 *Key West*—Morris Cochran, R. S., White st.; N. P. Nelson, F. S., 804 Williams st.
 1137 "—(Col.) C. C. McKinney, R. S.; A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
 1359 *Kissimmee*—H. R. Overstreet.
 1776 *Lakeland*—J. R. Turrentine, Jr., R. S., J. R. Turrentine, F. S.
 993 *Miami*—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475.
 732 *Ocala*—R. W. Prioleaux, R. S., 128 S. Magnolia st.; S. J. Thomas, F. S., Box 811.
 1270 "—W. M. Phillips, F. S.
 1765 *Orlando*—M. E. Pugh, R. S. and F. S., Box 72.
 1685 *Palatka*—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S., Box 170.
 74 *Pensacola*—Geo. W. Marble, R. S., 730 Stoddart ave.; John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
 107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.; W. A. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
 864 *St. Augustine*—W. L. Lopez, R. S., Gen. Del.; Porter B. Campbell, 19 Joiner st.
 1666 "—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.; H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
 531 *St. Petersburg*—Sam Eskridge, R. S.; W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
 420 *Tampa*—(Col.) E. R. Rolif, R. S., 215 LaSalle st.; J. J. Hendry, F. S., 1109 3d ave.
 696 "—Robt. C. Keech, R. S., Box 314 W. A. B. Kelly, F. S., Box 309.

- 1458 *Tarpon Springs*—Victor Casting, R. S., Box 143; Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
 819 *West Palm Beach*—J. O. Whitney, R. S., Box 185; J. F. Hoffman, F. S., Box 294.

GEORGIA.

- 1370 *Albany*—W. A. Bell, R. S. and F. S., General Delivery.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 93 Stonewall street.
 317 " —(Cars) Harry Morgan, R. S., 117 McAfee st.; G. M. McKee, F. S., 383 Cooper st.
 329 " —Eben Watkins, R. S., 62 Houston st.; J. W. Black, F. S., 89 Stonewall st.
 439 " —S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.; T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
 283 *Augusta*—T. W. McCorkle, R. S., 1362 Estes st.; N. J. Cowns, F. S., 718 Moore ave.
 1228 " —J. R. Knox, R. S., 922 Talcott st.; J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
 1580 " —(Mill) F. S. Dorsey, R. S., 808 Campbell st.; D. F. Ross, F. S., 1331 Barret st.
 527 *Brunswick*—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S., 311 N. Lee st.; J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
 865 *Brunswick*—V. J. Jones, R. S., 822 E St.; Walter Garvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
 1683 *Columbus*—A. S. Howard, R. S., 2208 2d ave.; J. H. Wood, F. S., Phoenix City, Ala.
 1620 *Fitzgerald*—W. W. Pickins, R. S.; S. I. Smith, F. S.
 918 *Griffin*—J. W. Reid, R. S., Griffin, Ga.; S. G. Tingle, F. S.
 793 *Gainesville*—F. McLeroy, R. S., New Holland, Ga.; W. C. Hamilton, F. S., New Holland, Ga.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove, 110 Cabaniss ave.
 144 " —F. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
 326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S., and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
 664 " —W. F. Muecke, R. S., 756 Walnut st.; W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton st.
 1390 *Newman*—E. G. Page, R. S.; J. C. Taylor, F. S.
 411 *Rome*—J. L. Trammel, R. S.; C. Blackstock, F. S., 901 W. 1st st.
 1455 " —J. F. McLeod, R. S., De Soto ave.; C. C. McKenzie, F. S., W. Howard st.
 1749 *Rossville*—Geo. Miller, R. S., 435½ Market st., Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. G. Tipton, F. S., 707 James ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Savannah—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Cabaniss, 114 33d st., East.
 256 " —W. W. Smith, R. S., Box 251; W. E. Cooper, F. S., Box 251.
 318 " —(Col.) Geo. F. Clark, R. S., 507 Montgomery st.; C. W. Swinton, F. S., 1417 E. Broad street.
 1750 " —Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.; A. N. Graham, F. S., 138 W. Broad.
 1421 *St. Augustine*—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
 1445 *Tifton*—(Mill) J. I. Waite, R. S. and F. S., Box 122.
 261 *Valdosta*—W. G. Lastinger, R. S., 709 N. Ashley; C. C. Winslaff, F. S., 311 Ashley st.
 1323 *Waycross*—H. M. Campbell, R. S.; L. H. Garrett, F. S., 26 Church street.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

- 745 *Honolulu*—Fred Lackwitz, R. S., Box 611; S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
 1772 *Hilo*—W. R. A. Kayser, R. S. and F. S.

IDAHO.

- 1691 *Coeur D'Alene*—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29; Arthur Eaton, F. S., Box 278.
 1420 *Idaho Falls*—R. C. Van Blaricom, F. S., Box 1482.
 398 *Lewiston*—J. Lasker, R. S., 226 C st.; C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
 635 *Boise City*—Frank H. Osgood, R. S., 1609 10th st.; C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 *Moscow*—D. C. Barrett, R. S. and F. S., Main st.
 1615 *Sand Point*—Frank Courtway, R. S., Henry L. Mountjoy, F. S.
 220 *Wallace*—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S., P. O. Box 87; H. K. Helbostad, F. S.
 1042 *Weiser*—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53; A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS.

- 377 *Alton*—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.; Chas. E. Grace, F. S., Washington st., Box 181.
 788 *Anna*—G. A. Hill, R. S.; S. A. Ferguson, F. S., Box 357.
 1184 *Auburn*—W. P. Elliott, R. S. and F. S., Box 145.
 916 *Aurora*—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield ave.; Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 *Batavia*—A. J. Grunland, R. S., 163 Blaine st.; W. S. Thornburg, F. S., Geneva.
 741 *Beardstown*—S. N. Coy, R. S.; Frank C. Niess, F. S.
 433 *Belleville*—Ernest Rodenmyer, R. S., 511 S. Alond st.; Arnold Knoebel, F. S., 15 E. E st.

- 975 *Benton*—R. L. Moore, R. S.; W. H. Weston, F. S.
 1769 *Benld*—T. N. Aulabaugh, R. S., Gillespie; Wm. Watson, F. S., Gillespie.
 63 *Bloomington*—Chas. E. Rowley, R. S., 514 S. Lee st.; J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 S. Center st.
 1675 *Breese*—John A. Lemming, R. S.; Joe Thine, F. S.
 894 *Cairo*—G. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.; A. L. Sanderson, 2403 Com. ave.
 1530 " —(Col.) James Jones, R. S.; E. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
 293 *Canton*—S. E. Snider, R. S., 53 N. ave B.; J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
 842 *Carbondale*—H. H. Hall, R. S.; W. A. Forsythe, F. S., 255 S. Marion.
 452 *Carrier Mills*—E. T. Davis, R. S., Box 63; J. O. Davis, F. S., Box 63.
 737 *Carlinville*—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331; Shobal Boatman, F. S.
 1081 *Carlyle*—J. H. Yonker, R. S., Box 63; G. E. Yonker, F. S.
 588 *Cartersville*—L. C. Holland, R. S.; R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 *Centralia*—B. H. Pitts, R. S., 850 Morrison st.; J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 *Champaign*—Elmer Hankins, R. S., Gen. Del.; J. J. Shook, F. S., Gen. Del.
 518 *Charleston*—E. T. Chowning, R. S., Cor. 4th and Van Buren sts.; G. M. Cook, F. S., 1151 6th st.
 1362 *Chester*—J. T. Neeley, R. S.; B. R. Welten, F. S.
Chicago—Secretary of Dist. Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 5th ave.
 1 " —John H. Robinson, R. S., 943 W. Superior st.; W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bk.
 10 " —D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Place; J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3856 State St.
 13 " —Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.; T. J. Lellvelt, F. S., 1710 Filmore st.
 21 " —(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arlington st.; P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
 54 " —(Boh.) A. Simon, R. S., 775 W. 18th st.; James Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st ave.
 58 " —P. A. Scow, R. S., 293 Lincoln ave.; Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
 62 " —G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.; A. Wistram, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
 70 " —Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th; P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 " —S. Gaylord, R. S., 614 N. Central ave., Austin; Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 116 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
 141 " —Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.; J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
 181 " —Wm. Hambach, 1441 N. 43d ave.; Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian ave.
 199 " —Chas. Kreidler, 423 83d st.; J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 " —(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.; John Oppelt, F. S., 5142 Ashland ave.
 416 " —Wm. M. Miller, R. S., 773 W. 12th st.; C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn ave.
 419 " —(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.; Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 " —(Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12115 Parnell ave.; J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
 504 " —(Jewish) A. Levitan, R. S., 203 Maxwell; S. Ziskind, F. S., 617 New Era Bldg.
 521 " —(Stairs) Henry Goerck, R. S., 89 Florence ave.; Gust Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division.
 1367 " —E. Fosland, 22 Grace st.
 1597 " —H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.; A. E. Cline, F. S., 7515 Goldsmith ave.
 272 *Chicago Heights*—C. K. Helfrich, R. S., 1421 Vincennes ave.; Dan P. Bergen, F. S., 70 W. Hickory st.
 869 *Chillicothe*—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.; W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1411 *Christopher*—Marty Jones, R. S.; J. W. Walker, F. S.
 1419 *Clinton*—J. T. Hale, R. S., 516 S. East st.; J. H. Ryan, F. S., 513 N. Elm st.
 1544 *Coal City*—Oliver Palmer, R. S.; Andrew De Vain, F. S.
 204 *Coffeen*—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.; W. M. Nichols, F. S.
 295 *Collinsville*—O. S. Johnson, R. S., Box 25; M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
 1191 *Coulterville*—T. H. Lynch, R. S.; Elmer Garvin, F. S., Box 23.
 269 *Danville*—L. A. Krauel, R. S., 822 Bowman ave.; C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freeman st.
 742 *Decatur*—C. S. Price, R. S., 430 E. Marietta st.; C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
 965 *DeKalb*—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.; John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
 1121 *De Soto*—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115; L. S. Winters, F. S., Box 114.
 928 *Divernon*—W. B. Dyson, R. S.; J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 *Dixon*—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria; R. McMasters, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 510 *Duquoin*—H. C. Thornsberry, R. S., Box 81; J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.

- 1439 *Dwight*—Andrew Nelson, R. S., 320 W. Chippewa; J. D. Empe, F. S., 210 E. James.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135½ Clare ave.
 169 " —Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 1715 Frederick ave.; Thos. T. Downey, F. S., 1427 Natalia ave.
 697 " —(Stairs and Mill) E. Scheary, R. S., 3500 Rock road; Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland.
 903 " —H. A. Wattles, 922 St. Clair ave.; Jos. Winterman, F. S., 613 Josephine ave.
 1639 " —Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave.; Chas. Hendricks, F. S., 642½ Collinsville ave.
 378 *Edwardsville*—Edw. Hobson, R. S.; Chas. Grebel, Jr., F. S.
 1771 *Eldorado*—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 Union; Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
 1507 *Elmhurst*—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S.; John Keck, F. S.
 1335 *Flora*—W. M. Crown, R. S.; W. E. Broiles, F. S.
 1193 *Frankfort*—C. A. Stewart, R. S.; Geo. Johnson, F. S.
 480 *Freeburg*—C. L. Ross, R. S.; Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 *Freeport*—E. M. Lutz, R. S., Lincoln Bldg.; Leroy Lattig, F. S.
 1611 *Friendsville*—Rolla Keen, R. S.; James Pool, F. S.
 1449 *Galatia*—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
 1087 *Galena*—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93; W. F. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High.
 360 *Galesburg*—E. Sweborg, R. S., 158 E. North st.; Fred Burg, F. S., 505 Jefferson st.
 1290 *Geneseo*—John F. Hughes, R. S., Genl. Del.; Harry Strom, F. S., Box 141.
 1234 *Girard*—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15; F. J. Hoover, F. S.
 1467 *Georgetown*—Art Hayworth, R. S.; George Hill, F. S.
 753 *Greenup*—J. R. Cook, R. S., Box 92; J. T. Smith, F. S.
 1267 *Grayville*—A. S. Driggers, R. S., Box 144; Wm. Bandisbaugh, F. S., Box 305.
 669 *Harrisburg*—R. W. Fravelstead, R. S.; Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
 805 *Havana*—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492; James Johnson, F. S., Box 295.
 581 *Herrin*—E. H. Biggs, R. S.; A. E. Spence, F. S.
 461 *Highwood*—Carl Grant, R. S., Box 32, Ravinia, Ill.; Jos. Severnson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 *Hoopston*—Chas. Fultz, R. S., 851 Seminary ave.; J. W. De Weese, F. S.
 904 *Jacksonville*—J. M. Black, R. S., 705 E. Chambers st.; Geo. James, F. S., 736 E. North st.
 174 *Joliet*—E. B. Ellis, R. S., 214 Illinois st.; A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
 1029 *Johnston City*—H. O. Felts, R. S.; Ben Perrine, F. S.
 496 *Kankakee*—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.; T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
 154 *Kewanee*—C. A. Caplinger, R. S., 415 S. Grove st.; F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 *Kinmundy*—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 250 *Lake Forest*—John Scheppers, R. S.; Lambert Bax, F. S.
 336 *LaSalle*—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st.; W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
 1585 *Lebanon*—David Lauer, R. S.; E. G. Recherer, F. S.
 568 *Lincoln*—O. F. Davis, R. S., 4th st.; F. Dazell, F. S., Dehner Flats.
 505 *Litchfield*—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.; Bert Seymour, F. S., Walnut st.
 1688 *Lowder*—Geo. Jones, R. S.; O. D. Reynolds, F. S.
 1561 *Macomb*—J. C. Wettengill, R. S., 227 W. Chase st.; Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fiske st.
 1623 *McCormick*—G. L. Jenkins, R. S., Delwood, Ill.; E. Reagan, F. S.
 633 *Madison*—Peter Reiley, R. S., Box 496, Granite, Ill.; W. S. Ogilbee, F. S., Box 229.
 1684 *Makanda*—Frank Hopkins, R. S.; T. J. Cover, F. S.
 508 *Marion*—W. O. Hartwell, R. S.; Frank Woodside, F. S., Box 441.
 789 *Marissa*—J. H. McConnell, R. S., Box 335; Fred Jensen, F. S.
 1037 *Marsilles*—M. S. Young, R. S.; O. E. Covell, F. S., Box 21.
 765 *Mascontah*—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43; Edm'd Herdt, F. S., Box 43.
 347 *Mattoon*—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2812 Prairie ave.; W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
 1296 *Mcadota*—E. G. Beslough, R. S., 2812 Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
 803 *Metropolis*—W. I. Tune, R. S., Box 272; B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
 241 *Moline*—Austin Hussey, R. S., 1428 23d ave.; Chas. Landquist, F. S., 15½ str.
 1265 *Monmouth*—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave.; John Hurst, F. S., 219 S. 9th st.
 1161 *Morris*—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S., Box 1188; N. J. Mosher, F. S.
 1188 *Mt. Carmel*—W. H. Roby, R. S.; J. E. Hensley, F. S., Box 504.
 280 *Mt. Olive*—Fred Garrels, R. S., Box 68; K. Beyer, F. S.
 999 *Mt. Vernon*—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202; Geo. Perkins, F. S., 1022 Conger ave.

- 604 *Murphyboro*—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.; Geo. W. Swafford, F. S., 811 Maple st.
 1559 *New Athens*—Henry Geiger, R. S., Box 184; Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
 671 *New Baden*—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
 582 *Odin*—C. Vandercook, R. S. and F. S.
 1192 *Oglesby*—Geo. Brown, R. S.; Robert Pryde, F. S.
 1478 *Olney*—Rolla Dean, R. S.; Jno. N. Shepard, Box 502.
 661 *Ottawa*—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell; J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
 1211 *Palmyra*—Fred O. Crum, R. S.; John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
 648 *Pana*—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st.; W. L. Wright, F. S., 703 S. Spruce.
 1334 *Paris*—A. E. Hodge, R. S., 930 N. Central ave.; E. S. McAully, F. S., 213 Bristol st.
 644 *Pekin*—Cornelius Rust, R. S., 820 Charlotte st.; Fred Helfenstein, F. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
 183 *Peoria*—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st.; J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
 733 *Percy*—W. K. Lickiss, R. S.; W. C. Fisk, F. S.
 195 *Peru*—Louis Shadensack, R. S., 2225 Main st.; Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
 1056 *Pinckneyville*—J. W. Logan, R. S.; J. Funk, F. S.
 728 *Pontiac*—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st.; L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 *Princeton*—F. A. Johnson, R. S., 425 N. 1st st.; L. E. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
 189 *Quincy*—Nic. Hafner, R. S., 407 S. 4th st.; F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
 1763 *Robinson*—R. P. Anderson, R. S., Box 633; W. P. Smith, F. S.
 792 *Rockford*—Wm. Staben, R. S., 514 Chestnut st.; A. J. Nyberg, F. S., 602 6th st.
 166 *Rock Island*—H. G. Glenn, R. S., 2733 6th ave.; A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th ave.
 798 *Salem*—H. D. Evans, R. S.; J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 166.
 1564 *Savanna*—W. R. Billings, R. S.; H. O. Atkins, F. S.
 1299 *Scatonville*—John Thompson, R. S., Ladd, Ill., Box 57; John A. Reed, F. S.
 1574 *Shawneetown*—W. M. Lane, R. S. and F. S.
 1755 *Sorento*—J. M. Enloe, R. S.; J. F. Mathis, F. S.
 1083 *St. Charles*—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526; Peter Roy, F. S., Box 262.
 479 *Sparta*—Thos. Dahnke, R. S., Box 429; H. C. Pilars, F. S., Box 326.
 16 *Springfield*—John McGee, R. S., 413 S. 9th st.; John Zaring, F. S., 200 E. N. Grand ave.
 631 *Spring Valley*—Thos. Molr, Jr., Box 118; D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
 136 *Staunton*—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458; John Bell, F. S.
 695 *Eterling*—Wm. Kennedy, R. S.; C. P. Danreiter, F. S.
 495 *Streator*—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
 826 *Sycamore*—F. B. Relyea, R. S., Box 629; W. S. Loomis, F. S., Box 1028.
 1250 *Tamaroa*—Sam Harris, R. S.; W. H. Johnston, F. S.
 748 *Taylorville*—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st.; O. Sinson, F. S., 723 E. Vine st.
 1515 *Thebes*—J. P. Watson, R. S.; C. H. David, F. S.
 1715 *Thompsonville*—S. M. Carter, R. S.; J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
 807 *Toluca*—F. McCoy, R. S.; S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
 1026 *Urbana*—H. Y. Shaffer, R. S., 407 W. Cal. st.; Jake Schmitt, F. S., 703 W. University ave.
 1338 *Utica*—G. H. Schmiding, R. S., Box 320; F. A. Wilkins, F. S.
 1163 *Virden*—C. L. Rogers, R. S.; Fred G. Becker, F. S.
 448 *Waukegan*—W. G. Campbell, R. S., 1402 Washington st.; R. S. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
 1768 *West Chicago*—J. P. Deutsch, R. S.; Alois Dollf, F. S.
 1527 *Wheaton*—G. A. Baxter, R. S., 321 Wesley; Jno. Stolz, F. S., 210 S. Cross st.
 939 *Willisville*—R. T. Glass, R. S.; J. Fisher, F. S.
 1764 *Ziegler*—J. M. Bowling, R. S.; Chas. Reed, F. S., Mulkeytown.

INDIANA.

- 477 *Alexandria*—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 23; Clarence Noble, F. S.
 352 *Anderson*—Joe A. Robinson, R. S., 503 Jackson st.; W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 *Bedford*—H. W. Green, R. S., 1911 W. 12th st.; L. B. Emery, F. S., W. 12th st.
 1712 *Bicknell*—J. W. Mason, R. S.; John C. Paul, F. S.
 1308 *Bluffton*—Amos Christ, R. S., 320 N. Marion st.; J. N. Schiebert, F. S., 1021 F st.
 694 *Boonville*—David J. Roth, R. S.; Fred Julian, F. S.
 431 *Brazil*—H. I. Ringa, R. S., Box 143; H. Hays, F. S., 601 1st st.
 488 *Clinton*—Wyle Evans, R. S.; Geo. Baugh, F. S.
 1682 *Coalmont*—C. B. Cushman, R. S., Jasonville; Elmer Gadbery, F. S., Jasonville.
 1155 *Columbus*—C. B. Lackey, R. S.; A.

R Moretor, F. S., El. Colum-
bus.
1355 Crawfordville—Geo. Harland, R. S.,
403 Gibson st.; Clarence New-
ell, F. S., 607 Milligan.
1454 Danville—O. F. Nichols, R. S., Box
243; H. W. Roberts, F. S.,
Box 411.
946 Decatur—W. E. Moon, R. S.; Ross
Malone, F. S.
998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box
25; Richard Shepler, F. S.,
Box 25.
565 Elkhart—D. A. Irwin, R. S., 412 4th
st.; I. F. Ebersole, F. S., 1701
Morton ave.
1734 " —(R. R.) P. E. Neff, R. S.,
125 Fremont st.; Ed. Johnson,
F. S., 622 Harrison st.
652 Elwood—W. C. Beyersdorfer, R. S.,
201 N. 5th st.; J. G. Fields,
F. S., Room 2, Adams Bldg.
90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S.,
1611 W. Franklin st.; S. A.
Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
1758 Farmersburg—J. H. Branson, R. S.;
Frank Frakes, F. S.
1465 Frankfort—Ellis Henderson, R. S., 751
S. 1st st.; Henry Foley, F. S.,
609 W. Walnut.
1402 Franklin—G. C. Niccum, R. S., 382
N. Yande; W. A. Jenkins, F. S.,
S. 981 W. Jefferson st.
232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrange, R. S.,
444 Buchanan st.; Wm. Lakey,
F. S., 1729 Oakland st.
160 Gas City—James Sholtz, R. S.; I. W.
Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jones-
boro.
908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.; M. C.
Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
1430 Greensburg—F. L. Thomas, R. S., 402
W. Walnut st.; John S. Mc-
Kinney, F. S., 613 W. Wash-
ington st.
Hammond—Secretary of Dist. Coun-
cil, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
599 " —W. D. Robinson, R. S.; H. B.
Easter, F. S., 488 Towle st.
1110 East Chicago—H. Bainbridge, R. S.,
Box 70; Swan Johnson, F. S.,
Box 222.
1317 Indiana Harbor—Isaac Herman, R. S.,
Box 244; J. A. Porter, F. S.,
Box 324.
213 Hartford City—Lee Farr, R. S., 107
W. Water st.; J. W. Canter,
F. S., 370 W. Franklin.
1429 Huntington—Wm. Taylor, R. S., 34
Garfield; John Paynes, F. S.,
53 Mayne st.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District
Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N.
Missouri st.
60 " —(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, R. S., 908
Sanders st.; Geo. Prange, F. S.,
S. 520 S. Meridian st.
281 " —James Jordan, R. S., 511 E.
Ohio st.; J. T. Goode, F. S.,
24 Kentucky ave.
549 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S.,
2824 N. Missouri st.; W. L.
Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
1003 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610
Shelby st.; P. H. Ringold,
F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
1460 " —(Mill) H. C. Rockwood, R. S.,
302 E. Michigan; Frank Zeig-
ler, F. S., 1647 Penneman.
909 Jasonville—W. W. Dunham, R. S.;
Frank G. Shepherd, F. S.
533 Jeffersonville—Earl Phillips, R. S.,
Ohio Falls, Ind.; Louis Miller,
F. S.
1342 Kingman—G. W. Spencer, R. S. and
F. S.
734 Kokomo—Chas. Bacon, R. S., 144
Courtian ave.; Henry Hoover,
F. S.
215 Lafayette—R. Ellenga, R. S., 1105 N.
16th st.; Fred Hilt, F. S., 1529
N. 15th.
1485 Laporte—J. W. Moyer, R. S., 1412
State st.; John C. Bauman, F. S.,
S. 1110 Scott.
1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319
East st., south; E. Tuder, F. S.,
S. 1016 Hamilton.
1557 Lewis—F. W. Algiers, R. S.; Jas. E.
Peters, F. S.
487 Linton—P. R. Lewis, R. S., Box 614;
Geo. W. McCain, F. S., Box
614.
808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.; W.
J. French, F. S., Box 491.
1602 Loogootee—Louis J. Walker, R. S.; J.
E. Grannan, F. S.
365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3526
S. Felton st.; Jos. S. Myers,
F. S., 329 E. Walnut.
1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.;
A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Frank-
lin st.
1200 Midland—A. Casad, R. S.; L. H.
Dixon, F. S.
1470 Mishawaka—L. W. Weidler, R. S., 302
W. 2d st.; L. E. Hilar, F. S.,
310 W. Grove st.
1753 Mt. Vernon—Grant Reagin, R. S.;
John Fiedler, F. S.
592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., Box 474;
D. M. Winters, F. S., 535
Gharkey.
436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710
W. Spring st.; G. W. Lemmon,
F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
1196 Oakland City—George W. Christmas,
R. S.; Geo. R. Thurman, F. S.,
Box 273.
932 Peru—Jas. F. Snideman, R. S., 571 E.
4th st.; John W. Taylor, F. S.,
565 W. 3d st.
1676 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.;
Erastus Johnson, F. S.
1537 Plainville—David B. McHaley, F. S.
935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S.; S.
Hart; Crawford Stormont, F. S.,
609 E. Spruce st.
912 Richmond—Harry Sostmeyer, R. S.,
607 S. 6th st.; Fred Price, F. S.,
S. 604 S. 6th.
1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbett, R. S., 306 W.

Brown st.; Jacob F. Spear,
F. S.
1435 Shelbyville—M. C. Chesser, R. S., 88
Montgomery st.; Lew Bauden-
berg, F. S., 76 E. Broadway.
1106 Shelburn—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S.; O. L.
Hill, F. S.
413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806
Vistula ave.; W. H. Stahley,
F. S., 649 Cushing.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 327.
706 Sullivan—Robert Kirkham, R. S., Box
255; N. D. Martin, F. S., Box
504.
205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S.,
1660 N. 12½ st.; A. E. Salts-
man, F. S., 1626 N. 6½ st.
358 Tipton—Linn Collee, R. S.; Henry
Speckbaugh, F. S.
1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 39
N. Valparaiso st.; D. L.
Mathews, F. S., 93 N. Frank-
lin.
658 Vincennes—W. G. Case, R. S., 209
Volmer st.; Ned Zinkan, F. S.,
6th and Main.
812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1116 N.
1st st.; T. J. Herst, F. S.,
1022 N. 11th.
Wabash—Secretary of Dist. Council,
H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
508 " —O. W. Smith, R. S., 369 W.
Main st.; Wm. Jones, F. S.,
102 Erie st.
1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S.,
E. Walnut st.; Lefe Gilley, F. S.,
S. 1100 George st.
1038 Winslow—G. G. Gray, R. S., Box 91;
G. P. Busch, F. S., Box 105.
1636 Whiting—Richard Krouse, R. S.; Still-
man Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

1752 Ada—H. M. Archy, R. S., Box 165;
M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
1028 Ardmore—F. M. Agee, R. S., 401 B
st., N. W.; D. N. Ferguson,
F. S., Box 16.
1659 Bartlesville—C. F. Tatroe, R. S., Box
404; C. L. Fouk, F. S.,
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S., 210
Iowa ave.; B. W. Biggerstaff,
F. S., Box 234.
1590 Coalgate—James Stephenson, R. S.;
Box 340; Joe Knight, F. S.,
Box 340.
1199 Durant—L. F. Heartly, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 731.
1092 Hailcityville—C. W. Lester, R. S. and
F. S., Box 94.
1483 Harthshorne—J. E. Walker, R. S.; T.
R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
896 Holdenville—J. M. Page, R. S.; T. A.
Mose, F. S.
1417 Hugo—J. P. Story, R. S.; C. P. John-
son, F. S., Box 121.
1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256;
W. F. Taylor, F. S.
1524 McCurtain—Frank Keith, R. S., Box
86; C. H. Glenn, F. S. Chant,
I. T.
1072 Muskogee—J. H. Klick, R. S., Box
452; L. P. Stine, F. S., Box
64.
1452 Okmulgee—T. D. Gregory, F. S., Box
248.
1680 Quinton—G. G. Hardy, R. S.; W. C.
C. Bozeman, F. S.
1293 Sulphur—C. A. Florer, R. S.; J. R.
Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box
24.
986 South McAlester—J. H. Freeman, R. S.,
Box 177; H. J. Rodgers, F. S.,
Box 64.
1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simods, R. S.; John
Huff, F. S.
1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S. and
F. S., Box 260.
1178 Wagoner—E. L. Jones, R. S.; M. P.
Presley, F. S.
1276 Wilburton—E. Miles, R. S.; Allen
McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA.

315 Boone—Phillon Conklin, R. S., 803
Washington st.; Theo. John-
son, F. S., 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—F. G. Enburg, R. S., 1705
Reply st.; Jno. Messmer, F. S.,
S. 907 Maiden Lane.
308 Cedar Rapids—K. W. Ellis, R. S.,
Lock Box 196; C. E. Payne,
F. S., 825 19th ave. W.
597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S.,
408 E. Franklin st.; O. F.
Clark, F. S., R. R. 3.
1523 Chariton—T. S. Frazier, R. S.; W.
R. Stafford, F. S.
772 Clinton—S. S. Hobart, R. S., 413 2d
ave.; M. Hansen, F. S.; 250
Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—J. W. Birdle, R. S., Box 187;
Ed. A. Cox, F. S.
364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S.,
714 Perin ave.; H. L. Ward,
F. S., 2012 5th ave.
634 Creston—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N.
Sycamore st.; G. A. Stickland,
F. S., 507 Park st.
Davenport—Sec. Dist. Council, Hy.
Grothe, 821 4th ave., Rock Is-
land, Ill.
554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428
Oneida st.; Wm. Peterson, F. S.,
S. 528 W. 2d.
1272 " —W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W.
16th st.; W. H. Hitchcock, F. S.,
S. 1034 E. 14th.
106 Des Moines—S. C. Blair, R. S., 506
7th st.; E. J. Jones, F. S.,
3306 N. W. 2d st.
425 " —(Mill) Wm. Swanson, R. S.,
500 E. Hayes st.; A. H.
Burkeman, F. S., 935 E. 7th st.
1699 " —
678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835
Rhomburg ave.; M. R. Hogan,
F. S., 299 7th st.
1289 " —Paul C. Becker, R. S., 899
Seminary st.; R. A. Dieterich,
F. S., 2781 Jackson st.

1579 Eldora—W. F. Pool, R. S.; Edgar
Houghton, F. S.
1775 Fairfield—H. Oscar Boltz, R. S., 604
S. 4th st.; D. A. Bittner, F. S.,
S. 805 E. Jeff. st.
284 Fort Dodge—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614
N. 12th st.; Wm. Leahy, F. S.,
615 S. 15th st.
1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S.,
533 6th st.; Joe S. Ewing, F. S.,
S. 707 Park st.
514 Hitegan—Chas. Sonastrun, R. S.; Lu-
cius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210
N. Linn st.; Jos. A. Poore, F. S.,
S. 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th;
H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Pa-
len st.
1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S.; M.
M. Monroe, F. S.
397 Le Claire—C. B. Stacy, R. S.; E. E.
Knopp, F. S.
1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S.,
Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—T. J. Stewart, R. S.,
808 W. Church st.; F. L.
Nicholson, F. S., R. F. D.
No. 2.
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S.,
Box 308; Tom Hodges, F. S.,
210 S. Jackson.
1613 Milton—A. E. Cassidy, R. S.; C. C.
Beaty, F. S.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Keckler, R. S., 914
E. 6th; R. K. Rowland, F. S.,
Monroe st.
1213 Mystic—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box
612; B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box
597.
1116 Newton—A. H. Wright, R. S.; W.
Sparks, F. S.
1508 Oelwein City—J. E. Donlin, R. S., 115
S. Frederick st.; N. F. Hodg-
don, F. S., 507 1st ave. S.
1034 Oskaloosa—J. G. Sleanons, R. S.; J. A.
Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D.
st.
767 Ottumwa—M. C. Toland, R. S.; L. L.
Lightner, F. S., 603 Findley
ave.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.; J. A.
Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
948 Sioux City—Chas. Bander, R. S., 1224
5th st.; W. C. Weisensee, F. S.,
S. 210 Bluff st.
615 Washington—Joe Lohberger, R. S.;
A. E. Ritchey, F. S., Rookery
Bldg.

KANSAS.

1632 Abilene—James McCurdy, R. S.; J. C.
Asper, F. S.
923 Atchison—J. W. Jonas, R. S., 510 N.
8th st.; Jno. W. Smith, F. S.,
1027 Walnut st.
253 Argentine—Frank M. Curry, R. S.,
1105 Ruby ave.; M. Murphy,
F. S., 930 Powell ave.
1724 Arkansas City—O. M. Heath, F. S.,
1108 S. 2d st.
552 Armourdale—Jas. J. Rogers, 2010 Jef-
ferson.
1482 Caney—W. D. Garr, R. S.; W. H.
Rhodes, F. S.
1205 Chanute—J. S. Kiefer, R. S., 20 W.
4th st.; John Weber, F. S.,
114 S. Santa Fe ave.
1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N.
Neosha st.; Robt. Woolridge,
F. S., E. 6th st.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315
Main st.; F. S. Harper, F. S.,
509 E. 4th st.
1224 Emporia—Ralph D. White, R. S., 9 S.
Merchants st.; J. W. Gruell,
F. S., 18 S. West st.
942 Fort Scott—T. F. Payton, R. S., 321
Humbolt ave.; C. N. Parton,
F. S., 317 S. Barbee.
876 Frontenac—L. W. Ledford, R. S.; H.
J. Snell, F. S.
609 Hiawatha—Homer Hirth, R. S.
285 Humbolt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.;
Philo Lyons, F. S.
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208
W. 5th st.
1198 Independence—Martin Blorn, R. S.,
Box 172; J. J. Konz, F. S.,
Box 845, North Independence.
123 Iola—Ed S. Aldill, R. S., 217 N. Chest-
nut st.; J. M. Chancellor, F. S.,
S. 313 South st.
138 Kansas City—S. E. Pefy, R. S., 218 S.
7th st.; T. L. Pollock, F. S.,
1029 Splitlog ave.
1285 " —W. C. Freeman, R. S., 1043
Ella ave.; O. K. Hoffman, F. S.
1068 La Harpe—W. E. Judkins, R. S., Box
403; R. C. Miller, F. S., Box
403.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928
N. Y. st.; S. P. Byrd, F. S.,
275 Pa.
499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stucker, R. S.,
516 Lynn st.; G. McCaully, F. S.,
S. 217½ N. 5th st.
1730 Neodesha—J. Davis, R. S., Box 634;
S. A. Hostetter, F. S.
1556 Ottawa—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S.
Mulberry st.; C. C. Stewart,
F. S., 758 S. Locust.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Bel-
mont ave.; H. L. Martin, F. S.,
S. Main Block.
561 Pittsburg—J. J. Wilson, R. S., 311 S.
Locust st.; Geo. F. Holt, F. S.,
Box 131.
1571 Salina—L. H. Richardson, R. S., 223
N. 7th st.; O. O. Richardson,
F. S., 664 S. 9th.
1001 Scammon—A. E. Lewis, R. S.; Jules
Caumiaut, F. S.
Topeka—Secretary of Dist. Council,
C. A. Enderwies, 718 Jefferson
st.
158 " —W. G. Stewart, R. S., Oakland,
Kas.; S. B. Weaver, F. S., 196
Gratton st.
1240 " —Ed. Johnson, R. S., 1034
Woodward ave.; W. Buzen-
dine, F. S., 612 Lawrence st.

1546 Weir—H. P. Adams, R. S.; Jas. Car-
rington, F. S.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S.,
413 S. J st.; L. Mosby, F. S.,
409 N. Blaine st.
140 West Mineral—W. R. Sparks.
Wichita—Secretary of Dist. Council,
A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka
ave.
201 " —W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911
S. Emporia ave.; Chas. Ro-
chelle, F. S., 306 Exposition.
1183 Winfield—J. F. Richardson, R. S., 800
E. 6th st.; Philip Frankendorf,
F. S., 424 W. 9th st.

KENTUCKY.

472 Ashland—E. H. Butler, R. S., 315
24th st.; W. E. Zortman, F. S.,
S. 637 E. Carter.
725 Bowling Green—R. Durston, R. S.;
Vallie Smith, F. S.
1542 Catlettsburg—C. C. Davis, R. S., Ke-
nova, W. Va.; A. McKinzle,
F. S., Normal Ky.
641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S.,
Box 98; L. N. Jenkins, F. S.,
Box J.
1589 Corbin—Wilson Masters, R. S.; J. Ea-
gle, F. S.
712 Covington—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54
Pike st.; Irvin Kite, F. S., 262
Wesleyan ave.
785 " —H. B. Kampen, R. S., 262 W.
13th st.; J. Mantz, F. S., 138
Trevor st.
851 Henderson—J. W. Hager, R. S., 527
S. Alvasia st.; W. A. Grigs-
by, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
442 Hopkinsville—W. H. Hester, R. S.,
202 W. 19th st.; E. H. Hester,
F. S., 209 W. 18th st.
1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.; Robert
Gore, F. S.
1650 Lexington—E. B. Wallace, R. S., 206
E. Main st.; Albert Miller, Jr.,
F. S., Lexington Lumber Co.
1218 Ludlow—J. F. Morgan, R. S.; Jas. T.
Guleser, F. S.
Louisville—Secretary of Dist. Council,
Mike Gueda, 425 W. Jefferson
st.
103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721
Bayles ave.; Henry Volt, F. S.,
S. 1842 Reutlinger ave.
214 " —(Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S.,
1319 Shelby st.; Jacob Schie-
der, F. S., 1915 E. Chestnut st.
1360 " —J. M. Stelmie, R. S., 1212
Fetter st.; Aug. Schultz, F. S.,
312 First st.
1506 Madisonville—J. W. Settle, R. S., Box
278; P. B. Simons, F. S.
1039 Marion—W. C. Walker, R. S.; J. S.
Braswell, F. S.
698 Newport—Andy Wald, R. S., 730 Sar-
atoga st.; J. Sexton, F. S.,
834 Patterson st.
809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312
E. 7th; W. B. Crawford, F. S.,
16 Plum.
559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark;
John Arts, F. S., 1936 Clark
st.
1352 Princeton—Joe Thompson, R. S.; Jno.
A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.; R. B.
Williams, F. S.
1742 Winchester—Walter Boone, R. S., Box
661; Wm. Jones, F. S., Box
206.

LOUISIANA.

973 Alexandria—O. C. Unbehagen, R. S.,
S. Elliott and 14th st.; S. W.
Heunarie, F. S., 120 Wash-
ington st.
1147 Baton Rouge—Phillip Trent, R. S., 941
Main st.; J. Lyons, F. S., 211
15th st.
1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.;
E. F. Jones, F. S., 1223 Fla. st.
1495 Breaux Bridge—Henry Richard, R. S.;
Rene Bertrand, F. S.
874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth, R. S. and
F. S., Box 64.
1718 Jeanerette—Robert Robin, R. S.; M.
Valentine, F. S.
113 La Fayette—John Wolf, R. S.; P.
Cockran, F. S.
1057 Lake Charles—Geo. W. Armstrong
R. S., Box 550; L. R. Hiscock,
F. S., Box 550.
868 Monroe—W. A. Hatfield, R. S., Box
476; Walter Masling, F. S.,
704 Washington.
758 Monroe—(Col.) Wm. Dunn, R. S.,
1213 Texas ave.; Jas. Hodge,
F. S., Box 520.
1494 Natchitoches—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.,
E. J. Harkins, F. S.
1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.;
Charles Shaffer, F. S.
76 New Orleans—C. A. McCohn, R. S.,
623 Scott st.; F. Duhkrup, F. S.,
S. 616 Cadiz st.
Shreveport—Secretary Dist. Council,
C. B. Huff.
85 " —R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261;
C. S. Worham, F. S., Box 261.
764 " —J. E. Stuckey, R. S., 422 Jordan
st.; D. D. Swindle, F. S.,
care T. E. Stephenson Lumber
Yard.

MAINE.

914 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26
Hight st.; John F. Spaulding,
F. S., 46 Quimby.
1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont;
W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303
Washington.
621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Hol-
yoke st.; Brewer, Me.; W. A.
Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
459 Bar Harbor—Henry Smith, R. S., Des
Isles; N. Chaney, F. S., 20
Holland ave.
1669 Chisholm—C. B. Quimby, R. S., Liver-
more Falls; C. A. Beane, F. S.,
Livermore Falls.
1259 Gardner—J. H. Fields, R. S., 103 Wa-

ter st., Randolph; G. F. McMaster, F. S., 77 Highholden st.
 407 *Lewiston*—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell; C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
 517 *Portland*—F. L. Foote, R. S., 157 Franklin st.; A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
 1474 " —(Mill) Wm. E. Laury, R. S., 56 Pillsbury st., Willard; H. B. Carr, F. S.
 1031 *Madison*—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.; C. T. Miller, F. S.
 1707 *Milwaukee*—C. W. Fox, R. S.; E. E. Wyman, F. S.
 1189 *Rumford Falls*—J. C. Curtis, R. S., Box 1202; B. H. Farum, F. S.
 787 *Skowhegan*—C. W. Grover, R. S.; Wm. A. Clough, F. S.
 348 *Waterville*—F. L. Bonford, R. S., 4 Winter st.; L. R. Kitchen, F. S., Oakland st.

MARYLAND.

1126 *Annapolis*—C. W. Brady, R. S., 19 Corn Hill st.; R. A. Smith, F. S., 15 Franklin st.
Baltimore—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith; Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Aisquith.
 44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gray st.; H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
 990 " —C. R. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond st.; G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
 1182 " —(Cabinet Makers) W. Morowski, R. S., 1707 Aliceannol.
 1315 " —Eugene Sullivan, R. S., 1715 Lorman st.; Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
 1358 " —Frank Schirmer, R. S., 112 S. Castle st.; H. Ripple, Jr., F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
 1598 " —Jos. K. Schelling, R. S., 1726 Carlisle pl.; G. H. Korb, F. S., Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore st.
 1722 " —(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1910 Pennsylvania ave.; W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyl ave.
 1024 *Cumberland*—Wm. Lowdermilk, R. S., 388 N. Center st.; J. D. Ranck, F. S., 13 Cecilia st.
 1702 *Frederick*—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
 1061 *Frostburg*—Clifton Geis, R. S.; Wm. Ireston, F. S.
 1378 *Hagerstown*—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 106 N. Franklin st.; Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
 1351 *Havre de Grace*—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395 *Adams*—F. G. Rice, R. S., E. Hoosac st.; Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner st.
 1298 *Andover*—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm; Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut.
 1059 *Athol*—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A; C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
 1307 *Attleboro*—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 15 Academy st.; A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
Boston—Secretary Dist. Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Brookline.
 33 " —A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston; D. H. Deegan, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
 954 " —W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot; J. Conviser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
 1096 " —(Floor Layers) John A. McKenzie, R. S., 136 K st., So. Boston; A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1271 " —C. J. Marcot, 17 Saville st., Cambridge.
 1410 " —R. K. Smith, R. S., 22 Cedar st., Roxbury; Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
 1573 " —G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wollaston, Mass.; Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 67 *Roxbury*—Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., So. Boston; J. McLaughlin, 67 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.
 218 *East Boston*—J. F. McKie, R. S., 104 Saratoga st.; C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
 386 *Dorchester*—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy; J. Lent, F. S., 23 Harbor View st.
 438 *Brookline*—Ed. H. Barker, R. S., 419 Main st., Chsn. Dist., Boston; James Keefe, F. S., 116 Chestnut st.
 441 *Cambridge*—L. L. Sandborn, R. S., 18 Sparks st.; A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st.
 443 *Chelsea*—Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st.; P. J. Smyth, F. S., 20 Orange st.
 625 *Malden*—F. L. Mercer, R. S., Box 70; Albert Boulter, F. S., 37 Linden ave.
 629 *Somerville*—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st.; W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st.
 780 *Everett*—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., Davis st., Revere; W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard ave.
 821 *Winthrop*—Percy White, R. S., Sunny-side ave.; G. Livenstone, F. S., 31½ Hermon.
 846 *Revere*—John F. Portras, R. S., Box 2; Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
 889 *Allston*—Clifford Dexter, R. S., 94 Academy Hill, Brighton; H. Sabelin, F. S., 28 Allston st.

938 *West Roxbury*—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundal st., Roslindale; M. B. Bryant, F. S., 105 Arundal st., Roslindale.
 959 *Mattapan*—J. F. Forbes, R. S.; J. J. Orman, F. S., E. Mattapan.
 1197 *Saugus*—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus; Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1550 *Braintree*—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree; W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
 1046 *Bridgewater*—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.; E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
 624 *Brockton*—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner st.; F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
 858 *Clinton*—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.; G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
 1123 *Cohasset*—H. R. Gott, R. S., Box 478; H. F. Marden, F. S., Box 536.
 1593 *Concord*—R. M. Marshall, R. S.; W. M. Greenwood, F. S., Box 553.
 1372 *Easthampton*—Fred S. Knott, R. S., 24 Ward ave.; R. Parsons, F. S., Prospect st.
 223 *Fall River*—Ernest Bridge, R. S., 575 Mt. Hope ave.; Isaac Dion, F. S., 45 Bliss st.
 1305 " —(Fr.) J. A. Cote, R. S., 370 Hope st.; F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.
 778 *Fitchburg*—Fred White, R. S., 192 Water st.; John P. Connelly, F. S., 8 Congress.
 860 *Framingham*—W. F. Drake, R. S., Box 923, So. Framingham, Mass.; E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 570 *Gardner*—Peter Brouillet, R. S., 320 Parker st.; Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 *Gloucester*, E. T. Barlett, R. S., 15 Pine st.; Neal McMillan, F. S., 16 Harrison ave.
 1045 *Great Barrington*—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.; C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 782 *Greenfield*—Fred F. Underwood, R. S., 20 School st.
 1292 *Hamilton*—Jos. Hulbert, R. S., Wendham Depot; F. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot, Massachusetts.
 82 *Haverhill*—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.; P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
 424 *Hingham*—Peter C. Foley, R. S.; H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Marsh, 217 Hamden st.
 390 " —J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.; D. Laplante, F. S., 529 Summer.
 656 " —Fred B. Donahue, R. S., 137 Chestnut st.; M. J. Marsh, F. S., 217 Hampden st.
 1350 " —H. Lempe, R. S., 567 Canal st.; J. M. Trilay, F. S., 83 Jackson st.
 400 *Hudson*—A. Glasson, R. S.; Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
 1645 *Hull*—Jas. L. Walsh, F. S., Albertain, Mass.
 111 *Lawrence*—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., 101 Broadway, Methuen; J. La-belle, F. S., 41 Lake st.
 551 " —(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.; Henry Pannasse, F. S., 147 Margin.
 1566 " —(Ger.) Herman Woeckel, R. S.; A. F. Engstrand, F. S., 100 E. Haverhill st.
 1427 *Lec*—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
 370 *Lenox*—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139; Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
 794 *Leominster*—D. W. Shalin, R. S., 63 Church st.; F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
 49 *Lowell*—Peter A. Golden, R. S., 198 Charles st.; David M. Sennett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
 1610 " —(Fr.) E. Joyal, R. S., 20 3rd st.; Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
 688 *Lynn*—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 8 Grove st.; W. Lynn; L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
 1041 " —J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morion Hill ave.; M. L. Delano, F. S., Lynn.
 1654 *Mansfield*—H. F. Dearborn, R. S., E. Mansfield, R. F. D.; E. C. Oodding, F. S.
 962 *Marblehead*—Richard Phillips, R. S., 40 Prospect st.; R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 *Marlboro*—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., 47 Newton st.; Wilfred Bonin, F. S., 261 Church st.
Middlesex—Secretary Dist. Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 *Melrose*—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett st., Stoneham; C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 777 *Medford*—A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave.; M. J. Manning, F. S., 27 Cherry st.
 881 *Arlington*—James Cramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.; J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
 885 *Woburn*—S. J. Bezanson, R. S., Hart place; E. B. Northrup, F. S., 5 Vernon st.
 991 *Winchester*—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.; H. A. Hatch, F. S., Eaton st.
 762 *Quincy*—N. A. Johnson, R. S., 32 Garfield st.; George Gauthier, F. S.
 1531 *Rockland*—S. F. Bouney, F. S., Box 719.
 862 *Wakefield*—Wm. E. Packard, R. S., 140 Pleasant st.; W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 *Milford*—John Holmes, R. S., Front

st. extension; J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.
 847 *Natick*—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.; F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 *Nedham*—F. N. Smith, R. S.; Washburn Adams, F. S., Kimball st.
 1021 *New Bedford*—G. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 1287 " —Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.; C. H. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.
 989 *Newburyport*—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17½ Boardman st.; G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
Newton—Sec. Dist. Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.
 275 " —Chas. S. Hanson, R. S., 72 Chasbank road; C. Buckley, F. S., 10 Middle st.
 1600 " —(Mill) F. M. File, R. S., 67 Belmont st.; J. J. McKee, F. S., 171 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 680 *Newton Centre*—R. L. Rottler, R. S., Bower st.; L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
 708 *West Newton*—A. W. Strum, R. S., 35 Robinhood, Auburndale; A. S. M. Strum, F. S., 31 Sharon ave., Auburndale.
Norfolk County—Sec'y of Dist. Council, John W. McAfee.
 892 *Dedham*—A. W. Radcliff, R. S., East st.; M. J. Campbell, F. S., 5 Partridge st., West Roxbury.
 802 *Hyde Park*—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.; J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park ave.
 193 *North Adams*—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.; J. J. Agan, F. S., 62 Chase ave.
 1653 *North Cambridge*—Jos. Sheahan, R. S., 16 Sargent st.; C. A. White, F. S., 54 Gorham st., West Somerville.
 351 *Northampton*—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm st.; J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
 784 *North Easton*—Clarence Mason, R. S., and F. S., Box 61.
North Shore—Sec'y Dist. Council, F. J. Haley, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
South Shore—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st., Quincy, Mass.
 878 *Beverly*—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale; A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
 950 *Danvers*—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.; G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
 924 *Manchester*—Geo. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510; M. A. McClunis, F. S., Box 159.
 888 *Salem*—E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel st.; Wm. W. Moore, F. S., 3 Central st.
 1210 " —Joseph Gagnon, R. S., 26 E. Gardiner st.; Jean B. Pelletier, F. S., 7 Pingree st.
 866 *Norwood*—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.; F. M. Prescott, F. S., Islington.
 444 *Pittsfield*—John B. Mickie, R. S., 14 Crescent st.; Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's place.
 1167 *Scituate*—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65; C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
 861 *Southbridge*—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.; Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.; Victor Gagnon, F. S., 611 Main st.
 177 " —Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.; W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
 1105 " —(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.; E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
 685 *Chicopee*—Alfred Rivest, R. S., 6 Chestnut st.; Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
 1063 *Stoughton*—Zed Leonard, R. S., Canton, Mass., Box 4; Fred Fowler, F. S.
 1035 *Taunton*—T. B. Barber, R. S., 6 Hearn ave.; Felix Grise, F. S., 30 Russell st.
 1479 *Walpole*—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 *Waltham*—S. Starritt, R. S., 98 Alder st.; Joseph Dicks, F. S., 11 Howard ave.
 1227 " —F. Y. King, R. S., 4 Walnut st.; B. D. Taylor, F. S., 2 Mt. Pleasant.
 1630 *Ware*—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
 823 *Webster*—Geo. Carreara, R. S., 58 Granite st.; Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
 222 *Westfield*—H. R. Stiles, R. S., Dartmouth st.; A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
 1459 *Westboro*—Joseph McNeil, R. S., Warren st.; Geo. W. Brown, F. S., West st.
 979 *Williamstown*—Jas. Hasfred, R. S., Box 279; Harrison White, F. S., Box 25.
 1018 *Whitman*—Fred L. Gill, R. S.; E. A. Vaughan, F. S.
Worcester—Secretary of Dist. Council, Carl A. Laurens, Holden st.
 23 " —John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge; Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 16 Union ave.
 408 " —(Fr.) J. A. Millette, R. S., 26 Mott st.; F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
 720 " —(Swedish) Emil Ericson, R. S., 9 Vinson st.; John Bergquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
 877 " —(Mill) A. J. Sanguinet, R. S.,

4 Lovell Court; R. H. Coates, F. S., 19 Chandler st.

MICHIGAN.

984 *Adrian*—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton; A. Curtis, F. S., 113 State st.
 512 *Ann Arbor*—G. Helber, R. S., 337 S. Ashley st.; Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
 871 *Battle Creek*—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
 116 *Bay City*—York C. Rusling, R. S., 1519 3d st.; E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney.
 898 *Benton Harbor*—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.; Harry Graft, F. S.
 1170 *Big Rapids*—W. J. Deatrich, R. S.; I. W. Mercer, F. S.
 1695 " —(Mill) J. H. Wample, R. S.; E. C. Ely, F. S.
 1344 *Boyer*—J. W. Hane, R. S.; W. J. Allen, F. S.
 535 *Cadillac*—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar; Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
 797 *Charlevoix*—W. E. Parmelee, R. S.; Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
 1540 *Charlotte*—C. E. Hecox, R. S.; L. L. Wells, F. S., 338 Prairie st.
 1095 *Cheboygan*—John McKnight, R. S.; Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 302.
 1020 *Delray*—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372; John A. Belisle, F. S.
Detroit—Sec'y of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.; Frank McMahon, R. S., 294 Wabash ave.; Thos. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
 303 " —G. V. Zilsberger, R. S., 190 E. Congress st.; O. Friedlund, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
 1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.; Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
 1572 " —(Car Builders) August Knack, R. S., 870 Canfield ave.; August Marowske, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
 1371 *Dowagiac*—M. M. Armstrong, R. S.; W. E. Murphy, F. S.
 1690 *Durand*—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S., Box 415.
 577 *Elk Rapids*—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
 1194 *Escanaba*—Charles Franzen, R. S., 1022 4th; Axel Lawrence, F. S., 1221 Thomas st.
 643 *Flint*—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.; R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
 1637 *Gladwin*—Charles Deye, R. S., Box 33; Geo. R. Smith, F. S.
 335 *Grand Rapids*—E. L. Probert, R. S., 874 Sutton ave.; J. T. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
 1330 " —(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.; S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 " —Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.; A. Kuenzel, F. S., 50 Fremont st.
 1493 " —(Mill) Abel N. Kinzenger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette; T. W. Gilman, F. S., 255 Highland ave.
 1696 " —John Vas, R. S., 60 Sycamore st.; W. J. Webber, F. S., 490 S. Ionia.
 130 *Hancock*—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
 1254 *Harbor Springs*—Ed. Powers, R. S.; Joseph Coulter, F. S.
 1412 *Holland*—A. Noble, R. S., 80 W. 14th; J. Bommers, F. S., 197 W. 17th st.
 1122 *Houghton*—John Allen, R. S.; J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
 1310 *Hudson*—Fred Taylor, R. S.; B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
 1655 *Ishpeming*—August Hyttsten, R. S., National Mine P. O.; John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge.
 651 *Jackson*—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte; J. H. White, F. S., 470 Williams st.
 297 *Kalamazoo*—B. A. Wood, R. S., 301 W. Walnut st.; H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
 1008 *Lansing*—E. C. Hanson, R. S., 903 E. Franklin; I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., N.
 1226 *Manistee*—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.; Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
 796 *Manistique*—Wm. Mix, R. S.; J. L. Keller, F. S., Box 874.
 958 *Marquette*—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.; John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
 341 *Marine City*—Alb. Klenner, R. S., Box 861; Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
 1164 *Midland*—Geo. Bugbee, R. S.; G. P. Kell, F. S., Box 145.
 674 *Mt. Clemens*—Anthony Leach, R. S., 66 N. Front st.; Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
 173 *Munising*—Jos. Prato, R. S., Box 149; A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
 100 *Muskegon*—Geo. Dausey, R. S., 58 Allen st.; Samuel Knooihuizen, F. S., 315 Terrace.
 1077 *Ocosso*—Wm. Stevens, R. S., 1001 N. Water st.; Geo. Kerby, F. S., Ilcoy st.
 791 *Petoskey*—Henry C. Smith, R. S., 302 Kalamazoo; F. W. Finch, F. S., 607 Kalamazoo st.
 1032 *Pontiac*—Charles W. Coats, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.; B. J. Klumph, F. S., 345 Oakland ave.
 585 *Port Huron*—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1520 St. Clair st.; C. E. Seaback, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
 59 *Saginaw*—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 518 Sheridan ave.; J. B.

- 334 " —H. Wettlaufer, R. S., 501 N. Hamilton st.; A. Kondal, F. S., 610 N. 13th E. S.
- 1468 *St. Clair*—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
- 46 *Sault St. Marie*—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday ave.; W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday ave.
- 1080 *South Haven*—Wm. Albrow, R. S., Wilson st.; W. E. Symonds, F. S., Broadway.
- 1551 *Three Rivers*—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French; David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
- 226 *Traverse City*—Clarence Rickard, R. S., 619 W. 7th st.; E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
- 1008 *West Lansing*—H. R. Wright, R. S., 704 Sycamore st., south; I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., north.
- 814 *Wyandotte*—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., Center ave.; H. C. Roberts, F. S., 33 Biddle ave.
- 1283 *Ypsilanti*—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.; R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.

MINNESOTA.

- 1385 *Albert Lea*—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243 Charles st.; L. H. Hassing, F. S.
- 951 *Brainerd*—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak; Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
- Duluth and Superior*—Secretary Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
- 361 " —W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.; Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
- 1328 *Hibbing*—E. Everett, R. S.; F. W. Meharry, F. S.
- 1679 *Little Falls*—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.
- 992 *Mankato*—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.; E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemeur.
- Minneapolis*—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
- 7 " —E. Klingel Smith, R. S., 328 10th st.; J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
- 548 " —(Millwrights) A. J. Slater, R. S., 2123 Irving ave., N.; Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
- 1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs.) C. G. Lauritzen, R. S., 2609 7th st.; A. Huru, F. S., 1821 17th ave., S.
- 980 *Rochester*—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
- 930 *St. Cloud*—Edward Wahl, R. S.; J. E. Conrad, F. S.
- 957 *Stillwater*—O. A. Bieging, R. S., 808 W. Oak st.; O. Rendgren, F. S., 403 N. Owen st.
- 87 *St. Paul*—John Frieson, R. S., 178 Forbes ave.; J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
- 1536 *Two Harbors*—John Hedland, R. S., Box 229; Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
- 307 *Winona*—Nick Grathen, R. S., 356 E. 8th st.; E. Rohweder, F. S., 761 W. 5th st.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1348 *Brook Haven*—P. S. Drury, R. S., W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
- 1475 *Greenville*—Lyman Abbott, R. S.; S. A. Bivins, F. S., 130 N. Poplar st.
- 1497 " —(Col.) C. A. Jones, R. S.; J. E. Williams, F. S.
- 824 *Jackson*—R. C. McCleave, R. S., 215 Earl ave.; J. W. Newsom, F. S., 805 South st.
- 848 *McComb City*—V. B. Netterville, R. S., J. A. Simmons, F. S.
- 446 *Meridian*—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12; H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding and 46th ave.
- 1266 " —(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324 14th st. and 34th ave.; G. W. Adams, F. S., 1701 17th st. and 18th ave.
- 619 *Natchez*—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homichitta st.
- 1606 " —Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor; Armstead Carter, F. S., 601 S. Canal.
- 1673 *Port Gibson*—J. D. Arnette, R. S.; E. E. Jordan, F. S.
- Vicksburg*—Secretary Dist. Council, Julius Terrell, Box 71.
- 970 " —(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S., 302 Fayette st.; George Ruffin, F. S., Box 189.
- 1047 " —L. D. Opie, R. S., 102 Bridge st.; Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
- 1697 *Water Valley*—D. W. Ballard, R. S., C. M. Forrest, F. S.
- 1706 *Yazoo City*—W. W. McMurtry, R. S., Box 434; S. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
- 1721 " —(Col.) Wesley Laws.

MISSOURI.

- 1280 *Brevier*—Walter Chitwood, R. S.; W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1349 *Bonnetville*—W. P. Yoder, F. S., Box 14.
- 1303 *California*—P. M. Hall, R. S. and F. S., Box 344.
- 1770 *Cape Girardeau*—L. G. Blivins, R. S., 702 Broadway; Martin Bierschwal, F. S., 39 N. Pacific st.
- 566 *Charleston*—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.; Wm. Simpson, F. S.
- 1278 *Columbia*—A. L. True, R. S., 1521 Paris road; J. H. Barnett, F. S., 502 W. Locust.
- 1262 *Chillicothe*—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401 Alexandria ave.; T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun st.

- 1660 *De Soto*—C. E. Hopson, R. S.; A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
- 1337 *Doe Run*—Frank Sample, F. S.
- 1522 *Doniphan*—H. D. Abernathy, R. S.; Arthur Allen, F. S.
- 1424 *Excelsior Springs*—O. H. Hickman, R. S., Box 266; Geo. W. Craven, F. S.
- 922 *Farmington*—A. J. Matthews, R. S.; S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 168.
- 1397 *Higbee*—M. J. Embree, R. S.; E. O. Hoden, F. S.
- 607 *Hanibal*—Clay Roland, R. S., 308 N. 3d st.; M. R. Velle, F. S., 905 Lyon st.
- 1622 *Independence*—C. M. Shelton, R. S., 407 S. Spring; J. R. Botts, F. S., 715 N. Spring.
- 1326 *Jackson*—Sim Penzel, R. S.; George Pedigo, F. S.
- 945 *Jefferson City*—J. C. Engelbrecht, R. S., 212 Pine st.; L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
- 311 *Joplin*—F. N. Ford, R. S., 2216 Byers ave.; J. W. Sipe, F. S.
- 4 *Kansas City*—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442 Bellefontaine ave.; J. Kirk, F. S., 825 Central ave.
- 1635 " —M. C. Hughes, 825 Central.
- 1391 " —J. M. Creagar, R. S., 1013 E. 15th st.; W. W. Mattox, F. S., 1644 Summit st.
- 48 *Kirksville*—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.; B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
- 1329 *Kirkwood*—W. R. Horne, R. S., Webster Groves, Mo.; Chas. Doebler, F. S.
- 1294 *Macon*—Thos. McGee, R. S.; W. E. Cunningham, F. S.
- 1177 *Marceline*—W. A. Darling, R. S.; W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
- 934 *Marshall*—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.; N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
- 963 *Maryville*—E. J. Garrett, R. S., E. 3d st.; Henry L. Foster, F. S., 605 E. 4th st.
- 1643 *Mindin Mines*—S. B. Nurse, R. S., Fuller, Kas.; E. W. Willert, F. S.
- 1434 *Moberly*—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed; L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
- 1187 *Nevada*—Birt Frizill, R. S.; H. L. Frizill, F. S., 916 E. Wooters street.
- 1165 *New Madrid*—Wm. Phelon, R. S.; Richard Hunsen, F. S.
- 740 *Novinger*—G. E. Hunsaker, R. S.; W. T. Bradshaw, F. S., Box 44, Connelville.
- 1049 *Poplar Bluff*—J. H. Pipkin, R. S.; I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
- 445 *Rich Hill*—Alex. Darden, R. S.; Joe L. Bomar, F. S.
- 875 *Sloans Point*—C. E. Otto, R. S., Youngstown, Mo.; L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
- 978 *Springfield*—B. F. Bohon, R. S., 419 South st.; T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1701 *St. Francis*—Thos. J. Hill, R. S., Desloge, Mo.; A. J. Zaner, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
- St. Joseph*—Secretary Dist. Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
- 110 " —P. T. Vermillion, R. S., 1017 Ridenbaugh st.; Wm. Mooney, F. S., 2906 Sylvania st.
- 1591 *South St. Joseph*—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422; A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
- St. Louis*—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive street.
- 5 " —(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.; Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
- 45 " —(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.; Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
- 47 " —(Ger.) Wm. G. Gruenwald, R. S., 2821 Wyoming st.; Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
- 73 " —Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.; G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard ave.
- 257 " —Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.; G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand ave.
- 578 " —J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster ave.; D. T. Curl, F. S., 4031 Finney ave.
- 602 " —A. G. Knoebel, R. S., 1924 N. Market st.; W. H. Tudor, F. S., 1414 Carr st.
- 1011 " —Thos. Walsh, R. S., 7918 Pennsylvania ave.; Theo. Mesnier, F. S., 6117 Alaska ave.
- 1100 " —Albert Jensen, R. S., 4376 Gilson; Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
- 1596 " —(Mill) Joseph Sell, R. S., 1208 St. Ange ave.; Herman Mueller, F. S., 4130 Kingshighway.
- 1206 *Trenton*—T. S. Culp, R. S.; W. E. Davis, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 1503 *Webb City*—A. J. Hicklin, R. S., 1026 Aylor st.; Wm. H. Niswonger, F. S., 325 S. Tom.

MONTANA.

- 88 *Anaconda*—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238; Geo. H. Sewell, F. S., P. O. Box 238.
- 1778 *Basin*—Emil Hamkey, F. S.
- 112 *Butte City*—Wm. H. Pierce, R. S., 708 S. Main st.; W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
- 1102 *Glendive*—J. C. Ward, R. S.; Ola Joswick, F. S.
- 286 *Great Falls*—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th; Erick Olson, F. S., care Milwaukee House.
- 153 *Helena*—Karl P. Conklin, R. S., 115 N. Rodney st.; S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
- 911 *Kalispell*—Geo. W. Hundlery, R. S.,

- 344 3d ave., W.; Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1302 *Lewiston*—F. M. Partridge, R. S.; C. B. Noble, F. S.
- 1685 *Livingston*—Bernard Martin, R. S., Gen. Del.; M. D. Priest, F. S., 403 K st.
- 28 *Missoula*—E. B. Bagby, R. S., Box 288; M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
- 967 *Whitefish*—E. H. Wilkins, R. S.; J. D. Letton, F. S.
- 744 *Red Lodge*—W. S. Smith, R. S.; C. G. Reeder, F. S.

NEBRASKA.

- 1286 *Beatrice*—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E. Market st.; Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
- 1501 *Columbus*—E. C. Worden, R. S.; Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
- 1433 *Fairbury*—H. J. Chapman, R. S.; C. H. Gudgel, F. S., 210 W. 4th street.
- 1395 *Fremont*—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.; E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
- 1386 *Grand Island*—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.; Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
- 1055 *Lincoln*—G. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.; A. H. Bull, F. S., Bethany, Neb.
- 960 *Nebraska City*—R. R. Ricketts, R. S., 6th st. and 7th ave.; W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
- 427 *Omaha*—R. McKimmon, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.; Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
- 1535 *Schuyler*—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237; C. K. Lord, F. S.
- 270 *South Omaha*—John Bjork, R. S., 328 N. 25th st.; Fred Towne, F. S., 20th and L st., South Omaha.
- 1703 " —G. F. Hehl, R. S., 3116 ave. B, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John Larsen, F. S., 276 S. 20th st.

NEVADA.

- 1117 *Harriman*—J. H. Widaman, F. S.
- 971 *Reno*—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179; P. R. Burton, F. S., 508 5th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1505 *Berlin*—Je Houde, K. S.; H. L. Fields, F. S.
- 538 *Concord*—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 8 Princeton st.; Ernest Kimberger, F. S., 3 Broadway.
- 1138 *Dover*—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 71 6th; J. C. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
- 1222 *Franklin*—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.; Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson ave.
- 931 *Manchester*—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.; G. W. Turney, F. S., 1016 Hayward.
- 579 *Nashua*—Wh. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore; A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
- 921 *Portsmouth*—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 61 South; B. Redden, F. S., 5 Whirld st.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1002 *Arlington*—Thos. H. Rack, R. S., 12 Duke st.; Kearney, N. J.; R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart ave.
- 432 *Atlantic City*—J. G. Farson, R. S., 35 N. Ga. ave.; A. Tompkins, F. S., 140 St. Charles.
- 1619 " —(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pfaff, R. S., Box 340; P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith Terrace.
- 811 *Atlantic Highlands*—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208; M. Southall, F. S., Leonardville, N. J.
- 1067 *Belleville*—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.; Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union ave.
- 880 *Bernardsville*—I. L. Reeves, R. S.; Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
- 121 *Bridgeton*—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.; H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
- 1489 *Burlington*—W. H. Kerr, R. S.; John H. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Union.
- Camden*—Secretary District Council, G. H. Chamberlin, 416 Vine street.
- 20 " —Chas. G. Woolverton, R. S., 901 Biedman ave.; Howard A. Fearn, F. S., 129 N. 33d st.
- 1532 " —Howard Wolverton, R. S., 2406 Federal st.; T. P. Dickinson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
- 1150 *Deckertown*—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308; J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
- 594 *Dover*—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy; Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
- 1443 *Englewood*—Judge Foster, R. S.; Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
- 941 *East Orange*—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.; A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
- 519 *E. Rutherford*—Warren Jochem, R. S., 163 Boiling Spring ave.; K. J. Jorgensen, F. S., Madison st., Caristadt, N. J.
- 1253 *Gladstone*—Smith Kagan, R. S., Peapack, N. J.; Geo. Simmons, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
- 1656 *Gloucester*—Harry Kitchen, R. S., 43 Smallwood st.; Woodbury, N. J.; James Stetsor, F. S., 100 Ellis st.
- 265 *Hackensack*—James Bratt, Jr., R. S., Cleveland st.; C. A. Kan, F. S., 24 Warren st.
- 57 *Irvington*—James Walsch, R. S., 85 Cumming st.; J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 97 Orange ave.
- 1728 *Lakewood*—Chas. Comstock, R. S.; Theodore Applegate, F. S.

- 612 *Union Hill*—(Ger.) Geo. Bents, R. S., 76 Columbia ave., West Hoboken; Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
- 391 *Hoboken*—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.; D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
- 467 " —(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606 Pallsade ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.; J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
- 299 *West Hoboken*—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.; Wm. Lawrence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Pl.
- Hudson County*—Secretary Dist. Council, Geo. Divine, 124 St. Pauls ave., Jersey City.
- 139 *Jersey City*—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.; G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw ave.
- 118 " —(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City; F. C. Lussenboph, Jr., F. S., 549 Gregory ave., Sta. I. Hoboken.
- 157 " —(Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153 St. Pauls ave.; W. Mildeberger, F. S., 244 Sherman av.
- 282 " —H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.; Wm. Haiman, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
- 482 " —Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 124 St. Pauls ave.; J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
- 564 " —Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
- 1453 " —S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.; M. Devaney, F. S., 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.
- 383 *Bayonne*—S. Darashepsky, R. S., 63 W. 24th st.; Morris Feldman, F. S., 64 W. 19th st.
- 486 " —W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th; C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 15th st.
- 1374 *Keyport*—Geo. P. Young, R. S.; Samuel Stryker, F. S.
- 1058 *Madison*—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.; J. F. Keating, F. S., 28 Main st.
- 305 *Mulville*—Albert Zimmerman, R. S., 42 Fulton st.; S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
- Montclair*—Secretary Dist. Council, Morris Lunger, 38 N. 6th Newark.
- 429 " —Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.; H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
- 1729 *Moravia*—
- Monmouth County*—Secretary of District Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pilgrim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.
- 151 *Long Branch*—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th ave.; Charles Brown, F. S., Station B.
- 750 *Asbury Park*—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S. Main st.; Franklin W. Hall, F. S., Box 1015.
- 1327 *Belmor*—Samuel Studwick, R. S.; Harry Pierce, F. S.
- 1405 *Red Bank*—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.; G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.
- 638 *Morristown*—A. B. Losey, R. S., 3 Liberty st.; C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
- 1373 " —William Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton; Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
- Newark*—Secretary of Dist. Council, John G. Hunter, 207 Walnut street.
- 119 " —Jos. S. Waldrip, R. S., 113 Hartford st.; S. Cole, F. S., 64 Cutler st.
- 120 " —(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 71 Kossuth st.; Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.
- 148 " —H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield ave.; L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly ave.
- 306 " —Newark—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.; A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. Ind. st.
- 723 " —(Ger.) Gus Girth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.; John Schrade, F. S., 372 15th ave.
- 1209 " —(Mill) J. C. Mottashed, Jr., R. S., Box 104; W. F. Worth, F. S., Box 104.
- 1297 *New Brunswick*—Moses Doyle, R. S., 168 Throop ave.; John W. Helein, F. S., 294 Lylan st.
- 1124 *Newton*—Walter Drake, R. S., 10 Trinity st.; Geo. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta ave.
- 349 *Orange*—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic st.; M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.
- Paterson*—Secretary Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 113 11th ave.
- 325 " —Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192 Hamburg ave.; S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton ave.
- 1036 " —Sigfred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa ave.; Chas. Blewett, F. S., F. S., 113 11th ave.
- 345 " —(Mill) Thos. Waters, R. S., 36 Menkel st.; Nat Burton, F. S., 104 Montgomery.
- 490 *Passaic*—P. P. Redington, R. S., 159 8th st.; J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
- 1157 " —J. Greenburg, R. S., 99 Monroe st.; T. Feder, F. S., 14 Van Buren st.
- 65 *Perth Amboy*—Jas. L. Donahue, R. S., 9 Maple st.; W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
- 399 *Phillipsburg*—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.; L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
- 842 *Pleasantville*—Benj. F. Risley, R. S., Box 261; H. Wier, F. S.
- 1156 *Point Pleasant*—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.; A. S. Farr, F. S.
- 781 *Princeton*—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98

- Alexandria st.; A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau.
- 1091 *Ridgewood*—M. W. Hooley, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 542 *Salem*—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 7th st.; Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
- 455 *Somerville*—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rariton; T. S. Mitchell, F. S.
- 1392 *South Amboy*—John W. Conover, R. S., George st.; F. Baldt, F. S., South River, N. J.
- 1113 *Springfield*—F. E. Meisel, R. S.; W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
- 961 *Summit*—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193; John J. Osland, F. S.
- 31 *Trenton*—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.; J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
- Union County*—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
- 167 *Elizabeth*—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 843 Elizabeth ave.; Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.
- 687 *Elizabeth*—(Ger.) John Hoffman, Jr., 526 Marshall; John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
- 330 *New Orange*—W. P. Ferrel, 222 Lafayette st.; Roselle, N. J.; W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave.; East, Roselle Park.
- 155 *Plainfield*—David Bodine, R. S., Almond Place, N. Plainfield; W. H. Lunger, F. S., 147 Front street.
- 537 *Rohrway*—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.; Wm. R. Way, F. S., Whittier st.
- 1236 *Washington*—Edward Rinehart, 80 Hornbaker st.; M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
- 320 *Westfield*—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie; Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
- 620 *Vineland*—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.; G. P. Albertson, F. S., 515 Park ave.
- NEW MEXICO.**
- 1159 *Alamogordo*—N. R. Christman, R. S., Box 245; J. W. Stephens, F. S.
- 1319 *Albuquerque*—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.; James J. Votaw, F. S., 114½ N. 2d.
- 30 *Artesia*—D. Martin, R. S. and F. S., Box 11.
- 645 *Las Vegas*—George E. Moulton, R. S., S. W. cor. Valencia st. and Lopez ave.; F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
- 1700 *Raton*—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425; Frank Cole, F. S., Box 425.
- 511 *Roswell*—W. T. Davis, R. S., Box 217; W. T. Jones, F. S., Box 95.
- NEW YORK.**
- 1054 *Addison*—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
- 274 *Albany*—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.; L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
- 659 *Albany*—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.; J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman.
- 1446 "—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 105 Van Wort ave.; Geo. Fry, F. S., 10 Judson st.
- 270 *Alexandria Bay*—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
- 6 *Amsterdam*—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minaville st.; A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
- 453 *Auburn*—E. K. Atwater, R. S., 52 Fulton; M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.
- 614 *Baldwinsville*—Andrew J. Larkin, R. S., Box 65; Joseph McCarthy, F. S., Box 52.
- 1321 *Ballston Spa*—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550; J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
- 24 *Batavia*—C. D. Brewer, R. S., 463 Ellicott st.; Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.
- 1264 *Bath*—Wm. Fogarty, R. S., 209 W. Washington st.; Frank Fownner, F. S.
- 233 *Binghamton*—E. L. Whittemore, R. S., 24 Bayless ave.; G. M. Ross, F. S., 10 Catherine st.
- 1052 *Blasdell*—John Maynard, R. S.; John Haer, F. S.
- Buffalo*—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 148 Chester st.
- 9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara; G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
- 132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.; Adolph Kilian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
- 355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.; M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Fonger st.
- 374 "—J. G. Olmstead, R. S., 27 Ferguson ave.; E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
- 440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 148 Chester st.; Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
- 1345 "—Wm. A. Schuster, R. S., 707 Elk st.; O. E. Dobbins, F. S., 131 Sage ave.
- 1377 "—C. Aseltine, R. S., Dearborn and Austin; John G. Polk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
- 1575 *So. Buffalo*—Thomas Lavelle.
- 502 *Canandaigua*—A. L. Bunnell, R. S., 3 Antis; Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
- 1457 *Canastota*—E. E. Barber, R. S.; H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
- 1578 *Chautauqua*—L. M. Matthews, R. S., F. A. Harter, F. S.
- 368 *Clayton*—John Page, Jr., R. S.; Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.
- 99 *Cohoes*—A. Van Arnam, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
- 1175 *Cold Spring*—Geo. Sara, R. S., Box 10, Frank Richmond, F. S., Box 10.
- 491 *Corinth*—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S., Palmyer, N. Y.; Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
- 700 *Corning*—Frank Sands, R. S., 183 Cedar st.; Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
- 1019 *Cortland*—S. Clark, R. S., 123 Croton ave.; A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
- 503 *Depew*—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.; A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.
- 649 *Dobbs Ferry*—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.; Wm. Lynt, F. S., Ashford ave.
- 466 *Dunkirk*—L. W. Oehser, R. S., 239 King st.; F. E. Nichols, F. S., 120 W. Main st., Fredonia, N. Y.
- 532 *Elmira*—J. B. Randall, R. S.; Harry Lewis, F. S., Cleveland ave.
- 1614 *Fine View*—Karl Emmett, R. S.; G. E. Frazier, F. S.
- 323 *Fishkill-on-Hudson*—Clarence P. Linton, R. S.; John F. O'Brien, F. S.
- 673 *Fort Edward*—B. Wigg, R. S., Main st.; P. Cronquist, F. S., Box 493.
- 754 *Fulton*—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.; E. Scheuck, F. S., 222 Utica st.
- 187 *Geneva*—W. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps, New York; M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
- 1093 *Glen Cove*, L. I.—Clarence Doney, R. S.; Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
- 229 *Glens Falls*—W. C. Palmer, R. S., 63 Walnut st.; J. L. Johnston, F. S., 25 Harrison ave.
- 1107 *Gloversville*—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson; E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
- 1030 *Gouverneur*—N. W. Wood, R. S., Box 954; J. R. Wilson, F. S., Box 410.
- 1309 *Gowanda*—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238; Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
- 380 *Herkimer*—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellingier st.; B. L. Austin, F. S., 321 S. Main st.
- 1223 *Hicksville*, L. I.—C. B. Fitting, R. S., Box 482; Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.
- 1075 *Hudson*—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.; John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.
- 1747 *Huntington*, L. I.—John Phifer, R. S., H. Wright, F. S., Cold Spring, L. I.
- 1261 *Ilion*—A. J. Ryan, R. S., Frankfort, N. Y.; Frank W. Miller, F. S., 63 R. R. st.
- 149 *Irvington*—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187; Chas. Macabee, F. S., East Irvington.
- 357 *Islip*, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345, Bay Shore, L. I.; Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
- 603 *Ithaca*—Wm. Sager, R. S., 124 Esty; E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
- 66 *Jamestown*—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.; A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.
- 1268 *Johnstown*—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.; James Newham, F. S., 24 Yorst st.
- 251 *Kingston*—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 285 E. Chestnut st.; A. Van Steenburg, F. S., 282 Albany ave.
- 1560 "—(Mill) J. H. Schryver, R. S., 12 Warren st.; Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.
- 516 *Lindenhurst*—John Weinnisch, R. S., and F. S., Box 16.
- 591 *Little Falls*—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.; A. E. Coville, F. S., 16 High st.
- 289 *Lockport*—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 77 Main st.; Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
- 1274 *Malone*—F. W. Gentile, R. S. and F. S.
- 543 *Mamaroneck*—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337; J. Holton, F. S.
- 1438 *Massena*—S. Lebeau, R. S.; W. McClamat, F. S.
- 1576 *Mechanicville*—Nelson J. Baker, R. S., Box 528; Merritt W. Baker, F. S.
- 574 *Middletown*—John Schindler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.; Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
- 1263 *Millbrook*—James B. Simmons, R. S., Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.
- Mohawk Valley*—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Dndley ave., Utica, N. Y.
- 1134 *Mt. Kisco*—Geo. W. Finch, R. S., Box 23; S. Miller, F. S., Box 23.
- 1729 *Moravia*—P. E. Murphy, R. S.; Smith Collier, F. S.
- 646 *Newark*—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.; Chas. W. Heath, F. S., 18 W. Maple ave.
- 301 *Newburg*—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.; J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick.
- New Rochelle*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
- 42 "—Alex. Fraser, R. S., 51 Ave. E.; Frank Brady, F. S., 69 Drake ave.
- 718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.; Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North.
- New York City*—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
- 12 "—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 220 Court st., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) M. Braun, R. S., Madison, near Myrtle ave.; Glendale, P. O., L. I.; Ernst Bradley, F. S., 585 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
- 34 "—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st., Long Island City, N. Y.; Fred Renker, F. S., 604 Broadway, Long Island City.
- 40 "—Jas. J. Lyman, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.; E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.
- 51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.; K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison ave., N. Y. City.
- 56 "—(Floor Layers) Wm. Pfeil, R. S., 783 Courtland ave.; A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 64 "—Patrick Kavanagh, R. S., 321 W. 47th st.; E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
- 81 "—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151, Lawrence, N. Y.; Harry Jones, F. S., Box 174, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.
- 109 "—P. F. McCormick, R. S., 387 Degraw st., Brooklyn Boro.; E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Sargent, F. S., 187 Kingsland ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 128 "—Oscar Hertel, R. S., White-stone, L. I.; Henry Hey, F. S., Whitestone, L. I.
- 147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad ave.; Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.
- 172 "—W. H. R. Hoffman, R. S., Halperin st., Westchester; Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
- 175 "—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 782 Madison st.; Brooklyn Boro.; R. F. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe, Brooklyn Boro.
- 200 "—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 69 E. 99th st.; J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 240 "—John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th; Thos. Forrestal, F. S., 1494 Lex ave.
- 247 "—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn Boro.; Jos. Gleason, F. S., 2674 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.
- 258 "—John Tonies, R. S., 372½ Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.; M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 291 "—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan ave., Brooklyn Boro.; Arthur F. Geutsch, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
- 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) Benj. Fried, 2978 Bainbridge ave., Bronx Boro.; Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st, Manhattan Boro.
- 324 "—Robert Ryman, R. S., 144 3d ave., Dutch Kills, L. I., N. Y.; Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372, Woodside, L. I.
- 340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.; H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 375 "—(Ger.) Philipp Wenz, R. S., 319 Patterson ave., West Hoboken, N. J.; Hy Ortland, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th st.; E. E. Hirtle, F. S., 61 W. 98th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 387 "—Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.; S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 451 "—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Court, Brooklyn Boro.; W. Carroll, F. S., 683 Classon ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 457 "—(Scan.) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 50 E. 102d st.; Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 464 "—(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.; Geo. Fieser, F. S., 963 Washington ave., Bronx Boro.
- 468 "—Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City; Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
- 471 "—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 473 "—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nicholas ave., Manhattan Boro.; J. W. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., Jersey City, N. J.
- 476 "—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.; Wm. E. P. Swartz, 8 Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
- 478 "—H. G. Lambert, R. S., 279 9th ave.; C. R. Nagel, F. S., 679 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
- 493 "—Carl Stoltte, R. S., 225 N. 6th ave., Mt. Vernon; Henry Klenk, F. S., 28 S. Bond st., Mt. Vernon.
- 497 "—(Ger.) Ferd Meyer, R. S., 243 E. 10th st.; L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 507 "—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floit, Corona, Queens Boro.; P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
- 509 "—Thos. Smith, R. S., 225 E. 96th st.; T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 513 "—(Ger. Wm. Jonchon, R. S., 516 E. 155th st.; Wm. Moesner, F. S., 1515 Ave. A., Man-
- hattan Boro.
- 567 "—A. E. Willis, R. S., 35 Tompkins st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.; P. J. Klee, F. S., 135 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
- 575 "—(Stair) Thos. Loughran, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn; H. Plot, F. S., 67th st. and 3d ave., New York City.
- 593 "—Jas. M. Vanderpool, R. S., 165 10th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
- 601 "—James B. Smith, R. S., 11 S. Division ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; C. Schultz, F. S., North Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
- 606 "—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelt ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; Wm. Houseman, F. S., 68 Columbia st., West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
- 613 "—Chas. Stout, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.; John P. Shultz, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
- 639 "—T. G. S. Malkin, R. S., 1043 40th st., Brooklyn; H. B. Patterson, F. S., 338 53d st., Brooklyn.
- 640 "—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., 10th st. bet. 2d and 3d ave., College Point, N. Y.; P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
- 707 "—(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.; Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 714 "—John R. Reilly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing; Frank Holly F. S., 318 Bayside ave., Flushing.
- 715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Popular st., Westchester, N. Y.; Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst ave.
- 724 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d ave.; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 221 E. 81st st.
- 774 "—Wm. J. Farrell, R. S., 899 E. 135th st.; Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
- 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 901 "—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.; Thos. Turfill, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Ozone Park, L. I.
- 906 "—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Chas. M. Depew, F. S., Cedarhurst, L. I.
- 907 "—Andrew Clark, R. S., Great Neck, L. I.; W. H. Ryan, F. S., Box 33, Great Neck, L. I.
- 983 "—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
- 1363 "—(Ship Joiners) C. M. Wlnaut, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Rutledge st., Brooklyn.
- 1388 "—Chas. Bickle, R. S., Huguenot Park, P. O.; W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, Richmond Boro.
- 1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave., near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.; M. J. McGrath, F. S., 461 5th ave., Brooklyn.
- 1548 "—Geo. B. White, F. S., 327 W. 41st st.
- 1671 "—Edw. H. Tooker, R. S., Southampton, L. I.; R. S. Duffy, F. S., Southampton, L. I.
- Niagara Falls*—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
- 322 "—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney ave.; J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
- 1555 "—F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.; F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon ave.
- 369 *No. Tonawanda*—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.; W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
- 1377 *No. Buffalo*—Chas. Asseltine, R. S., 342 Dearborn; John Folk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda st.
- 310 *Norwich*—B. F. McLagan, R. S., 11 Griffin st.; E. J. Smith, F. S., 31 Canasawacta.
- 474 *Nyack*—Jerome Hasbrock, R. S.; R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
- 1354 *Ogdensburg*—W. H. Le Claire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.; C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 *Oneonta*—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand; C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
- 546 *Olean*—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.; Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
- 1243 *Oneida*—W. A. Webster, R. S., 17 Midland ave.; J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 *Ossining*—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.; Alfred Seilberger, F. S., Dale ave.
- 747 *Oswego*—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.; Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 *Peckskill*—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson; W. W. Hoyt, F. S., 520 Washington.
- 996 *Penn Yan*—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty; E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 *Perry*—F. M. Lawson, R. S., Perry Center; Geo. W. Abrams, F. S., Box 309.
- 1115 *Pleasantville*—F. D. Bailey, R. S.; Fred Wild, F. S.
- Port Chester and Vicinity*—Secretary Dist. Council, Jacob Glipert, Jr., 404 Willet ave., Port Chester.
- 77 *Port Chester*—Geo. Chandler, R. S.,

- Box 605; E. Howard, F. S., 61 Hasaco ave.
 573 *Rye*—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397; J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
 1135 *Port Jefferson*—Frank Edwards, R. S., J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
 1145 *Port Jervis*—Walter I. Meyer, R. S., 32 Church st.; J. F. Cisco, F. S., 13 Culvert.
 203 *Poughkeepsie*—P. W. Noble, 66 Win-nikee ave.; F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
Rochester—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. J. Thompson, 270 Benton st.
 72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Ave. A.; B. F. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
 179 " —(Ger.) O. F. Marschke, R. S., 221 Remington st.; T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
 231 " —Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Eiffell; Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
 1016 *Rome*—G. E. Dunbar, R. S., 504 Lock; C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Ex-pense.
 1552 *Salamanca*—C. D. Hickey.
 1027 *Sandy Hill*—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.; Wm. Havens, F. S., Ft. Edward, N. Y.
 600 *Saranac Lake*—J. F. Growe, R. S.; L. W. Divine, F. S.
 1015 *Saratoga Springs*—Wm. H. Martin, R. S., 137 Woodlawn ave.; N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple st.
 412 *Sayville, L. I.*—F. J. Fear, R. S., 76 Garden st.; E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
 146 *Schenectady*—Walter M. Carr, R. S., 889 Stanley st.; Guy Evans, F. S.
 835 *Seneca Falls*—Albert Coffman, R. S., 76 Garden st.; Geo. Welcher, F. S., 76 Garden st.
 853 *Silver Creek*—Arron Taber, R. S.; Chas. Diefenbach, F. S.
Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
 26 " —P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 333 Fitch; E. E. Battey, F. S., 308 Orange st.
 192 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick; Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 600 Vine.
 1162 *Suffren*—W. E. Doremus, R. S., Hill-burn; J. A. Anderson, F. S.
 895 *North Tarrytown*—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Germania House; Maurice Powers, F. S., Pocantico.
 1526 *Ticonderoga*—Henry Bevins, R. S.; Loy W. Ives, F. S.
 78 *Troy*—John B. Legnard, R. S., P. O. Box No. 65; James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
 636 " —(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st.; Watervliet, N. Y.; A. Bufo, F. S., 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
 389 *Tuxedo*—Bert Begnoft, R. S., Box 26, Sloatsburg; Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125 *Utica*—J. P. Weber, R. S., 23 Hicks st.; G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
 1141 *Warwick*—Theodore Wood, R. S.; M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
 278 *Watertown*—Geo. E. Feisthainel, R. S., 37 Lynde st.; A. B. Wager, F. S., 308 Flower ave., E.
 1693 *Waterford*—(Mill) Geo. R. Alexander, R. S. and F. S., Box 20.
 1324 *Westfield*—G. H. Bryant, R. S.; J. W. Backman, F. S.
 337 *Whitesboro*—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42; John Owens, F. S., Box 119.
 53 *White Plains*—W. N. Mabee, R. S., 20 Ridge st.; W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
 273 " —Eugene Buckley, R. S., 136 Asburton ave.; E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
 726 " —Herman Romaine, R. S., 97 Pallsade ave.; Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 384 *Asheville*—A. L. Garrin, R. S., 56 Hillside st.; W. B. Whittaker, F. S., 14 Spruce st.
 1694 *Brevard*—A. N. Pool, R. S., Box 55; F. G. Norton, F. S.
 558 *Charlotte*—M. Long, R. S.; J. P. Mc-Night, F. S., Selversville, Charlotte, N. C.
 1332 " —J. P. McNight, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1554 *Concord*—A. E. Bost, R. S., Box 190; W. F. Probst, F. S., 18 Acad-emy.
 1331 *Durham*—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Mil-ton ave.; A. M. Jackson, F. S., 310 Reams st.
 1743 *Fayetteville*—W. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box E. E.; Nimrod Mitchell, F. S., Box E. E.
 820 " —E. M. Moore, R. S., Box 34; J. L. Colbresh, F. S., Box 34.
 1528 *Gastonia*—Ernest Smith, R. S.; R. H. Plyler, F. S., Box 341.
 1379 *Goldsboro*—J. F. Tyson, R. S., 306 N. John st.; J. S. McMarter, F. S., 500 Denmark st.
 1432 *Greensboro*—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. R. ave.; S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
 1464 " —S. Eugene Hanner, R. S., 1409 Spring Garden st.; S. B. Jef-fers, F. S., 516 Laurel ave.
 1422 *Morganton*—C. L. Shuping, R. S.; W. A. Setzer, F. S.
 1461 *New Bern*—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st.; James City; W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
 1462 " —E. Taylor, R. S., 125 Middle st.; W. E. Brock, F. S., 183 Middle st.

- 630 *Raleigh*—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West; L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 S. Swain.
 1588 " —H. G. Ruth, R. S., 214 S. Harrington st.; Wm. W. Hud-son, F. S., 411 New Bern ave.
 1215 *Rocky Mount*—G. W. Williams, R. S.; W. R. Marshall, F. S.
 1714 *Salisbury*—W. T. Jenkins, R. S., cor. Long and Council st.; C. A. Shuman, F. S., Crescent, N. C.
Wilmington—Sec. Dist. Council, R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell street.
 899 " —D. B. Sellers, R. S., 505 Camp-bell st.; G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
 915 " —Walter C. Noyes, R. S., 1107 McKee ave.; R. M. Williams, F. S., 813½ Campbell st.
 1692 " —E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.; J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
 1361 *Wilson*—B. E. Gardner, R. S., 203 R. R. st.; C. R. Egerton, F. S., 405 Whitehead ave.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1176 *Fargo*—H. P. Halverson, R. S., 419 3d st., north; C. J. Bengston, F. S., 412 N. 11th.

OHIO.

- 84 *Akron*—C. J. Peterson, R. S., 641 Wooster; A. E. Mills, F. S., 277 Berg st.
 1139 *Alliance*—L. S. Milburn, R. S.; 165 Grant st.; R. C. Coulter, F. S., 560 Columbia st.
 1565 *Ashland*—H. Raubenault, R. S., Bank st.; C. E. Lutz, F. S., 55 E. Walnut.
 539 *Ashtabula*—E. E. Moses, R. S., Rural Del. No. 2; C. P. Systrom, F. S., 18 Catherine st.
 1720 *Athens*—Dermont Dean, R. S., 10 N. High st.; J. D. Radcliff, F. S.
 569 *Barberton*—G. W. Conn, R. S., 422 N. 2d; F. A. Stauffer, F. S., 668 Newell st.
 1533 *Barnesville*—E. J. Patterson, R. S., Box 503; C. D. Hayes, F. S.
 17 *Bellaire*—Grant McCabe, R. S., 3333 Franklin st.; G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison.
 1383 *Bowling Green*—N. B. Armstrong, F. S.
 170 *Bridgeport*—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242; B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
 485 *Byesville*—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
 245 *Cambridge*—John McCartney, R. S., 221 N. 3d st.; L. H. Hender-son, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
 1291 *Canal Dover*—C. H. Leleendecker, R. S., 601 3d st.; A. Miller, F. S., 129 E. 8th st.
 143 *Canton*—Chas. Welsh, R. S., 224 Har-ter ave.; C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden ave.
 589 *Chillicothe*—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.; S. S. Duffee, F. S., 570 E. 2d st.
 1255 " —John Wilhelm, R. S., 448 Mill st.; J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
Cincinnati—Secretary of Dist. Coun-cil, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jef-ferson ave.
 2 " —H. A. Hegg, R. S., 210 Mul-berry; C. A. Quick, F. S., 4442 Glenway ave., Price Hill.
 209 " —(Ger.) A. Weisberger, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.; Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
 327 " —(Mill) B. H. Bornett, R. S., 5165 Eastern ave.; E. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beres-ford ave.
 628 " —Wm. Cutter, R. S., 4170 Ham-ilton ave.; L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 3465 Colerain ave.
 664 " —(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2709 Vine st.; Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
 667 " —J. O. Bagly, R. S., 6 River View, Mt. Adams; W. C. Wood, F. S., Madisonville, O.
 676 " —F. W. Doerin, R. S., 41 W. University ave.; O. E. Stienle, F. S., 175 Warner.
 692 " —Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.; J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom st.
 1582 " —C. S. Kinman, R. S., 445 E. 5th st.; Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta ave.
Cleveland—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Pros-pect st.
 11 " —Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chand-ler ave.; Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.
 14 " —Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hack-man st.; R. E. Davis, F. S., 12 Russell Place.
 39 " —(Boh.) Louis Becvar, R. S., 64 Czar st.; Chas. Cadek, F. S., 73 Marshall st.
 393 " —(Ger.) Gus Neuman, R. S., 247 Edwards ave.; T. Weib-lich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
 449 " —(Ger.) B. Naf, R. S., 1454 Pearl st.; Fred Behrens, F. S., 319 Burton.
 1108 " —Warren F. Hahn, R. S., 5 Gor-don Court; Wm. Lipscomb, F. S., 2025 Loraine.
 1231 " —C. E. Noel, R. S., 585 Nor-wood ave.; F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 60 Collins Pl.
 1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) M. J. Erickson, R. S., 105 Fair-Fairview ave.; F. O. Law-rence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
 1258 " —W. Masteller, R. S., 59 Bayne st.; Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
 1346 " —(Mill) F. W. Culley, R. S., 198 Kirkland st.; Frank Ap-pel, F. S., 7 Thurman st.
 1756 " —(Jewish) N. Attensen, R. S.,

- 31 Cherry st.; Harry Breg-man, F. S., 303 Perry st.
 739 *College Hill*—T. H. Bullock, R. S., sta. K.; A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
 1089 *Collinwood*—C. A. Wise, R. S.; J. E. Tippin, F. S.
 61 *Columbus*—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th ave.; Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak st.
 494 " —L. L. Taylor, R. S., 574 Oak-wood; Bates Kyle, F. S., 23 Oakley.
 525 *Coshocton*—J. McCann, R. S., 339 S. 2d st.; Alva Shrake, F. S., 525 S. 8th st.
 863 *Conneaut*—H. F. Everett, R. S.; W. E. Rockwell, F. S.
Dayton—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
 104 " —J. H. Milley, R. S., 418 Cin-cinnati st.; John Weyrich, F. S., 1 Farrer Place.
 346 " —(Ger.) Theo. Math, R. S., 21 Sherman st.; J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Finmore st.
 1628 " —(Milwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.; John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer.
 1442 *Defiance*—Martin Willeman, R. S., cor. 4th and Jefferson; John Low-er, F. S., 218 Union.
 1516 *Delaware*—C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
 1009 *Delhi*—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.; F. Hautman, F. S.
 328 *East Liverpool*—W. S. Pillinger, R. S.; G. H. M. Beatty, F. S., 183 Cadmus st.
 294 *East Palestine*—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S., Box 300.
 1426 *Elyria*—W. P. Torxel, R. S.; F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
 822 *Findlay*—Geo. V. Dean, R. S., 528 Cen-ter st.; J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit.
 1766 *Fostoria*—Chas. W. Koss, R. S., 219 N. Poplar st.; P. W. Wilcox, F. S., 236 E. Crocker.
 1166 *Fremont*—J. H. Taggart, R. S., R. F. D. No. 6; F. J. Voss, F. S., 623 S. Front.
 1237 *Galion*—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.; J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
 1541 *Gallipolis*—L. M. Duvall, R. S., Island Ship; M. F. Gills, F. S., 527 3d ave.
 1754 *Greenfield*—L. A. Cowman, R. S., Mc-Clain ave.; O. Dalrymple, F. S., 628 Baltimore ave.
 637 *Hamilton*—C. E. Davis, R. S., Flat No. 5, Mehrum Bldg.; A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
 1111 *Ironton*—Samuel Arnsperger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.; Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
 1687 *Jackson*—G. W. Wires, R. S.; J. W. Pierce, F. S.
 1499 *Kent*—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583; Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
 840 *Kenton*—Wm. Titlow, R. S., 215 S. Market; S. Dunson, F. S., 337 N. Leighton.
 86 *Lancaster*—A. M. Sinot, R. S., 346 E. King st.; J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison ave.
Lima—Secretary of District Council, F. Rader.
 182 " —D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d; Rich. Joseph, F. S., 420 S. Jackson.
 1423 " —C. C. Gable, R. S., 132 S. Union st.; H. Metzger, F. S., 353 E. Market.
 1288 *Lisbon*—W. J. Trunk, R. S.; John Morrow, F. S.
 703 *Lockland*—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 310 Shepard ave., Sta. R., Cincin-nati, O.; L. T. Simpson, F. S., 631 Stewart, Station R., Cin-nati, O.
 705 *Lorain*—W. F. Mack, R. S., 340 Ash-land ave.; A. Nichols, F. S., 1743 Livingston ave.
 854 *Madisonville*—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center and Wallburg.
 735 *Mansfield*—L. A. Fankhauser, R. S., 153 Harker st.; J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche.
 1149 *Marion*—H. B. Hammerly, R. S., 340 Oak st.; H. C. Anderson, F. S., 1429 E. Center st.
 356 *Marietta*—K. H. Wagner, R. S., 713 Fort st.; Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery.
 1567 *Martin's Ferry*—John C. Moore, R. S., Box 467; Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
 881 *Massillon*—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.; Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
 1586 *Middleport*—R. L. Beach, R. S. and F. S., Box 362.
 1477 *Middletown*—J. W. Perry, R. S., 635 Jefferson st.; Edward Spence, F. S., 210 S. Broadway.
 1668 *Mineral City*—Thos. Shott, R. S.; T. J. Caseben, F. S.
 749 *Mount Vernon*—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 204 Coshocton ave.; F. Farri-son, R. S., 111 E. Chestnut.
 1735 *Nelsonville*—Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726; Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
 136 *Newark*—Jesse Belle, R. S., 373 Woods ave.; S. R. Fristoe, F. S., 123 Maholm st.
 1266 *New Philadelphia*—J. W. Kinsley, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.; Samuel Hirst, F. S., 264 W. Ray st.
 1514 *Niles*—James Lockwood, R. S., Gen. Del.; Chas. L. Haefling, F. S., 524 3d st.
 837 *Norwalk*—C. G. Smith, R. S., 17 Olive st.; C. W. Burs, F. S., 30 Wal-nut st.
 404 *Painesville*—C. A. Streator, R. S., 221 Jackson st.; John Ames, F. S., W. Jackson st.
 650 *Pomeroy*—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81; E. D. Will, F. S.
 1101 *Portland Station*—W. L. Clow, R. S.

and F. S., Box 26.

- 1638 " —
 437 *Portsmouth*—O. D. Green, R. S., 602 Vinton ave.; W. H. Kress, F. S., 808 Harvard Place.
 1229 *Ravenna*—H. K. Parker, R. S., 262 Freedom st.; E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery.
 1738 *Roseville*—F. H. Baughman, R. S.
 1282 *Salem*—H. F. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wil-son st.; W. B. Stratton, F. S., 88 W. Main.
 940 *Sandusky*—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore st.; Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
 1025 *Sidney*—Charley Bulle, R. S.; T. W. Welch, F. S.
 1437 *Smithfield*—John A. Kyle, R. S., P. O. Box 206; J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
 660 *Springfield*—W. A. Crabill, R. S., 479 W. Jefferson st.; D. W. Jaco-by, F. S., 111 S. Western.
 186 *Steubenville*—Thos. W. Lucas, R. S., 406 S. Fourth st.; Harry Maud, F. S., 415 N. 6th st.
 1518 *Struthers*—Norman Smith, R. S. and F. S., Marion ave.
 243 *Tiffin*—A. Weigel, R. S., 56, W. Mar-ket st.; J. B. Hostfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
Toledo—Secretary of District Council, Geo. W. Nichols, 710 Stickney ave.
 25 " —C. W. Murphy, R. S., 524 On-tario st.; W. B. VanDusen, F. S., 410 Indiana ave.
 168 " —(Ger.) Peter Peter, R. S., 2525 Locust st.; Chas. Busdicker, F. S., 1829 Michigan.
 557 " —Henry Helbing, R. S., 928 Iery st.; C. A. Smith, F. S., 633 Tecumseh st.
 1311 *Uhricksville*—P. H. Westhafer, R. S., Box 570; J. M. Lickey, F. S., Box 53.
 1711 *Van Wert*—Emmet Gamble, R. S., 353 W. Crawford st.; O. E. Blake, F. S., 136 Grant st.
 1235 *Warren*—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; O. A. Kistler, F. S., 522 Niles ave.
 1300 *Wellston*—O. W. Ashley, R. S.; James Ramey, F. S.
 405 *Wellsville*—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625; H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
 1174 *Willoughby*—F. C. Walte, R. S.; W. A. Bates, F. S.
 1239 *Wooster*—M. Himmelreich, N. West-ern ave.; F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
 1608 *Xenia*—Geo. McNeef, R. S., S. Detroit; T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trum-bell st.
 171 *Youngstown*—A. Thomas, R. S., 18 N. Fruit st.; J. H. Abel, F. S., 628 Alice st.
 716 *Zanesville*—F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.; F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA.

- 1603 *Anadarko*—P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245; J. Gentry, F. S., Box 442.
 117 *Chandler*—H. E. Neighbor, R. S., Box 582; J. M. Bradbury, F. S., Box 195.
 1431 *El Reno*—Thos. J. L. Gillilan, R. S., Box 485; B. F. Brooke, F. S., Box 485.
 763 *Enid*—J. K. Milligan, R. S., 1105 Luther st.; F. H. Kerr, F. S., 1409 Oak st.
 530 *Fairview*—J. L. Ludwick, R. S., Box 45; Fred S. Mehl, F. S., Box 24.
 1624 *Guthrie*—H. D. Gotthauer, R. S. and F. S., Box 125.
 752 *Guymon*—J. E. Easterly, R. S.; S. H. Henderson, F. S.
 985 *Hobart*—J. A. Johns, R. S., Box 423; W. P. Gray, F. S.
 902 *Lawton*—H. W. Gay, R. S., 332 B ave.; C. T. Weaver, F. S., Box 321.
 1472 *Mangum*—G. W. McDougal, R. S.; R. B. Cheek, F. S.
 276 *Oklahoma City*—J. B. Johns, R. S.; J. L. Stinson, F. S., Box 131.
 292 *Shawnee*—W. H. Campbell, R. S., Box 248; Edgar Hammond, F. S., Box 248.
 1733 *Sparks*—S. E. Hale, R. S.; E. E. Gaw-thorp, F. S.
 528 *Wanette*—Guy Vaughn, F. S.

OREGON.

- 917 *Astoria*—T. D. Soudon, R. S.; J. L. Ljorgen, Jr., F. S., 361 31st.
 536 *Baker City*—James Osborn, R. S., 2346 5th and Valley ave.; R. R. Sparks, F. S., 1029 Walnut st.
 1148 *Grant's Pass*—R. D. Cole, R. S.; D. A. Fitzgerald, F. S.
 872 *La Grande*—C. J. Vanderpool, R. S.; T. J. Hughey, F. S.
 1131 *Oregon City*—E. T. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
 1313 *Pendleton*—W. E. Kemp, R. S., cor. High and Crosby st.; F. H. Eggerth, F. S., 312 Ann st.
 50 *Portland*—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 272 Mill st.; J. E. Lewton, F. S., Mt. Tabor Sta.
 1065 *Salem*—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.; W. H. Pittit, F. S., 18th and Mill.
 1185 *Sumpter*—Dudley Newton, R. S., Box 248; S. H. Summers, F. S., Box 229.
 1219 *The Dalles*—F. C. Tyler, R. S., 805 E. 3d st.; Joe Koehler, F. S.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1670 *Ashland*—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.; Fred Leverenz, F. S.
 465 *Ardmore*—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ard-more; S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford, Pa.
 211 *Allegheny City*—J. W. Elwood, R. S.,

- 124 Beach st., E. E. Bellevue, Pa.; M. M. Wills, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
- 237 " —(Ger.) Arnold Alleman, R. S., 1114 Orchard st.; Edward Knobel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
- 135 Allentown—A. E. Rhul, R. S., 231 N. 12th St.; O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
- 900 Altoona—R. L. Woolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.; F. P. Brandt, F. S., 77½ Washington ave.
- 105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.; W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
- 1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.; Warren Reigle, F. S.
- 1190 Bellefonte—W. H. Johnson, R. S., E. High; C. Wetzel, F. S., Genl Delivery
- 1252 Beltzhoover—Chas. A. Opperman, R. S., Box 56, Castle Shannon, Pa.; W. J. Clarke, F. S., 19 7th st.
- 263 Berwick—W. S. Lamey, R. S.; H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.; M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
- 406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N. Main st.; Levi H. Seffass, F. S., Butztown, Northampton Co.
- 773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682 Jones ave.; Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.
- 124 Bradford—O. A. Bull, R. S., 7 Saves Place; J. G. Campbell, F. S., 7 Hobson Place.
- 500 Butler—W. L. McKisson, R. S., 513 Broad st.; H. F. Waldenmeyer, F. S., 511 New Castle st.
- 813 Carbondale—John Downing, R. S., 189 Park st.; F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
- 1708 Carlisle—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.; Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.
- 1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., W. High st.; D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water.
- 1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.; J. B. Worcester, F. S., 424 Fallowfield ave.
- 571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112 Pine st.; John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
- 207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.; V. Montgomery, F. S., 7th and Kerlin sts.
- 1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13; Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
- 1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.; J. A. Reinhardt, F. S., Mendelssohn, Pa.
- 1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.; J. A. Slagle, F. S.
- 1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey; W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
- 845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S., Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural Delivery, Media, Pa.
- 587 Coatesville—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214 W. Chestnut st.; S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
- 882 Columbia—John Eicker, R. S., 907 Spruce st.; Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston st.
- 321 Connelleville—J. G. McCausland, R. S., 615 Trump ave.; J. M. Franks, F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
- 1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., 806 Fayette st.; C. W. Allen, F. S., 7th ave. and Jones st.
- 1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S.; L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
- 1136 Donora—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box 579; R. E. Jacobs, F. S., Box 281.
- 768 Dorancetown—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.; E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
- 1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.; P. Smedley, F. S., Downingtown.
- 580 DuBois—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper; T. C. Graham, F. S., 213 Highland st.
- 1441 Duquesne—Chas. E. Burns, R. S., Box 446; Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
- 239 Easton—E. P. Zandt, R. S., 412 High; Frank P. Horn, F. S., 112 S. 18th st.
- 501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.; P. E. Labar, F. S.
- 1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7; E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126 Leetsdale, Pa.
- 421 Elwood City—L. S. Shaffer, R. S.; F. H. Nagle, F. S., Box 606.
- 409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash; John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
- 185 Falls Creek—W. R. Swab, R. S.; M. E. Barber, F. S.
- 682 Franklin—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113 Liberty st.; Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., 5 5th st.
- 905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356; Jacob C. Nagle, F. S., 14 Front st.
- 1387 Girardville—R. J. Greene, R. S., Parker st.; Daniel Bamberger, F. S.
- 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
- 1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109 Columbia ave.; Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
- 298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.; O. M. Gates, F. S.
- 287 Harrisburg—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832 Fulton st.; G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N. Front st.
- 129 Hazelton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st st.; Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
- 288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkesburg;
- R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave.
- 1689 Huntington—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Millin st.; C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Millin st.
- 1504 Jeannette—S. C. Hollingsworth, R. S., 206 Clay ave.; Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
- 1046 Jersey Shore—E. S. Fallag, R. S., Box 474; J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S.; F. W. Martin, F. S.
- 1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 212 Dibert st.; Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
- 545 Kane—John Gustafson, R. S., R. F. D. No. 2; J. W. Menteer, F. S.
- 1381 Kennett Square—Thos. F. Gady, R. S.; Luther Yeatman, F. S.
- 1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S., Westkit, Pa.; J. F. Shaffet, F. S., 946 N. Grant ave.
- 1662 Knoxville—W. J. Boils, R. S. and F. S., Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince street.
- 208 " —E. H. Groff, R. S., 843 Columbia ave.; J. W. Kendig, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1364 " —J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon st.; T. J. Shirk, F. S., 124 S. Prince st.
- 1511 " —(Mill) Elwood P. Bueher, R. S., 307 W. Orange st.; J. M. Weitzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 677 Lebanon—Clement Light, R. S., 136 S. B st.; Cyrus Snively, F. S., 336 Shafterstown road.
- 1713 Lewistown—J. N. Lloyd, R. S., 22 Pennybaker ave.; C. M. Berle, F. S., 20 Pennybaker ave.
- 1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302 Bellefonte st.; W. J. Straub, F. S.
- 1094 Mahanoy City—Robt. J. Leitz, R. S., 817 E. Mahanoy ave.; R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
- 255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 43 McKinzie ave.; G. W. Nuss, F. S., 48 Highland ave.
- 556 Meadville—H. T. Klippel, R. S., 1125 S. C st.; C. W. Robinson, F. S., 1009 Market st.
- 456 Media—Winfield Baker, R. S.; Wilmer W. Baker, F. S., 620 N. Monroe st.
- 1502 Meyersdale—Cyrus Shultz, R. S.; J. C. Staub, F. S.
- 1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774; Elmer E. Winch, F. S.
- 974 Monessen—V. Bolig, R. S.; Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
- 1731 Monongahela—M. W. Forester, R. S., 515 Finley st.; C. B. Young, F. S.
- 711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S., 14 S. Market st.
- 415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 414 Nanticoke—James F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.; W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
- 246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832 Grove ave.; A. Barry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
- 206 New Castle—W. H. Aubel, R. S., 4 Smithfield st.; Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson st.
- 333 New Kensington—D. E. Kunkle, R. S., Box 341; J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
- 897 Norristown—H. A. Snyder, R. S., 1201 st.; J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
- 1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.; James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
- 830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 509 E. Front st.; F. V. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
- 1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432; A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
- 8 " —W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418 S. 19th st.; Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
- 122 " —(Germantown) S. H. Blizzard, R. S., 56 Meehan ave.; J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duval st., Germantown.
- 227 " —(Kensington) Arch Neill, R. S., Lawndale, 35th ward; Geo. Fulton, F. S., Marshall and Lehigh aves.
- 238 " —(Ger.) G. Angle, R. S., 619 W. York st.; Anton Kleber, F. S., 2921 Arizona.
- 350 " —(Mill) Wm. McClain, R. S., 1931 S. 6th st.; Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2029 E. Stella ave.
- 463 " —(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S. and F. S., 4350 Paul st., Frankford, Phila.
- 736 " —J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721 S. Chadwick st.; Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 Westminster ave.
- 843 " —(Jenkintown) Frank Shaffer, R. S., McKinley, P. O.; Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
- 964 " —(Bas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.; Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
- 972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S. 47th.
- 1013 " —(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.; J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
- 1051 " —(German Cabinet Makers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.; C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
- 1073 " —(Jewish) L. Teitleman, R. S., 1020 Pine st.; B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
- 1090 " —J. H. Feeaser, R. S., 3937 Folsom st.; J. H. Martin, F. S.,
- 6034 Haverford ave.
- 1114 " —H. A. Hiler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
- 1509 " —J. B. Riley, R. S., 1828 S. 12th st.; John Gilsplin, F. S., 35 Readfield st.
- 1592 " —Chas. Ray, R. S., 3867 Poplar st.; G. W. Rickards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
- 1625 " —Michael Yannoni, R. S., 711 Fulton st.; Cesare Finocchi, F. S., 640 Earp st.
- Pittsburg—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
- 142 " —W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.; H. G. Shomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto, Allegheny City.
- 164 " —(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S., 5113 Duncan st.; P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
- 165 " —G. C. Doughty, R. S., C020 Hoeveler st.; J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
- 202 " —R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.; G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
- 230 " —Wm. F. Willock, R. S., Box 215, Mt. Oliver; W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
- 254 " —F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid st.; G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
- 385 " —Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott Borough); E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.
- 402 " —(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.; Fred Gundermann, F. S., 120 Freeland st., 31st ward.
- 827 " —(McKeesport) E. E. Rigand, R. S., W. 5th ave., McKeesport; E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKeesport.
- 890 " —(Hazelwood) W. D. Hunter, R. S., 4814 Blair st.; J. G. Cox, F. S., 2 Dyke st.
- 1048 " —(McKeesport) G. W. Kincaid, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKeesport; W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
- 1186 " —Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., 303 Collins ave.; J. L. Miller, F. S., 7322½ Kelley st., E. E.
- 401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.; W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
- 150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.; Wm. Deitz, F. S., 75 Church st.
- 366 Port Allegheny—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236; J. E. Connors, F. S., Box 487.
- 997 Pottstown—C. McFarland, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
- 228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.; F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
- 1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154; J. W. Tucker, F. S., 700 Woodland ave.
- 492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.; F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
- 834 Reynoldsville—W. S. Kerr, R. S., W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
- 947 Ridgway—W. G. Reuning, R. S., 403 W. Main st.
- 145 Sayre—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Lockhart st.; H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
- 937 Scottdale—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d ave.; V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
- 563 Scranton—J. J. Schneider, R. S., 802 Hampton st.; P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack ave.
- 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.; Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
- 699 Sewickley—G. W. Reastley, R. S., 614 Fountain st.; W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
- 37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.; W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
- 268 Sharon—J. W. Seem, R. S., 7 Lorain st.; W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison ave.
- 1382 Sharpsburg—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.; W. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
- 709 Shenandoah—Wm. Morris, R. S., 34 S. Catherine st.; Frank Gradwell, F. S., 28 N. Catherine st.
- 1480 Smethport—W. H. Wettenhall, R. S. and F. S.
- 1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., 426 Main st., Romersford; Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
- 982 St. Mary's—Chas. Weis, R. S., Market; J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 838 Sunbury—I. C. Shaibe, R. S., 521 N. 5th st.; Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
- 1050 Tarentum—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.; Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
- 1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake; Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
- 966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.; J. B. Mitchell, F. S.
- 852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce; James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
- 1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144; H. W. Eyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
- 987 Waynesburg—John McCormick, R. S.; F. M. Patterson, F. S.
- 1014 Warren—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d; L. E. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
- 541 Washington—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.; J. M. McGill, F. S., 132 W. Chestnut st.
- 248 Weissport—F. P. Nicholson, R. S.;
- John E. Hahn, F. S., Weissport, Carbon Co.
- 1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17 S. Walnut st.; Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Zay st.
- Wyoming Valley—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
- 93 Wilkesbarre—R. F. Stout, R. S., 254 S. Washington st.; Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
- 102 " —S. Ironfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan; D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
- 665 " —(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52 Chester st.; Geo. Gebhart, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
- 430 Wilkesburg—O. Berkey, R. S., LaBelle ave.; W. F. Miller, F. S., 486 Ella st.
- 691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425 Glenwood ave.; W. F. Irwin, F. S., 716 3d ave.
- 936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.; J. W. Boor, F. S., East McKeesport, Pa.
- 191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 539 Girard; S. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East Spring Garden st.

PORTO RICO.

- 1277 Arecibo—Fustiniانو Clavelin, F. S.
- 1633 Mayaguez—Juan Bta. Rivera, R. S., McKinley st.; Luis Pervier, F. S., Bo. Barcelona.
- 1195 Ponce—Juan Garcia, R. S., 35 Guadalupe st.; Pedro Braun, F. S., 31 Buenos Aires st.
- 1450 San Juan—Esteban Morales, R. S., 1 Rosain st.; Felipe Santiago, F. S., Condado.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center; Joseph L. Saulier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.
- 1125 Central Falls—Henry Guilbert, R. S., 122 Sylvan st.; E. Hibert, F. S., 677 Broad st.
- Newport—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sissom Wharf.
- 176 " —D. W. Maher, R. S., 22 Connection st.; C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
- 1245 " —Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.; Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
- Pawtucket and Central Falls—Secretary Dist. Council, J. Calverly, 332 Mendon ave., Pawtucket.
- 342 " —Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.; Alfred C. Breault, F. S., 175 Japonica.
- 1719 " —J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson; J. F. Bircall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
- Providence—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. F. Campbell, 201 Ohio ave.
- 94 " —J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lippitt st.
- 622 " —B. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville; Silas Archibald, F. S., 28 Corinth.
- 859 " —(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.; Francis Hamelein, F. S., 49 Corliss.
- 1233 " —Frank Dimitri, F. S., 7 What Cheer ave.
- 1520 " —(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 166 South st.; Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oakland ave., Auburn, R. I.
- 1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.; William E. Molloy, F. S.
- 217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37 Beach st.; F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
- 801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, R. S., 78 N. Main st., rear; Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1488 Anderson—W. O. Telford, R. S., 236 Depot st.; J. A. Langsten, F. S.
- 1306 Bennettsville—W. J. Pond, R. S.; D. J. Everett, F. S.
- 1492 " —L. A. Blackman, R. S.; K. D. Reese, F. S.
- 920 New Broklund—J. N. Richardson, R. S.; E. L. Scott, F. S.
- 1318 Camden—J. W. Crossland, R. S.; L. P. Turner, F. S., Box 499.
- 1128 " —(Col.) James E. Perry, R. S. and F. S.
- Charleston—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
- 52 " —(Col.) J. G. Holmes, R. S., 356 Rutledge, North; J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st., North.
- 159 " —F. R. Elsworth, R. S., 16 N. Ash st.; J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
- Columbia—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
- 69 " —(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S. and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
- 949 " —J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.; T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber.
- 1739 " —(Col.) H. P. Slightler, R. S., 2300 Lady st.; T. P. Gordon, F. S., 1904 Harden st.
- 1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.; H. C. Ervlon, F. S.
- 221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S. and F. S.
- 1558 Gaffney—W. H. Perry, R. S.; W. T. Duncan, F. S., Box 342.
- 1399 Greenville—M. T. Loftis, R. S., 264 McCall st.; J. L. Campbell, F. S., Mill's Mill.
- 1406 " —(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.; M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.

- 1365 *Greenwood*—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193; L. W. Nance, F. S.
 1368 *Laurens*—T. C. Leake, R. S.; J. L. Williams, F. S.
 913 " —A. P. Bramlet, R. S.; J. M. Winn, F. S.
 1563 *Marion*—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
 1481 *Newberry*—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.; A. J. Chappel, F. S.
 1599 *Orangeburg*—Walter Lindsey, R. S.; B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
 1456 *Spartanburg*—R. L. Thomas, R. S., 33 S. Liberty st.; S. J. Heatherly, F. S., 22 Allen st.
 418 *Sumter*—C. T. Trimble, R. S.; W. J. Davis, F. S.
 1547 " —(Col.) E. W. Curthbert, R. S.; A. G. Spears, Sr., F. S., 21 Council st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 684 *Aberdeen*—Bert Ware, R. S., 416 S. 2d st.; D. G. McLaughlin, F. S.
 1440 *Lead*—W. E. Scrogan, R. S., Box 113; J. J. Harkness, F. S., 702 Canyon st.
 662 *Mitchell*—Otis P. Anderson, R. S., 601 Park ave., West; Charles Anderson, F. S., East Park ave.
 783 *Sioux Falls*—Geo. Fauske, R. S., 738 3d ave., South; H. B. Mills, F. S., 1023 Dakota ave., North.

TENNESSEE.

- 1152 *Bristol*—T. J. Easley, R. S., 624 Russell st.; G. W. West, F. S., 815 Russell st.
 759 *Chattanooga*—A. A. Bales, R. S., 435 Market st.; E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.
 779 *Clarkeville*—F. E. Madison, R. S.; S. R. Moody, F. S., 212 N. 5th st.
 259 *Jackson*—Sam Singly, R. S., Main and Hay sts.; J. W. Sykes, F. S., 247 Hutton.
 1517 *Johnson City*—J. R. Ritchie, R. S.; A. L. Cooper, F. S.
Knowville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 " —T. E. Lilly, R. S., 601 Clark st.; A. A. Larue, F. S., Rutledge Pike.
 1569 " —C. F. Chapman, R. S., 518 W. 5th ave.; L. C. Irick, F. S., Lincoln Park.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
 152 " —(Col.) O. C. Johnson, R. S., 1 Gilchrist ave.; F. H. Kennedy, F. S., 1 Myrtle st.
 219 " —R. C. Mulkey, R. S., 795 Brunswick ave.; J. M. Walden, F. S., 536 Edith place.
 394 " —W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 14 Adams st.; Frank Dingler, F. S., 6 Stevens ave.
 1208 " —(Mill) D. M. Kidd, R. S., 371 Laclede ave.; W. S. Alexander, F. S., 114 St. Paul.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
 350 " —John H. Adams, R. S., 1704 James st.; R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
 1444 " —A. D. Sheegor, R. S., 501 S. 9th st.; J. R. Campbell, F. S., 1228 N. High.
 968 *Sherman Heights*—J. M. Houston, R. S.; M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 1281 *Abilene*—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239; Z. T. Peak, F. S.
 770 *Amarillo*—C. B. Smith, R. S.; T. W. Barnes, F. S., Box 112.
 300 *Austin*—E. W. Hoffman, R. S., Box 182; J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
 392 *Beaumont*—T. C. Jennings, R. S., Box 306; C. F. Key, F. S., Box 306.
 1634 *Big Springs*—C. E. Talbott, R. S. and F. S.
 1323 *Center*—F. F. Porter, R. S.; M. B. McLendon, F. S.
 1202 *Commerce*—W. D. Simmon, R. S., Box 91; W. B. Turpin, F. S., Box 91.
 731 *Corsicana*—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 10th ave. and S. 20th st.; P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th ave.
 886 *Dalhart*—W. A. Fowler, R. S., Box 223; J. I. Green, F. S., Box 91.
 198 *Dallas*—M. S. Dalton, R. S., Box 299; R. M. Means, F. S., Box 299.
 520 " —Will Wells, R. S., 35 Church st., Oak Cliff, Tex.; E. A. Munell, F. S., 9th st., Oak Cliff, Tex.
 1413 " —J. F. Freeman, R. S., Box 164; E. F. Berry, F. S., Box 164.
 371 *Denison*—Earle E. Badgett, R. S., 218 W. Heron st.; H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodward ave.
 1448 *Denton*—J. C. Schneider, R. S.; H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
 1151 *Eagle Lake*—W. J. Juber, R. S.; L. H. Shinn, F. S., Box 337.
 544 *El Paso*—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391; S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
 738 *Ennis*—H. G. Henry, R. S.; T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 806.
 339 *Fort Worth*—A. C. Palmer, R. S., 607 E. 1st st.; J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
 506 *Gainesville*—H. S. Gilbert, R. S., 1311 E. Cal. st.; J. I. Siddle, F. S., 505 Taylor st.
 526 *Galveston*—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.; C. Schumacher, F. S., 3120 Ave. P.
 572 *Georgetown*—W. T. Brady, R. S., Box 304; J. W. Martin, F. S., Box 126.

- 856 *Greenville*—J. W. Hixson, R. S.; J. B. French, F. S., Box 14.
 1529 *Groveton*—G. R. Taylor, R. S., Box 53; E. R. Jones, F. S., Box 42.
Houston—Secretary of Dist. Council, Geo. H. Allen, 1301 Capitol ave.
 114 " —H. S. Smith, R. S., 1613 Hutchins st.; G. E. Reynolds, F. S., 2007 Fulton st.
 953 " —Geo. Seipel, R. S., 1609 Hickory st.; M. Thompson, F. S., 2518 Jefferson ave.
 1097 *Longview*—J. W. Mallicoat, R. S., Box 414; W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.
 855 *Marshall*—J. H. Corley, R. S.; J. G. Spahn, F. S.
 1203 *Mart*—E. L. Hunt, R. S., Box 185; J. B. Collard, F. S.
 1128 *Nederland*—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.; R. C. Gentry, F. S.
 1523 *Orange*—J. M. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 873 *Palestine*—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.; A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
 610 *Port Arthur*—C. F. Koll, R. S., Box 283; Z. L. Mauzy, F. S., Box 172.
 704 *Quanah*—J. E. Steward, R. S., Box 144; J. A. Stephenson, F. S.
 1179 *Roxton*—C. B. Minor, R. S., Box 38; W. V. Warner, F. S., Box 38.
 1312 *San Angelo*—S. M. Shell, R. S.; G. W. Fetter, F. S.
San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorff, 723 Camden st.
 460 " —(Ger.) G. Mueller, R. S., 311 Nolan st.; T. Jeaunig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717 " —J. J. Smith, R. S., 410 E. Houston st.; A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Center st.
 1530 *San Marcos*—K. D. Biggs, R. S.; O. M. Arey, F. S.
 376 *Saratoga*—O. H. Bean, R. S.; W. F. Kellem, F. S.
 157 *Sherman*—R. T. Pollard, R. S., 431 Throckmorton st.; W. E. Harrington, 211 W. Lost.
 1704 *Sour Lake*—J. S. Kennedy, R. S., Box 55; G. W. Hannah, F. S., Box 55.
 1513 *Strawn*—David Brooks, R. S.; G. M. Salvage, F. S.
 596 *Taylor*—W. B. Palmer, R. S., Box 985; J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.
 555 *Temple*—J. W. Petty, R. S., North 1st st.; J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
 379 *Texarkana*—F. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th; H. Crabtree, F. S., 20th and Pine.
 729 *Thurber*—J. D. Nickles, R. S., Box 98; Jarvis Goodwin, F. S., Box 76.
 1133 *Timpson*—A. C. Jones, R. S.; T. J. Herrington, F. S.
 1452 *Troupe*—C. M. Hancock, R. S.; Walter Harris, F. S.
 1104 *Tyler*—R. H. Downing, R. S.; W. C. Rosenstein, F. S.
 622 *Waco*—D. E. Conger, R. S., Box 170; W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
 686 *Wahatchie*—R. B. Nall, R. S., Box 355; W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
 608 *Weatherford*—E. Jones, Jr., R. S., 406 Water st.; T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH.

- 450 *Ogden*—Frank Struppeck, R. S., Fillmore and Robinson; John H. Draper, F. S., 275 W. 2d st.
 184 *Salt Lake City*—J. B. Robinson, R. S., Box 296; J. H. Brittain, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT.

- 481 *Barre*—S. R. Doty, R. S., 1 Hill st.; O. E. Philbrick, F. S., 15 Orange.
 839 *Bellows Falls*—W. S. Chaffee, R. S., 92 Saxton River st.; T. G. Willard, F. S.
 683 *Burlington*—W. E. Prior, R. S., 112 Colechester ave.; H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
 1476 *Essex Junction*—Geo. L. Patenaude, R. S.; Charles Yandow, F. S.
 1737 *Hardwick*—Geo. D. Mower, R. S., Box 20; Edw. R. Sheperd, F. S.
 1284 *Middlebury*—C. La Mader, R. S.; W. L. Cady, F. S.
 679 *Montpelier*—W. B. Worthing, R. S., 143 Main st.; J. E. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
 1705 *Newport*—Fred Jervah, R. S.; H. H. Goding, F. S.
 1169 *Northfield*—O. T. Winch, R. S.; S. M. Porter, F. S., Box 11.
 590 *Rutland*—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.; R. S. Blue, F. S., 74 Park st.
 1230 *St. Albans*—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S. and F. S., 17 Ferris st.
 1549 *Vergennes*—Jule Kingsley, R. S.; C. Jarvis, F. S.
 1500 *Waterbury*—W. J. Latero, R. S., Box 232; A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 35.
 1647 *Williamston*—Henry Poole, R. S.; John A. Perry, F. S.
 1773 *White River Junction*—P. E. Adams, R. S.; Theodore Bouchier, F. S.; Wilder, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

- 1665 *Alexandria*—Joseph De Silva, R. S., Box 173; Charles A. Howard, F. S., 215 S. Royal st.
 1078 *Fredericksburg*—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.; M. L. Latham, F. S.
 887 *Hampton*—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208; Jesse P. Cunningham, F. S., 213 Mallory ave.
 994 *Hot Springs*—H. M. Looing, R. S.; J. P. Crist, F. S.
 403 *Lynchburg*—W. G. Hudnall, R. S., 611 13th st.; C. B. Walthall, F.

- S., 1602 Park ave.
 396 *Newport News*—E. D. Cawman, R. S., 1236 25th st.; S. W. Rineheart, F. S., 1148 24th.
Norfolk—Secretary Dist. Council, H. S. Scott, 718 Jameson ave.
 331 " —W. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.; C. E. Good, F. S., 211 Gibbs ave.
 1774 " —O. S. Gilbert, R. S., 105 Riley st.; F. C. Lowe, F. S., 101 Mariner st.
 1664 *Pulaski*—J. M. Ring, R. S., Box 127; W. H. Donthat, F. S.
 388 *Richmond*—E. F. Woodward, R. S., 213 S. Pine st.; D. A. Lacy, F. S., 128 S. 4th st.
 1180 " —W. M. Black, R. S., 323 Harrison st.; S. B. Herndon, F. S., 1105 W. Cary.
 319 *Roanoke*—T. D. Shumate, R. S., 713 3d ave., N. W.; G. G. Kirkwood, 410 8th ave., S. W.
 1070 *Staunton*—G. W. Shultz, R. S., 322 Richardson st.; F. L. Yount, F. S., 309 W. Main st.

WASHINGTON.

- 883 *Aberdeen*—H. B. Stewart, R. S., 370 Market st.; M. M. Briggs, F. S., 32 C st., P. O. Box 347.
 1577 *Ballard*—Perry Brayer, F. S.
 1698 *Centralia*—N. E. Greenleaf, R. S. and F. S., Box 645.
 1658 *Columbia*—J. W. Hillhouse, R. S.; Jas. Stocks, F. S.
 1004 *Ellensburg*—W. J. Moore, R. S., Gen. Del.; Howard Hicks, F. S.
 1652 *Elma*—J. G. Reinhardt, R. S., Box 287; A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.
 562 *Everett*—F. H. Marchion, R. S., 2022 Lombard; C. Slaughter, F. S., 2925 Ruckle ave.
 775 *Gray's Harbor*—W. F. Holden, R. S.; G. K. Moyer, F. S.
 1717 *Marysville*—A. Hollenbeck, R. S. and F. S.
 1607 *Mt. Vernon*—N. J. Olsen, R. S.; C. F. Brown, F. S.
 1657 *Montesano*—E. Bryan, R. S.; George Sell, F. S.
 756 *Whatcom*—L. L. Gifford, R. S., 1010 Forest; Wm. Patterson, F. S., Fairhaven.
 956 *Olympia*—G. T. Burfoot, R. S.; Dan Biner, F. S., Box 416.
 313 *Pullman*—D. R. Hubbard, R. S., Box 284; D. T. Dixon, F. S., Box 476.
 1061 *Ritzville*—A. B. Petijohn, R. S., Box 114; J. M. Bevard, F. S., Box 453.
 131 *Seattle*—S. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th ave.; M. T. Maloney, F. S., 1520 4th ave.
 338 " —(Mill) J. E. Kline, R. S., 520 W. Roy st.; W. F. Neale, F. S., 702 E. Dennyway st.
 1642 *Snohomish*—C. Y. Hewett, R. S., Box 153; W. T. Davis, F. S.
Spokane—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Carlisle, 1128 Maxwell ave.
 98 " —L. J. Ebbutt, R. S., 2009 Gardner ave.; J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardner ave.
 1060 " —(Mill) G. Prodan, R. S., 21 E. Augusta st.; W. J. May, F. S., 1914 Bridge ave.
 1612 *Sprague*—D. H. Seaver, R. S.; E. H. Burton, F. S.
 470 *Tacoma*—P. W. Dowler, R. S., 3819 Yakima ave.; C. H. Hutton, F. S., Lewellan Bldg., 19 Jefferson.
 1214 *Walla Walla*—R. E. Ewing, F. S.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1646 *Acme*—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37; Robert Hunter, F. S.
 976 *Bluefield*—A. L. Stimet, R. S.; S. J. Gibson, F. S., Box 152.
 178 *Cameron*—C. H. Smithley, R. S.; Theodore Crow, F. S.
 1207 *Charleston*—W. D. Summers, R. S., 603 Estel ave.; W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.
 435 *Chester*—Claude Martin, R. S., Box 3; H. A. Stewart, F. S., Box 3.
 236 *Clarksburg*—W. H. Chevront, R. S., 371 Wilson st.; L. W. Stealey, F. S., 996 W. Pike.
 1727 " —Wm. C. Brown, F. S., Oak st.
 1759 *Decota*—John M. Hines, R. S.; F. W. Riggs, F. S.
 1601 *Elkins*—W. J. Curtis, R. S.; G. H. Piercy, Elkins, W. Va.
 428 *Fairmount*—G. L. Bollab, F. S., 1332 9th st.
 702 *Grafton*—E. A. Miller, R. S., 112 Barrett st.; C. F. Burk, F. S., 214 Front st.
 1726 *Hinton*—D. J. Shelton, R. S. and F. S.
 302 *Huntington*—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105 3d ave.; A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.
 1604 *McMechen*—H. B. McMechen, R. S.; Thos. Bird, F. S.
 1471 *Keyser*—D. B. Biser, R. S.; J. R. Rincker, F. S.
 1757 *Montgomery*—W. J. Boling, R. S. and F. S.
 1339 *Morgantown*—Harry Allender, R. S., 21 Dmain; E. C. Allender, F. S., 21 Dmain st.
 1353 *Moundsville*—Jos. W. Chambers, R. S., 222 Birch ave.; F. Caruthers, F. S., 1207 Lafayette ave.
 800 *Parkersburg*—A. J. Deem, R. S., 602 Camden st.; J. W. Robinson, F. S., 1102 E. 12th.
 1275 " —F. H. Cain, R. S., 16th and Lee sts.; W. E. Hesk, F. S., 112 4th st.
 1181 *Piedmont*—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91; E. J. Louth, F. S.
 1760 *Shrewsbury*—J. F. Maroney, R. S.; Jas. Oaks, F. S.
 1609 *Sisterville*—Jay Allen, R. S., Box 215; O. E. Tracy, F. S., Wood st.
 893 *Wellsburg*—Robert Beard, R. S., Box

- 183; T. F. Clegg, F. S., Latzeville, W. Va.
 1642 *Weston*—L. L. White, F. S.
 3 *Wheeling*—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 22 Twentieth st.; A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.
 1098 *Williamson*—J. F. Riley, R. S.; W. J. Hockson, F. S.

WISCONSIN.

- 955 *Appleton*—M. J. Gehin, R. S., 1101 Alvin st.; J. S. Meidam, F. S., 1107 Morrison.
 1709 *Ashland*—Bart Zehren, R. S., 520 7th ave.; James Moe, F. S., 514 11th ave., W.
 721 *Bayfield*—Fred De Brive, R. S.; Wm. Van Nost, F. S.
 926 *Beloit*—A. B. Stormont, R. S., 32 Rockton ave.; Roy Treadway, F. S., 718 W. Grand ave.
 1570 *Chippewa Falls*—H. L. Schuning, R. S., 410 Oliver st.; John Standstinger, F. S., 745 Mansfield st.
 1074 *Eau Claire*—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 464 Summit ave.; J. Flegmiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin st.
 776 *Fond-du-Lac*—Fred Herbert, R. S., Gen. Del.
 1146 *Green Bay*—Lewis J. Gennisse, R. S., 720 S. 10th st.; F. Cross, F. S., 810 Division st.
 836 *Janesville*—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia st.; Fred Connors, F. S., 303 S. Jackson.
 161 *Kenosha*—F. E. Foulke, R. S., 601 Howland ave.; C. Landane, F. S., 706 Crate st.
 1143 *La Crosse*—C. P. Grunlin, R. S., 1616 Fashion st.; Geo. Otto, F. S., 1232 Adams st.
 290 *Lake Geneva*—Wm. Marzolf, R. S., Box 694; Ed. Rowland, F. S., Box 58.
 314 *Madison*—Jerome Holt, R. S., 622 Madison st.; W. Albrecht, F. S., 325 W. Dayton.
 849 *Manitowoc*—Math. Meyer, R. S., 16th and Division st.; John Schneider, F. S., 1207 Division st.
 1246 *Marinette*—Paul Anderson, R. S., 1703 Stephenson ave., Menominee, Mich.; Ed. F. Johnson, F. S.
 68 *Menomonie*—John Roen, R. S., Box 215; Herman Wendt, F. S.
Milwaukee—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Griebing, 318 State st.
 188 " —F. J. Van Roo, R. S., 823 10th st.; Chas. Felsch, F. S., 1086 26th st.
 522 " —(Ger.) Henry Horloff, R. S., 1238 Clark st.; John Braun, F. S., 3517 Wright.
 1447 " —John Battendorf, R. S., 766 7th ave.; James Henrickson, F. S., 669 9th ave.
 1519 " —(Mill) A. Hinkforth, R. S., 1040 5th st.; E. J. Morris, F. S., 301 4th st.
 1748 " —W. Griebing, R. S., 1242 20th st.; J. Bruening, F. S., 1216 22d st.
 1249 *Neenah*—C. H. Pope, R. S., 400 Caroline st.; Theo. Kienetz, F. S., 514 Maple st.
 1314 *Oconomowoc*—Chas. R. Fulmer, R. S.; H. C. Blission, F. S.
 252 *Oshkosh*—Lawrence Allen, R. S., 183 8th st.; Fred W. Rowe, F. S., 93 Arizona st.
 91 *Racine*—W. D. Carpenter, R. S., 1724 Grand ave., Station A; H. P. Peterson, F. S., 1941 W. Prospect.
 657 *Sheboygan*—Chas. Schrimelster, 2228 Kroos Court; F. H. Eckhardt, F. S., 1902 N. 9th.
 755 *Superior*—Alex P. Burgh, R. S., 2612 Oakes ave.; H. W. Nichols, F. S., 1905 18th.
 1403 *Watertown*—A. C. Huenefeld, R. S., 701 9th st.; Theo. Sprenger, F. S., 405 N. Warren st.
 344 *Waukesha*—Herman Abel, R. S., 200 Randall st.

WYOMING.

- 469 *Cheyenne*—C. D. Barry, R. S., Box 283; C. S. Ackley, F. S., 2518 Evans st.
 1384 *Sheridan*—C. D. Cochran, R. S., 443 Gladstone st.; E. M. Cook, F. S., Box 262.

The I. C. S. Building at St. Louis

The International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., is represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by a handsome building. The structure faces the Plaza in the Model Village, which is one of the most interesting features of the Exposition. The lower floor of the building is devoted to a public exhibition of the plans and methods of the schools, with specimens of the work of students. The second floor, furnished with all conveniences and comforts, is used as a postoffice, reading room, writing room, and, in fact, a rendezvous for I. C. S. students and their friends. These Schools have had a wonderful growth, and their history is unique. About 15 years ago the Legislature of

Pennsylvania passed laws requiring a great many officials in the coal mines to pass strict examinations. Many of these men were capable of performing their duties, but how to pass the technical examinations became a serious problem. Mr. T. J. Foster, now President of the schools, at that time editor of the Colliery Engineer, one of the foremost mining papers, conceived the idea of training these men, in the theory of their work, by correspondence instruction. He prepared a course in Coal Mining in the simplest language possible, but complete in every detail. The course met with immediate approval and success. In a short time a thousand students were enrolled.

To meet a demand for correspondence instruction, from men and women in other vocations, the International Correspondence Schools were founded in 1891. The best experts obtainable were engaged to prepare the various courses and direct the instruction. To-day the institution has 170 courses, and, in twelve years, has enrolled over 650,000 students in all parts of the world.

The simplicity that characterized the first course issued has been preserved in the preparation of all subsequent courses. This feature has made the schools the leading exponent of correspondence education, its students being found in every walk of life.

The accounts of the rise of some of the I. C. S. students read like romance. Many of these experiences have been published in book form, and

are exceedingly interesting. The book is entitled "1001 Stories of Success," and can be had for the asking.

Amendments or additions to our General Constitution must be published in THE CARPENTER. Now is the time to send them in.

By nature we nearly resemble one another; condition separates us very far.—Confucius.

Kaercher's
OUR ADS ARE TRUTHFUL

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY
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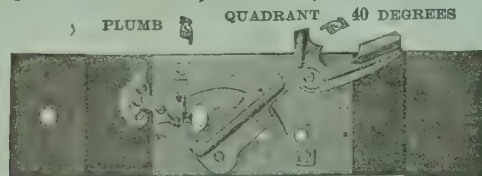
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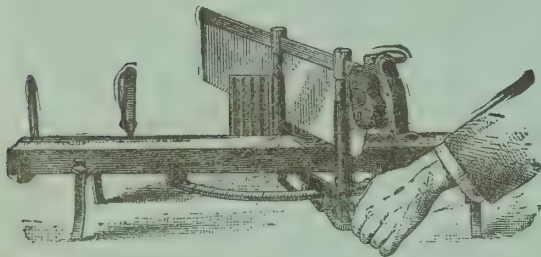
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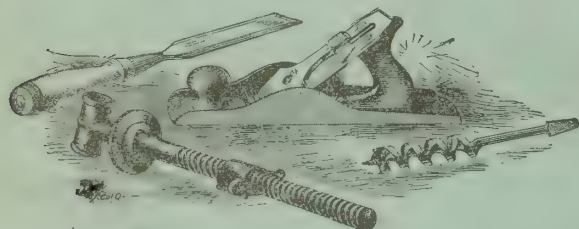
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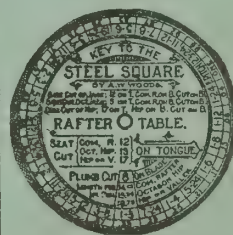
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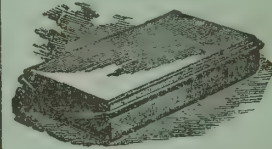
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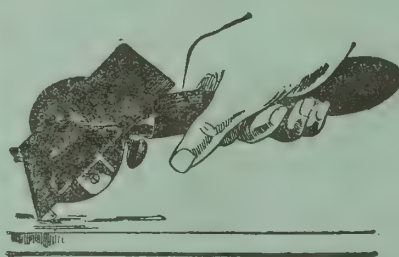


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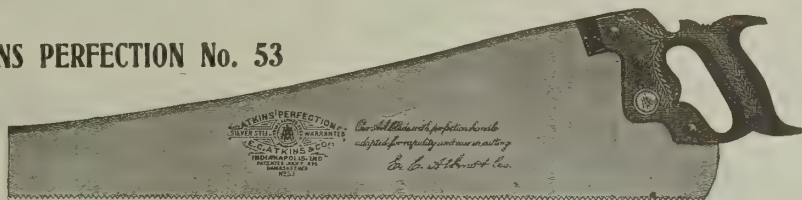
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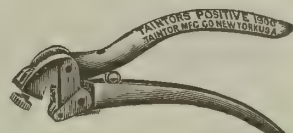
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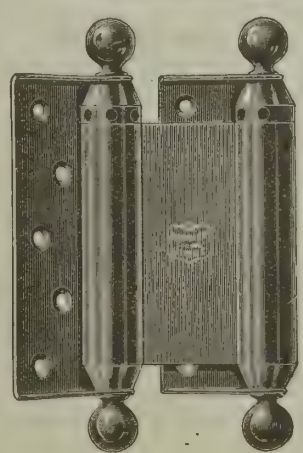
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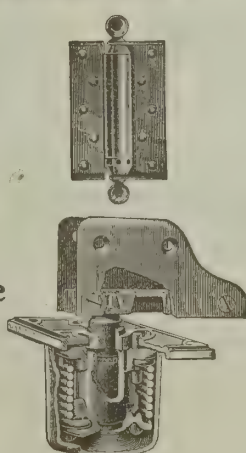
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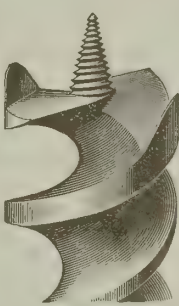
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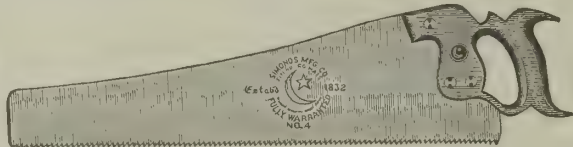
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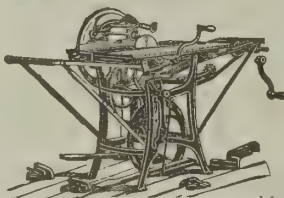
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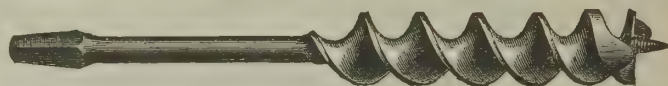
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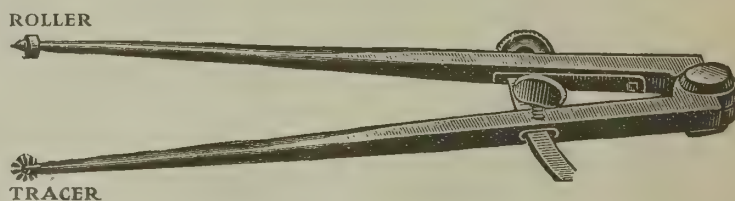
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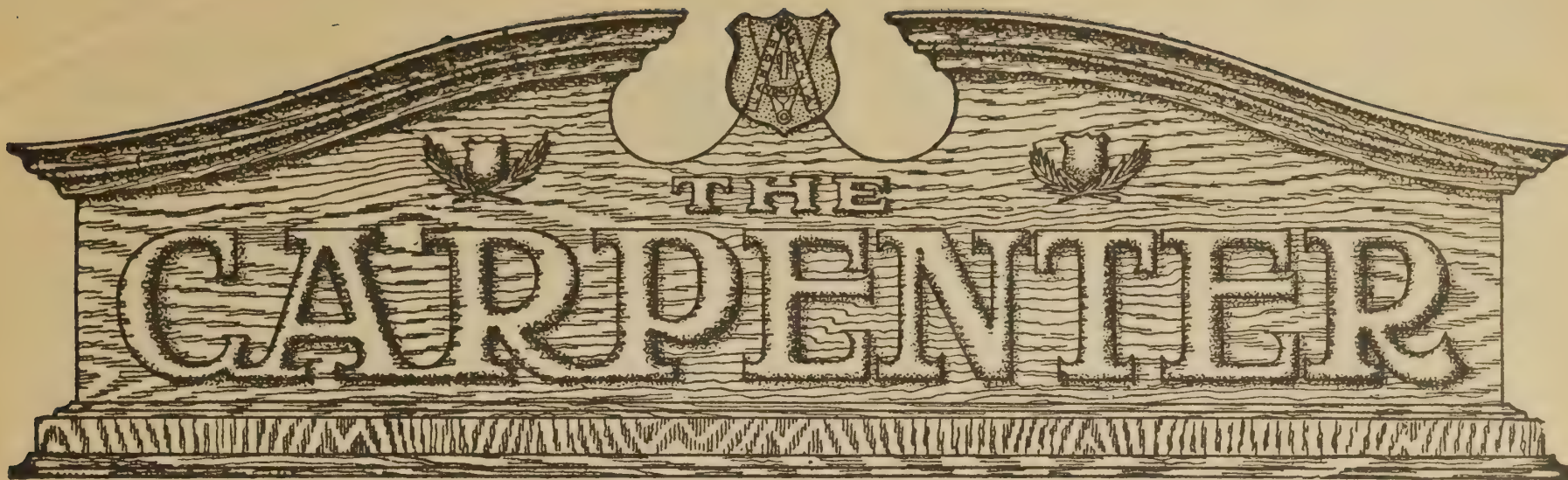
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VOLUME XXIII--No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
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LAWTON, O. T.—Trade is very dull here and no improvement in sight. The majority of our men are out of employment, and we would advise all carpenters to stay away from Lawton until further notice.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—All brothers are requested to stay away from this vicinity, as work is very slack and prospects for the coming spring and summer not very good. More than half of our members are out of employment.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—Meeting with some difficulties on the Caldwell & Drake job here, which we have so far been unable to overcome, and some of our own men being idle, we would call on all carpenters to steer clear of this place for the present.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The mill men's strike still being on and work very slack in both branches, carpenters, both inside and outside men, are requested to remain away from this city pending a settlement of our controversy and a revival of business.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—There is a great lack of work here at the present time. Most of our home men are idle and there is no show whatever for new comers. Traveling carpenters will avoid disappointment by shunning this place.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Our new agreement as yet lacking the signatures of the contractors, and thus trade conditions being unsettled and work very dull, we would earnestly request all carpenters to steer clear of this city until further notice.

DONIPHAN, MO.—We are still pulling along nicely and had not a bit of trouble since we organized. Everything is working satisfactorily and we have nothing to complain of. We hope that conditions in the future will prove as favorable as they have in the past.

HERRIN, ILL.—Trade is very dull and many of our home men are walking the streets unable to secure work. We would advise carpenters everywhere to keep shy of this locality pending a revival of trade, of which due notice will be given.

AMEDA COUNTY, CAL.—Trade is very dull here just now owing to the strife between the central bodies for the past year and the large influx of men from the Eastern and Middle States. About two hundred of our home men are idle. Carpenters are advised to avoid this locality until spring operations begin.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.—In looking over the January issue of THE CARPENTER, we fail to find the name of our locality on the eight-hour list. Bernardsville is and has been an eight-hour town since April 1st, 1903. Please insert the name in March issue of JOURNAL.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—We are having trouble with municipal work, the authorities refusing to pay the standard rate of wages. The work, about the only one going on here at the present time, has been declared unfair, and trade being very dull generally, we would earnestly request brothers to remain away and to pay no heed to advertisements for men emanating from this vicinity.

BALTIMORE, MD.—As a consequence of the great conflagration in this city business is exceedingly dull and will remain so until the numerous claims for loss of property caused by the fire have been adjusted. The membership here is more than sufficient to supply the demand for some time to come, and we would request all carpenters to give Baltimore a wide berth.

MIAMI, FLA.—There are at present more carpenters here than can find employment, and work is very slack. Aside from this, the building trades of this city have made a demand for better conditions, and the opposition developed by the Master Builders' Association makes it evident that trouble is pending. In this anticipation we would request all union men to give us a clear field of action by remaining away from Miami, Fla.

COLUMBUS, O.—Owing to the unprecedented hard winter causing a cessation of work on buildings and the influx of brother carpenters on clearance cards, work is still very scarce in this city and many of our men are walking the streets. We again ask all local unions to keep their members away and all union carpenters to give Columbus, O., a wide berth until conditions have improved.

LIMA, O.—Trade at present is very dull in this vicinity, and while we are treated fairly by most contractors, we are facing some difficulty with some of them. We are not discouraged, however, and fight for our rights, with malice towards none and charity for all. Still, we would request all carpenters to stay away from Lima until more peaceful conditions are established.

HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.—We held our second annual banquet on Feb. 11th. The gathering was a large one. About 150 guests sat down to an excellent supper. Good speeches were made along the line of unionism and the benefit derived from social intercourse and mutual understandings between employer and employe. The success of this affair has greatly encouraged our membership and gained us the respect and sympathy of the business population.

Trouble in Toledo, O.—Stay Away.

TOLEDO, O.—We understand the contractors of this city are extensively advertising for carpenters in other cities and towns and would call the attention of all union men to the trouble existing here between the above and our union. We trust that all brothers will readily support us in trying to keep non-union men from this city and give us a chance to win out.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Local Union 600, although seldom heard of in THE CARPENTER, is still alive and prospering. We are initiating new members every meeting night, and now have a large majority of the resident carpenters in our ranks. We recently gave a smoker, which was largely attended and enjoyed by all. Some very appropriate speeches were made at the occasion and fine selections of music furnished by the orchestra. Bros. Peter

and Henry Wolf entertained the audience with some very good singing.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Our agreement with the master carpenters expiring on April 7th next and no new agreement having been reached as yet, we would request all carpenters to steer clear of this city until we have settled with our employers. We do expect a good deal of building this season, but to make our demands effective we must have the moral support of the entire membership of our U. B. Give us a show by staying away.

Our Fold Extended to Porto Rico.

The organized carpenters of Porto Rico having applied to this U. B. for charters as early as two years hence, and the general vote of our membership on that question having decided in favor of admitting them, our organization has now extended its fold to that country and U. B. charters are now held by the following local unions: L. U. 1633, Mayaguez, with 97 members; L. U. 1450, San Juan, 119 members, and L. U. 1195, Ponce, 195 members.

HARRISBURG, ILL.—We are having some difficulty in obtaining the signatures of our contractors to proposed agreements for the coming year, and our city being narrated as a booming town and this locality becoming flooded with non-resident carpenters, we would ask all brothers to stay away from Harrisburg. It will make it easier for us to win and weaken the position of those contractors who, so far, have refused to sign our agreement.

GALVESTON, TEX.—We would kindly request all carpenters to keep away from this city; trade is dull and there is practically nothing doing. While it is true that a sea wall is being built, and, as a letter of inquiry expresses it, the city is going to be raised in the air sixteen feet, there is not enough work to justify the coming here of more carpenters, as nearly every man in our union is out of work. Carpenters coming to Galveston during the next four or five months, and possibly longer, will be very much disappointed in securing employment. We would advise them to stay away.

MOLINE AND ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IA.—The local unions represented in our Tri-City District Council have organized a Ladies' Auxiliary for the carpenters to assist in our work morally and financially. This departure being something entirely new to them, has created quite a stir among the other unions in this vicinity. We understand that this Auxiliary is one of the first, if not the first, in our U. B., but we sincerely hope that the time will come when every wife, mother or daughter of the union carpenters is a member of an Auxiliary, and thus aiding in the good work.

CONCORD, N. H.—We had a little trouble here early in February on account of a non-union man being employed on our new church building. Twenty-six of our men struck work. Their action was endorsed by the central body of this city, the State Federation of Labor, our sister local union in Manchester, and other organizations. After our men were out ten days and a committee representing the various bodies and Local Union 538 had waited on the contractor he agreed to employ none but union men and to take back the strikers in a body. The non-union man has joined Local Union 538 and the men have resumed work.

IOLA, KANS.—Business here is rather dull at present and no new work in sight. We had a little strike here early in January, on the opera house, caused by the managers discharging the job steward for approaching two new men with a view to ascertaining the conditions under which they agreed to work. The steward was immediately followed by the rest of the boys and work was suspended. This had the effect of the manager agreeing to re-employ the job steward, to in no case discriminate against him, to keep him until the job is finished and to pay for lost time. Thereupon, after a strike of 1½ hours duration, work was resumed. There were eight men involved.

SHAWNEE, O. T.—Work is very dull here, and has been for some time, but still we are overrun with men in search of employment. This surplus of men is a menace to the successful enforcement of our new trade rules, shortly to take effect. Please place Shawnee on the dull list and advise carpenters to remain away. We also desire to be informed as to the procuring and handling of our union label. The different unions here, with a total membership of 1,100, have decided to more strictly enforce the union label and to refuse to live in houses constructed by non-union men. We have the best organized town in the Territory.

ALTOONA, PA.—Local Union 900 is on the still hunt, each and every one of us being determined to get at least one new member and to keep on hunting until we have enrolled every carpenter in this locality. Prospects for next season's trade are very promising; at present, however, work is almost at a standstill, and we would request all carpenters to remain away from this city until next spring, when we shall give due notice of any scarcity of help through the columns of our journal.

Being desirous of obtaining a reduction of working hours and better recognition of our union, an influx of idle men would frustrate our efforts in this direction. Pay no attention to ads. stating that carpenters are wanted in Altoona, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Local Union 22 held its annual meeting on January 29 amid great enthusiasm. Considerable comment was made on the occasion, and the members felt proud of the splendid record of progress made in the conditions of trade since the birth of the union. It has not only held its particular craft together in the most trying times, but has also largely contributed to the upbuilding and organizing of other crafts and is to-day the peer of all in its progressiveness and stability. The union recently became the winner of a gold watch raffled by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. By unanimous vote this watch was presented to Bro. Wandell, the local union's financial secretary, in acknowledgment of his honesty and faithful performance of duty and as an expression of esteem.

Beware of Geo. Good.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Geo. Good, a member of L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., seems to be going through this section with a hard-luck story, appealing to local unions for donations. He was at a meeting of L. U. 726 and received \$2.00, his due card showing him to be in good standing. We communicated with his local union and received the answer that George Good was five months in arrears and that he had also received a donation from the local union in Westchester, N. Y. We desire to have these facts published in THE CARPENTER.

HERMAN ROMAINÉ, R. S.,
L. U. 726, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

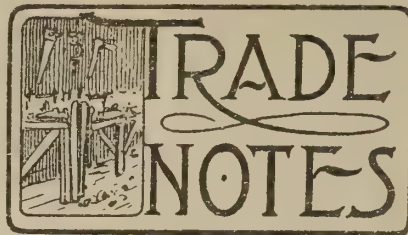
Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	Saratoga Sp'gs, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	San Antonio, Tex.
Chicago, Ill.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Coalgate, I. T.
Houston, Tex.	Seattle, Wash.
Cleveland, O.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Marquette, Mich.	Memphis, Tenn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Portland, Ore.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Trinidad, Colo.	Louisville, Ky.
Danvers, Mass.	Toledo, Ohio.
Beloit, Wis.	Lenox, Mass.
Los Angeles, Cal.	East Liverpool, O.
Aniston, Ala.	Baltimore, Md.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Santa Monica, Cal.
New York City.	Atlantic City, N. J.
Albany, N. Y.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Kewanee, Ill.	Vincennes, Ind.
Shawnee, Okla.	

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED LAST MONTH.

Chicago, Ill.	Pacific Grove, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Holyoke, Mass.
Dotham, Ala.	Greenville, Miss., 2.
Martinez, Cal.	Maryville, Mo.
Paragould, Ark.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Macon, Ga.	Mansfield, Ark.
Armourdale, Kan.	De Queen, Ark.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Aberdeen, S. D.
Bristol, Tenn.	Kingman, Ind.
Hull, P. Qu., Can.	N. Y. City, N. Y.
Huntington, Ark.	

Total—22 local unions.

Man builds a great machine and then becomes its slave.



Movements for Better Conditions.

LOCAL UNION 678, DUBUQUE, IA.—The new trade rules recently adopted by our local union provide for higher wages and shorter hours, viz.: eight hours per day and 35 cents an hour. Having received favorable replies from some of the contractors, we expect the remainder to fall in line shortly.

LOCAL UNION 1554, CONCORD, N. C.—As early as September last notice has been given all contractors that we demand an advance in wages of 15 per cent. and nine hours' work on Saturday. The contractors have returned our resolution without any proposition. We have decided to insist on our demands and enforce them on April 1st.

LOCAL UNION 442, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—Having come to the conclusion that ten hours a day are altogether out of date and that we are justly entitled to a reduction in working hours, we have made a demand on our employers for the nine-hour day with prevailing scale of wages. We also demand the recognition of our union.

LOCAL UNION 995, BRANFORD, CONN.—At present nine hours per day is the rule here and \$2.80 the minimum rate of wages. Being determined to secure the eight-hour workday by May 1st, we have served notices on our employers to that effect. We demand the same pay for eight hours that we are now receiving for nine hours work.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The question of raising our minimum wage scale from \$2.80 to \$3.00 per day has been submitted to a popular vote of the membership (each member being duly notified) and the proposition to make a demand to that effect has been adopted by over a two-thirds majority.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, LOUISVILLE, KY.—We have decided to make a demand upon our employers for the eight-hour workday and a minimum scale of wages of \$2.75 per day, to go into force May 1st. Negotiations to this effect have been entered into with the master carpenters, and we hope to gain our points without being compelled to resort to any strike.

LOCAL UNION 600, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—We have notified the contractors that on and after April 1st, 1904, nine hours would constitute a day's work, with same pay as we are now receiving for ten hours. We would ask all brothers to assist us in securing what rightfully belongs to us by staying away from Saranac Lake until further notice, to be given through our journal.

LOCAL UNION 1006, CHATHAM, CONN.—In reply to a communication sent by this local union to the contractors informing them of our demand for a nine-hour day and \$2.00 per day, to

take effect on April 1st, they have requested us to appoint a committee to confer with them on our grievances. The fact that the contractors asked for a committee undoubtedly indicates that they have something in view.

LOCAL UNION 1166, FREMONT, O.—At a recent meeting of this local union it was decided that we ask for a reduction of hours of labor from ten to nine per day and eight hours on Saturday, and to receive the same pay as we are now receiving for ten hours, after April 1st. We are also demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour for hardwood floor layers, making a rate of 40 cents per hour.

LOCAL UNIONS 390 AND 656, HOLYOKE, MASS.—The two local unions have presented their demand for the coming year to the contractors, consisting in an increase of 25 cents per day in wages, making our minimum scale \$3.00 per day of eight hours. Our joint committee had a meeting with the master carpenters, and judging from the sentiments expressed by the latter at this meeting we will have little or no trouble in getting our demand granted.

LOCAL UNION 1737, HARDWICK, VT.—The carpenters are the lowest paid of any skilled laborers in this vicinity; \$2.00 a day of nine hours is all journeymen carpenters are receiving. This condition has become intolerable and we have decided to make a demand for a minimum scale of wages of \$2.50, being an increase of 50 cents per day. Prospects for the coming season are bright, and we do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand acceded to.

LOCAL UNION 694, BOONVILLE, IND.—Encouraged by our last year's success when we asked for and obtained the nine-hour day and an advance in wages, we are now again demanding a raise of 25 cents per day. We have every carpenter here in trim but two or three, whom, however, we can perfectly control. From what we have learned so far it seems that the bosses think our demand to be reasonable and the proposition acceptable. Hence, there are good prospects for the success of the present movement.

LOCAL UNION 657, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Believing in the equity and justice of uniform working hours all over the country, and believing that we are justly entitled to a further reduction in working time, we have embodied a clause in our new agreement calling for nine hours until October 31st and eight hours to constitute a day's work on and after November 1st, 1904. The new agreement also provides for a minimum wage scale of 30 cents per hour.

LOCAL UNION 644, PEKIN, ILL.—Our present agreement with contractors and master builders expiring on May 1st, we have presented to them a new series of articles of agreement for the year following above date, which provide for increase in wages of 10 per cent. above the wages paid last year. Nine hours constitutes a day's work. About two-thirds of our members are receiving 30 cents per hour since our last year's trouble.

LOCAL UNION 265, HACKENSACK, N. J.—The articles of agreement submitted to our contractors for their signature the agreement to hold good for one year beginning with May 1st proximo, calls for an increase of 2½ cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday. Our demand being so very light and we being willing to suffer a reduction in wages of 30 cents per week in order to gain a reduction of a half day's time on Saturdays, we expect to receive a favorable reply from the contractors and do not anticipate a strike.

* * *

MEADVILLE, PA.—The only change required by our wage scale adopted last December is one hour's reduction in working time on Saturday, or a reduction of from nine to eight hours on that day. Our wages remain the same as before, viz.: \$3.00 for foreman and \$2.75 for journeymen carpenters. Our demand being so very moderate, we anticipate no trouble in getting it granted by the contractors on or before April 1st, when we expect our new rules to become operative.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 770, AMARILLO, TEX.—At a regular meeting held on February 15th this local union passed a resolution making eight hours the working time to be observed after March 1st proximo. Notice to this effect has been given all contractors, and now time will show whether or not we are going to win in this battle. We would advise all carpenters to give Amarillo a wide berth until we are in a position to give notice that we are entitled to a place on our eight-hour column.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 1471, KEYSER, W. VA.—On January 14th we notified the contractors of our town that on and after April 1st we demand an increase in wages and the nine-hour day. Thus far we have not received any reply from either one of them, and although we are earnestly trying to avoid any complication, trouble is anticipated, and we would most urgently call on all carpenters to stay away from this vicinity until our demands have been acceded to.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 437, PORTSMOUTH, O.—We have notified all contractors of the adoption by our local union of the following scale of wages and demanded its enforcement on April 1st, 1904: The minimum wage of any journeyman carpenter shall be 27 7-9 cents per hour; men intrusted or left in charge of work shall receive 30 cents an hour; the wages of apprentices to be stipulated by a committee of three men on the job or by the contractor and the job steward. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Our demands being so very reasonable, we expect little or no trouble in having them granted, but would request all carpenters to stay away from this vicinity pending negotiations with our employers.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 725, BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Our new trade rules to be submitted to the contractors of this city and to be effective from May 1st, 1904, to April 1st, 1905, among other minor clauses, provide for a nine-hour workday, an increase in wages of 15 per cent. based on the now prevailing scale for carpenters and mill men,

overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half, work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at the rate of double time, except on Labor Day, on which no work shall be done, and no carpenter to be allowed to work on any job with men not equipped with a union card. The nine-hour day being in force here for some time, our new scale does not require any change in working hours.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 1212, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—Believing that the time has arrived when we are justified in asking for less working hours in order that we may have more time for mental improvement and social enjoyment, our local union unanimously passed a resolution demanding that on and after May 2d, 1904, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Our contractors are with us at the present time and are perfectly willing that we should have the eight hours. We shall make special arrangements to protect such contracts which may not be completed at the time specified for the reduction in hours to take force, for, while we have the contractors with us, we can not afford to have any against us.

* * *

Successful Trade Movement.

During the presence of General Organizer S. J. Kent in this city he assisted a committee appointed by L. U. 1072 for the purpose of conferring with our contractors on the signing of an agreement for the coming season. At first it looked as though no satisfactory result could be reached, yet by dint of perseverance and patience an agreement was signed by all leading contractors, providing for an eight-hour workday after April 1st, 1904. There are other provisions in the agreement, which, having no copy at hand, I will refrain from quoting.

Brother Kent, during his sojourn among us, gave us some very able and eloquent talks, and I think that our local will be greatly benefited thereby.

Times are rather slow here for carpenters at this time of general stagnation of business, but arrangements have been made lately for two more railroads, and oil having been struck in the shape of a genuine gusher, we think we are on the verge of an era of activity such as Muskogee never before experienced. Let the good time come.

L. P. STINE, F. S.,

L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

* * *

The Paterson, N. J., Agreement.

On January 20th the Association of Master Builders and the United Building Trades Council of Paterson, N. J., reached an agreement, of which the subjoined is a copy, thereby settling the controversy existing between the journeymen plumbers and their employers which culminated in a lockout of all men in the building line by the Master Builders in January:

"We, the undersigned, comprising committees from the Association of Master Builders and the United Building Trades Council of the city of Paterson, N. J., having been appointed with power, mutually agree that in consideration of the lockout order of the Association of Master Builders being recalled, all disputes arising in the building trades of the city of Paterson shall be settled by arbitration, as provided for in the several agreements be-

tween the unions and their employers.

"In case the question in dispute can not be settled as above, or is not covered by such agreement, the same shall be referred to a General Board of Arbitration.

"The undersigned, acting as a committee from the Association of Master Builders and the United Building Trades Council, hereby pledge themselves to appoint within forty-eight (48) hours a committee of five from each side, to act as an arbitration committee, to consider all questions in dispute, pending the formation of a General Board of Arbitration and the adoption of a code governing their procedure.

"No strike or lockout to be ordered pending a decision by the arbitrators."

[Signed] Master Builders:

JOHN W. FERGUSON.

JAMES H. WHITE.

[Signed] Building Trades Council:

E. B. COLLINS.

CHAS. BLEWETT.

* * *

District Council of Baltimore and Vicinity.

To All Sister Local Unions and Members, Greetings

Owing to the fact that numerous communications are being addressed to Baltimore city desiring information to be furnished, the various locals and the individual members of the U. B., we take this method of communicating official intelligence of trade conditions and general business situations in Baltimore city at present, viz.: It will be several months before active business will take place in Baltimore city relative to building trade. It can be frankly stated that all press notes appearing in different cities throughout the country are misleading as to an immediate boom in the trade movement in Baltimore city at this present time, also calling your attention in reference to advertisements "Help Wanted" by builders in Baltimore city, can readily be seen by true union men that it is the usual scheme of a class who are determined to defeat organized labor, by methods to prepare for emergencies in case we insist on demanding our rights May 1, 1904, which notice had been issued on last November, 1903. In conclusion, we advise all union men to avoid coming to Baltimore at present. We are not selfish in the matter, but can state beyond a doubt that we have a large number of men out of work at this date, and will call your attention to note Carpenter Journal for general information to gain true union intelligence, same being the secret channel from time to time to convey exact conditions of trade movements in Baltimore city and acquaint membership of U. B. at large. Yours fraternally,

DISTRICT COUNCIL, Baltimore, Md.

WM. R. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

GEO. G. GRIFFIN, Business Agent.

* * *

Business Agents' Badges.

District councils and local unions will please take notice that, in compliance with numerous requests, the General Office will supply badges for business agents at the price of \$3.50 apiece. The badge is of neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering and is very substantial. District councils or local unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

CORRESPONDENCE



Cheering News.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

On August 14th, 1903, our Local Union 1737 was organized with fourteen members. During the ensuing four weeks we occasionally had another application, then they dropped off entirely, leaving a little band of a little over a baker's dozen to continue the good work, but nearly disheartened in the attempt. However, as it always is darkest just before the break of day, and as the time of closing our charter approached our brother craftsmen began to fall in line and finally we had about fifty members on our list.

At this time of writing we practically have nearly every carpenter in the town enrolled in our union. Hardwick is probably the most rapidly growing town in the Green Mountain State. On April 1st we shall make a demand for the establishment of a minimum rate of wages. Our members being all true union men at heart, we are very hopeful of success, and though the mountains may turn upside down they will hang on to the union.

LOCAL UNION 1737, Hardwick, Vt.

From Valparaiso, Ind.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Valparaiso as yet not having been heard of through the columns of our official monthly, I desire at this time to let the brothers of the U. B. know that Local Union 1357 is alive and moving on. Organized about thirteen months ago with a membership of seventeen, we grew rapidly within the first two months, gaining twenty-three new members, making a total membership of forty. Prior to our organizing wages ranged from 15 to 25 cents per hour, the latter amount, however, being paid only in four or five instances.

On April 1st, 1903, our minimum scale of 30 cents per hour went into effect and all members were employed under the increased rate.

In June following one of our contractors employed a non-union man, an avowed enemy of organized labor, to take charge of his work, which aroused the indignation of the men to such an extent that most of them refused to work under him. The contractor then imported men from Chicago, who, however, either were incompetent to hold the job or had to quit for other reasons. It is evident that a man will not leave a 50 cents an hour job and travel fifty miles to work for 30 cents an hour unless there is something radically wrong with him.

As we had no clause in our bylaws prohibiting members from working with non-union men, some of our members, later in the season, went to work for the unfair contractor, but I can say that most of them would now be willing to pay a good price to the man who would kick them out of town for having done so.

At our last meeting we decided to reduce our initiation fee from \$15 to \$5 for the next two months, after

which we shall return to the old standard. We have also decided to impose a fine on every member found working with a non-union man.

After taking this action our wage scale and trade rules will be properly safeguarded, and there not being any carpenter in town outside of the union, all we shall have to do is to look out for floaters and scabs.

The importation of incompetent non-union men by the unfair contractor has furnished the public an opportunity to discriminate between cheap scab and efficient union labor. They are now going to demand first-class work on their jobs, which can only be done by union men; hence, from now on our local union will have another sailing. Fraternally yours,

ONE OF THE STANCH MEMBERS,
L. U. 1357, Valparaiso, Ind.

From Ottumwa, Ia.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The early days of the united efforts on the part of the various crafts of Ottumwa, and vicinity, the time when they asserted their right to set a price for their labor, will long be remembered by the working people of our community. These days were the advent of better and more prosperous times for the entire population, while the principles of unionism have been broadening and expanding ever since until at last practically every wage earner is within the folds of the organization of his craft. We remember the time when a solitary gardener planted one little union seed. We have watched its growth. We have seen it steadily increasing like the gigantic oak, until today this union plant has thirty-five different branches with 3,000 leaves. One of the branches is our Local Union 767, Carpenters and Joiners, which is second in size and rank.

About five years ago our Trades and Labor Assembly and its affiliated unions were almost overwhelmed by opposing elements, but like the sturdy old vessel at sea it has weathered the storm and today stands as a monument representing the strength of organized labor in Ottumwa and surrounding districts.

The quarters of the Assembly having become inadequate for the accommodation of its membership, it was found necessary to move into more commodious rooms, a change requiring an expense of about \$1,000. Now we proudly say that the working men and women in our city and vicinity have a home and a place wherein to assemble and to discuss questions of importance to the wage earners of our land; a home not excelled by that of any other body of a similar representation in this or any nearby State.

The dedication of the new quarters occurred on the 9th and 10th of December, 1903, and was shared in by a large concourse of union men. Orators from various parts of the State were enlisted at the occasion. They were John P. White, President, and Edwin Perry, Secretary District No. 13 of Mine Workers; Conover of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, J. L. Ulrick, President of the State F. of L., and last but not least, Sidney J. Kent of Lincoln, Neb., our General Organizer. The people of our city found Brother Kent a man of great ability, one who is well posted on the labor question and who,

as Mr. Ulrick remarked, is of great value to the labor movement. This was Brother Kent's second visit here and I can assure you that each time he gets nearer the hearts of the members of L. U. 767; the latch string is always hung up on the outside of the door for Brother Kent.

M. L. TOLAND, R. S.,
L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.

Keeping Abreast of the Times.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The officers of L. U. 1616 were duly installed January 4th, 1904. We have at present forty-nine members in good standing and the regular attendance is very good. We mean to become the banner union of Alabama. Having been organized in May, 1903, we are young yet, but we are contemplating owning our own hall in the near future and fully believe that every local union should do the same.

Our Local Union, while conservative, is keeping abreast of the times and steadily gaining one victory after another. Ere long we expect to be on the eight-hour list.

We fully indorse every word of Brother M. Robinson's (Bay City, Mich.) article, headed "Higher Per Capita and More Benefits," as published in the December Carpenter. We would urge the brothers and local unions to discuss and keep agitating this question until our U. B. adopts Brother Robinson's plan.

We also believe that every local union should adopt the sick-benefit feature and we will be pleased to learn how such a plan works where it has been inaugurated.

We are well pleased with our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and proud, indeed, to belong to an army of organized craftsmen as our U. B. More anon.

J. T. PERRY,
L. U. 1616, Selma, Ala.

Democratic Labor issues.

The great obstacle in the way of true representative government to-day is the private control of public utilities, and either it or democratic government has got to go.

"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" (Declaration of Independence). When those employed in any profession, trade or calling through their accredited representatives make the rules and regulations under which they are willing to work, no other authority should be recognized.

Public utilities belong to the people to be used by the people, to accommodate the people and not to make money for the few.

In a government of the people, by the people and for the people no one should be permitted to exercise authority unless amenable to the people.

E. T. HALLINAN,
ALEXANDER LAW,
L. U. 340, New York City.

Sullivan (Ind.) Local Union Prospering.

Three years ago we organized our Local Union 706 with just enough members to hold a charter and odds about 2 to 1 against us. In the first year we made scarcely any headway, but in the second year, outsiders be-

ginning to have a more favorable opinion of our union, we grew in membership and obtained an increase in our wages. Last year almost every carpenter in town and several from nearby places joined our organization. The year just passed was a prosperous one for the carpenters in this place; we had all the work we could do. The prospect for work next spring is very good. It is the general opinion that business will even be brisker in 1904 than in the year past.

On January 2d we had a public installation of our officers for the current term, followed by an oyster supper for members and their families. The contractors and lumbermen were also invited to spend the evening with us. We had a large attendance, every one enjoying the meeting, especially the supper, and all went home feeling that they had been benefited socially and physically. Through the occasion we have gained the respect and appreciation of all non-members present. Fraternally yours,

ROBERT KIRKHAM,
L. U. 706, Sullivan, Ind.

An Appeal.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 5.

To All Labor Organizations:

At the recent session of the Alabama Legislature a bill was passed by that body known as the "Anti-Boycott Law," of which the following is a copy:

THE ANTI-BOYCOTT BILL.

No. 329) AN ACT (H. 518
To prohibit boycotting, unfair lists, picketing, or other interference with the lawful business or occupation of others, and to provide a penalty therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the Legislature of Alabama, That it shall be unlawful for two or more persons to conspire together for the purpose of preventing any person, persons, firm or corporation from carrying on any lawful business within the State of Alabama, or for the purpose of interfering with the same.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to go near to or loiter about the premises or place of business of any person, firm or corporation engaged in a lawful business, for the purpose of influencing or inducing others not to trade with, buy from, sell or have business dealings with such persons, firm or corporation, or to picket the works or place of business of such other person, firm or corporation for the purpose of interfering with or injuring any lawful business or enterprise. Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent any person from soliciting trade or business for a competitive business.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful to print or circulate any notice of boycott, boycott cards, stickers, dodgers or unfair lists, publishing or declaring that a boycott or ban exists or has existed or is contemplated against any person, firm or corporation doing a lawful business, or publishing the name of any judicial officer or other public official upon any blacklist, unfair list or other similar list because of any lawful act or decision of such official.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful to use force, threats or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful occupation at any place he or she sees fit.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or occupation to maintain a blacklist or to notify any firm or corporation that any person has been blacklisted by such person, firm or corporation, or to use any other similar means to prevent such persons from receiving employment. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act must, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or to be imprisoned not to exceed sixty days at hard labor for the county. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved September 26, 1903.

Official. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Secretary of State.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill, union labor in Alabama, realizing fully that an attempt would be made by the Citizens' Alliance, an organization antagonistic to union labor and entirely responsible for the passage of said bill, at once organized the United Labor League to fight for the existence of union labor in this district and thwart the scheme of the Citizens' Alliance.

The objects of the league are:

First. To make bonds for, and defend in the courts, any union labor man arrested under the provisions of this law.

Second. To test the constitutionality of the act in the courts of last resort.

Third. To organize all local unions in Alabama into labor leagues in order that they may have strength sufficient in the next Legislature to repeal the odious measure and to prevent the passage of other acts more odious than the anti-boycott bill. The entire State is now organized into local leagues and have been liberal in their contributions.

The Citizens' Alliance, State and National, we are firmly convinced, have selected this district as the point of their attack in the South.

They soon after the passage of the act began operations against the Clerks' Union in Birmingham. The League promptly took up the fight, and after a most bitter fight succeeded in sustaining the Clerks' Union. Two weeks ago the merchants in the city of Bessemer, also in this district, refused to sign up with the clerks, and a strike was ordered, which has been won by the organization.

Several arrests of union men have already been made, charged with the violation of this law, and the league is making the fight for them in every instance. This, as you know, requires the expenditure of large sums of money in attorneys' fees, court costs, etc., all of which is absolutely necessary, unless we surrender unconditionally to the unreasonable demands of that arch enemy of union labor, the Citizens' Alliance.

Therefore, for the purpose of furthering the interests of union labor in this district and State, as well as elsewhere, and in carrying out the aims and objects of this organization, we appeal to you to aid us by a contribution from your organization.

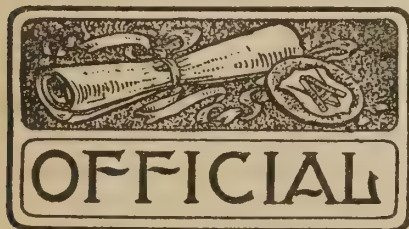
We beg to assure you that every cent contributed will be used by this committee for the purposes above set forth.

Very respectfully,
Box 539. D. W. WILLIAMS, Pres.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office
STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.
Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.
General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
JOSEPH AIMBY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.
J. P. OGLETREE, R'l R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.
CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



The Sliding Scale Nuisance.

It appears that the decisive stand taken by our U. B. from its incipency against the sliding scale nuisance, the system of grading wages, is not appreciated, nor the decision of the G. E. B. on that subject, rendered as early as September 17th, 1887, paid heed to by some of our local unions.

Through communications received by the General Office we learn that many local unions, in formulating their trade agreements or working rules, make provisions for either a sliding scale or a minimum and a maximum rate of wages.

We can not too strongly caution our local unions and members against this grading system. Experience has shown it to be detrimental to our best interests.

The system of grading wages requires the division of men in several distinct classes, according to their competency or physical ability. Where the right to make the distinction or classification is reserved to and put in operation by the organization, it naturally follows that a great deal of precious time is consumed and discussions indulged in which are liable to arouse jealousy discord, and perhaps disruption, among the membership.

On the other hand, where the classification is left to the discretion of the employer, which in most instances actually is the case, then it will generally be observed that he will classify the bulk of the men as those to receive the lowest rate of wages, while but a few, whose competency is often

questionable at that, are selected to be entitled to a higher rate of wages.

We are well aware that not all employers are so unfair as to resort to such tactics, yet we have to safeguard ourselves against the unfair employer, and in the adoption of our working rules we can not afford to make any exception on account of the fair ones. We must establish a rule that is fair to all concerned, a rule that is applicable in every instances and apt to work securely and satisfactorily with fair and unfair employers alike.

There is no reason whatever why a minimum rate of wages should not be agreed upon and established by any local union, in any locality, that even the least competent workman can command, and below which the employer must not go. The minimum wage system has asserted itself as the most efficient in our and in other trades and no other system should be recognized.

By the establishment of a minimum rate of wages the rights of the more competent mechanic are in no way curtailed or infringed upon, for once the rate of the less competent is secured he will be afforded greater opportunities to demand and obtain a higher consideration and remuneration for the greater value of his services rendered the employer.

The G. E. B. decision, quoted here below, is like all such decisions, paramount to law, and we earnestly call on all local unions to live up to it and in the formulation of trade agreements or working rules to make provisions for a minimum scale of wages only, and under no circumstances to adopt any sliding scale.

G. E. B. DECISION.

"Sept. 17, 1887. Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no local union should adopt the system of grading wages."

Local Unions Please Take Notice.

We are desirous of knowing exactly the number of journals—THE CARPENTER—sent each month to our local unions, so that we may avoid the necessity of complaints being lodged with headquarters that a sufficient quantity is not supplied.

For this purpose we request the officer to whom the package is addressed to carefully count every bundle and see if it tallies with the number marked in blue figures on the upper right hand corner of the label bearing the address.

If there should be a shortage, report at once to this office, so that the matter may be immediately taken up and rectified.

By doing this you will confer a favor on us which we will greatly appreciate.

Special Attention!

I desire to call the attention of local officers and members to the manner in which moneys, drafts, checks, postal orders, etc., are forwarded to this office. In several instances lately they have been made payable to the Carpenters' National Union, to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to the General Executive Board, to General President Huber or to General Treasurer Neale. This should not be so. The laws made by the referendum vote of our mem-

bers should be strictly observed and adhered to Section 26 of our General Constitution reads that "The G. S. shall receive all moneys due from local unions and other sources, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account between the several local unions and the U. B."

All money orders sent to General President Huber or General Treasurer Neale must be indorsed by the said officers and then be turned over to the General Secretary, as per the above-quoted section, before they can be recognized and receipted for as specified. This method of doing business is imposing duties on the General President and General Treasurer that are not called for in our laws. As the two officers mentioned have more work now than they can conveniently handle in a workday of eight hours, or even ten, it is urgently requested that all officers and members, when sending money to the General Office, do so through the regular official channel as laid down in our General Laws, namely: the General Secretary.

Hoping that it may not be necessary to call this matter to the attention of our members in the future, I am, fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of General President Wm. D. Huber.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 31st, 1903.

To the General Executive Board:

BROTHERS, GREETING—In submitting this, my last quarterly report for the year 1903, I can not refrain from congratulating our members for the good work they have done for the organization. Our membership is such that we may well feel proud of the grand strides we have made in building up and maintaining our supremacy as one of the greatest organizations in this country, and may the year of 1904 bring to us greater and grander success than we have had in the past.

This can and will be accomplished if officers and members show the same interest and determination that has crowned our efforts with success heretofore.

I visited the Boston A. F. of L. convention upon the urgent request of the Chicago District Council and others. Upon my return to this office I was called to Buffalo to meet the committee of the A. S. for the purpose of coming to some mutual understanding on the trade agreement, under Umpire Strasser's decision, and the constructions to be placed on the different sections contained therein. The two committees, after discussing the subject submitted some questions to the umpire, as well as some suggestions to modify some parts of the trade agreement which was sanctioned by him, and the same submitted to all local unions and district councils, urging them to comply with the same, as we thought that in so doing it would bring about not only harmony in our trade, but would also be the means of bringing about complete amalgamation of the two bodies at the expiration of the said trade agreement.

On my way to Buffalo, at the urgent request of the local union in Erie, Pa., I stopped there over night, addressing their meeting and advising them relative to the position they were in regarding their strike, where some

of the men had been out for the last nine months. I left them with the understanding that I would send some one there to render them such assistance as was necessary to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty that then existed. From Buffalo I went to Wilkesbarre, and from there to Scranton, where our men desired me, if possible, to devise some means to bring them in closer relations by which they could have a more thorough organization of our craft, especially so in Scranton, where the situation is very critical, owing to the long strike for the eight-hour workday. After comparing notes with the committee I met in Scranton, I feel convinced that matters will be adjusted in favor of the U. B. in the near future, and that we will have an organization in this locality second to none in any city of its size.

Later on I visited Columbus, O., where I was requested to come to settle a difficulty with an employer who had been fighting trade unions for the last fourteen years. After a prolonged interview we came to a settlement of the case, and the contractor in question signed an agreement satisfactory to all parties concerned, he agreeing to employ none but union men hereafter. I also visited Vincennes, Ind., where we had a public meeting, which was a grand success. The boys in that city are certainly alive to their own interests and welfare, and all trades were interested to the extent that the hall was packed to the doors with union men as well as citizens, it being the first public meeting of its kind ever held in that city. The Glass Blowers' band led the parade to the hall, and I feel convinced that Vincennes in the future will be one of the best organized cities we have. All seemed to be greatly determined to promote the growth of unionism in that city in the future. I believe our membership is being educated to a higher standard, realizing the worth of organization more than ever, and as a result we may look forward to the year 1904 for further and greater success than we have ever attained in the past. Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Quarterly Report of First General V. P. T. M. Guerin.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 1, 1904.

To the General Executive Board:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1903. In the early part of October I was engaged in compiling report of Philadelphia, Pa., investigation, a report of which your body had before you at your last meeting. After completing the report I was appointed by General President Huber to represent the U. B. at the convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8, 9 and 10, of which a detailed report has been submitted to the General President. After leaving Indianapolis I came to Philadelphia and took up the auditing of the books of the District Council, and continued on same until Nov. 13, when I went to Waynesboro, Pa., and addressed a mass meeting of our local union. From there I returned to Philadelphia, Pa., and resumed the auditing of District

Council books. On Nov. 27 I went to Rochester, N. Y., to answer an indictment which the Employers' Association of that city has secured against the president of the District Council, the president of Local Union 72, the business agent and myself, for the part we took in the strike of the mill men in that city last spring and summer. We were successful in getting the most of our men to work and the outside contractors to agree to handle none but union trim. The employers of Rochester were so cast down at the failure of their efforts to destroy our organization in that city that they resorted to the courts for assistance. The indictment covers everything that is of value to trade unionism. The charges are: Refusal to work with non-union men, to handle non-union material, asking men to join union, trying to raise the wages of our men to \$2.25 a day, getting outside business men to buy only fair material, not patronizing firms who employed non-union men, and in fact everything from breathing fresh air to paying funeral benefits to the widow of a union man. I have no fear of the result, but the case must be fought out. It is another issue of government by indictment. The employers have also instituted damage suits against our local unions to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. The local unions there have engaged the law firm of Sullivan Bros. to defend their members. On the advice of the General President I have engaged the Hon. L. E. Griffith, of the county of Rensselaer, to look after the interests of the national body in the case. On Nov. 30 I attended a mass meeting of our Schenectady local. They are just recovering from the effects of their hard fight of last spring for better conditions. I hope to see them in their old time form by spring. There are plenty of men there to do what work there is. I left that night for Philadelphia, Pa., and again resumed the audit of District Council books. After a few days I went to New Rochelle, N. Y., and audited the books of the District Council. A copy of my report is on file at the General Office. From there I went to Portchester, N. Y., and addressed a meeting. I returned again to Philadelphia, Pa., and completed the auditing of District Council books and forwarded report to General Office. I then proceeded to Amsterdam, N. Y., and attended a mass meeting and smoker of the local union. I found the union as well as trade in that city in good condition, not a non-union man to be found, and union and contractors working in harmony. "Parry, take notice." I returned the following day to Philadelphia, Pa., and entered into the auditing of books of each local union. I am continuing same as this report is submitted. In conclusion I beg leave to state most carpenters I have come in contact with are elated over the prospect of the consolidation of our craft. They realize the benefits of united action. It will close the door on the scabocrat. He will have no place to hide, and I hope in the near future that all carpenters eligible to membership will see the advantage of joining hands with us and secure for themselves its direct support. I hope that they will no longer hold aloof, but will join our organization, which will benefit the men of our trade and

not the individual. Respectfully submitted,
T. M. GUERIN,
First General Vice President.

Amendment to General Constitution.

Section 25, insert after the words, in proper order, "He shall keep a list, alphabetically arranged, of members fined and expelled, compiled from the records of the U. B., and maintained from the reports of the local unions. He shall compare the names of all new members to said list and report back to the local union any findings that should require the same."

Believing that the principles of the U. B. in organizing against the unscrupulous and suicidal tactics of non-union men is most consistently observed in taking every precaution against re-admitting ex-members who have proven their ungovernable or traitorous dispositions, we, the members of Local Union 426, Los Angeles, Cal., recommend the adoption of the above amendment.

McCLUER H. PARKER,
W. J. KILLON, R. S.,
L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rejection of Candidate.

Barnett Gitleman has been rejected as a candidate by Local Union 1003, Washington, D. C., at three successive meetings.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of First Quarterly Session 1904.

January 18th.

Members present: Myers, Post, Wellman, Ogletree, Ainey and Workman. A telegram from Bro. Sullivan received stating that he was delayed twelve hours in Buffalo and would be late in arriving.

Bro. W. J. Ford, an emissary of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., on controversy caused by the appeal of Bros. Lemmerhirt and Buckley, expelled by said local union, admitted to session.

Application of Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. and L. U. 1484, Visalia, Cal., for union label. Granted.

Application of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., D. C. for union label to be used by one of their mills. G. S. ordered to demand information relative to working conditions of said mill and action deferred.

Requests of L. U.'s 1307, Attleboro, Mass., 888, Salem, Mass., 476 and 473, Manhattan, N. Y., 427, Omaha, Neb., and 297, 1090 and 1114, Philadelphia, for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Time granted until April 18th, 1904.

Request of L. U. 1592, Philadelphia, and 619, Natchez, Miss., asking to be exempt from payment of assessment. Exemption being unconstitutional, request denied, but time for payment granted as above.

Application of Providence, R. I., D. C., for union label. After careful examination of papers submitted, label awarded them.

Upon similar application of New Haven, Conn., D. C., Bro. Sullivan is instructed to investigate conditions and if such are in accordance with label laws, label is to be granted.

Quarterly report of G. P. Huber submitted and ordered placed on file.

Request of L. U. 584, Victor, Col., for financial aid in support of members out of work through miners' strike. The amount of \$500.00 granted.

L. U. 547, Cripple Creek, Col., submits statement of money expended that G. E. B. appropriated in October session. Approved and placed on file.

Communication received from L. U. 277, Philadelphia, requesting Board to purchase Philadelphia city bonds to the amount of \$2,700 held by L. U. Rejected.

January 19th.

All members present.

Request of L. U. 1492, Bennettsville S. C., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Refused, but time for payment granted until April 18th, 1904.

Quarterly report of First Vice-President Guerin received and ordered placed on file.

Application of L. U. 1955, Calgary, Alberta, Can., for financial aid in support of men locked out. The L. U. having failed to comply with provisions of Constitution governing strikes and lockouts, application denied.

Application of L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., for appointment of a deputy to assist them in their difficulty and for appropriation to reimburse L. U. for money expended on account of miners' strike. G. S. instructed to obtain statement as to financial standing of L. U. and action deferred.

Application of Louisville, Ky., D. C., for sanction of demand for eight hours and \$2.25 minimum, to take effect on May 1st, and financial assistance. The G. E. B. decides to request G. P. to send an organizer to Louisville and instructs Bro. Ogletree to investigate the situation on his way to April meeting, and further action deferred until report is at hand.

Application of L. U. 678, Dubuque, Ia., for sanction of demand for eight hours and 35 cents per hour, to be enforced on April 1st. G. S. ordered to send letter of advice and action deferred.

Application of L. U. 556, Meadville, Pa., for sanction of movement for eight hours on Saturday. Movement sanctioned.

Application of L. U. 442, Hopkinsville, Ky., for sanction of demand for nine hours and recognition of union, to take effect on May 1. The G. P. requested to send an organizer to locality and matter laid over till April meeting.

Application of L. U. 600, Safranac Lake, N. Y., for sanction of demand for nine-hour day to become operative on April 1st. Sanction granted.

Application of L. U. 783, Sioux City, Ia., for financial support of members on strike on one of Armour & Co.'s jobs. The strike being a local one, application denied.

Application of Patterson, N. J., D. C., for appropriation in support of men locked out. Case thoroughly reviewed and appropriation refused.

Application of L. U. 725, Bowling Green, Ky., for sanction of demand for nine hours and increase of pay, to take effect May 1st, and financial aid. G. P. requested to send an organizer. Application laid over for April meeting.

Application of L. U. 824, Jackson, Mo., for sanction of similar demand. Laid over pending arrival of further information.

Application of L. U. 11667, Fremont, O., for sanction of demand for nine hours and eight on Saturday and financial aid. G. P. requested to send organizer with instruction if possible to avoid strike.

Application of L. U. 1554, Concord, N. C., for sanction of demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours and for financial assistance. Sanction refused on the ground that local union allows the prevalence of a sliding scale of wages.

Application of L. U. 908, Goshen, Ind., for sanction of demand for advance in wages and financial aid. Demand sanctioned, question of financial assistance to be considered later.

Communication from L. U. 1597, Chicago, Ill., giving information solicited by Board in October meeting and asking for financial aid or exemption from paying three months' per capita. Compliance of these requests being beyond the power of G. E. B., application denied.

Application of L. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., for permission to address circulars to L. U.'s of the U. B., asking them not to handle the products of the S. Howes Co., of Silver Creek, manufacturers of grain cleaning machinery for flour mills, breweries, natural food makers, seed cleaners, canning factories, coffee roasters, etc., etc. Permission granted.

Application of L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., for permission to appeal to L. U.'s through circular, to purchase tickets for a fair to be held by Central Labor Union of Waterbury for the purpose of raising funds necessary to obtain release of attachments placed on the funds of all Waterbury unions. Permission granted.

January 20th.

Communications of Hugh Kirk, President of Ship Joiners and Caulkers, and from Samuel Gompers relative to questions of jurisdiction, laid over for later session.

Appeal of Robt. Beatty, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S. refusing payment of bill for organizing in Coney Island. The

Board finds bill excessive and sustains G. S.

Appeal of D. D. Sawyer, of L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., from decision of G. S. relative to disability claim. Appeal denied and decision of G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 160, East St. Louis, Ill., from decision of G. S. disapproving disability claim. Appeal denied and decision of G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. S. disallowing H. F. Christensen disability claim. Board instructs G. S. to reopen the case and obtain further information.

J. W. Spencer, G. S.-T. of Structural Building Trades Alliance, and M. P. Carrick, G. S. of Brotherhood of Painters, appear before the Board and advocate affiliation of U. B. with Alliance.

January 21st.

Telegram received from Patterson, N. J., D. C., announcing termination of lockout. Placed on file.

Appeal of Dan Lambert, of L. U. 211, Allegheny, Pa., from decision of G. S. disallowing disability claim. G. S. sustained.

Quarterly report of Second General Vice-President Connelly received and placed on file.

Application of L. U. 1568, Minneapolis, Minn., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Refused, but time for payment granted until April 18th, 1904.

Application of L. U. 396, of Newport News, Va., for donation of the sum of \$300. Denied.

Communication from L. U.'s 850, Leadville, Col., 4, Kansas City, Mo., 467, Hoboken, N. J., and 111, Butte, Mont., urging affiliation of U. B. with National Building Trades Council. Received, debated and placed on file.

Application of L. U. 1315, Baltimore, Md., for donation of \$200.00 for organizing purposes. Denied and G. P. requested to send organizer to that city.

Resolutions from L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., calling on G. E. B. to submit question of withdrawal from A. F. to general vote. Received and placed on file.

Communication from Greater New York D. C. and L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., on same subject disposed of in same manner.

A belated communication intended to advise delegates to A. of L. convention received and placed on file.

Communication from Organizer W. B. Macfarland explaining bill for month of June, payment of which was objected to in October meeting. Board finds explanation satisfactory and orders payment of bill.

Bro. James Kirby, President Chicago D. C., appears before the Board in reference to Stockyard L. U. 1597. Action deferred.

January 22nd.

Communication from Samuel Gompers, notifying the U. B. of action taken by Boston convention of A. F. of L. relative to jurisdiction dispute between the U. B. and Am. Wood Workers. Referred to next general convention.

In disposing of request to submit question of affiliation with National Building Trades' Council to a referendum vote, the Board decides not to comply at the present time and instructs G. S. to give reasons for decision to respective L. U.'s.

In disposing of communications from President Ship Joiners and Caulkers and Samuel Gompers on jurisdiction question, the Board passed the following resolution: Resolved, that the Ship Joiners and Caulkers be notified that the G. E. B. will meet their committee on the second Monday in April, 1904, at the U. B. office in Indianapolis, Ind.

The Board decides to submit the question of affiliation with Structural Building Trades' Alliance to a referendum vote.

Communication from L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Tex., urging withdrawal from A. F. of L., received and placed on file.

January 23rd.

The Board in October session having instructed the G. S. to procure estimates from several union printing firms for printing of The Carpenter and supplies, enters into an exhaustive investigation of prices charged by printer now doing the work, for printed matter, and the offers and estimates submitted by other union firms.

January 25th and 26th.

Investigation and discussion on cost of printing The Carpenter and other matter

and negotiations with a number of printing firms continued, occupying the entire time of above session.

January 27th.

Board decides that all further estimates for printing of The Carpenter must be submitted by next Saturday, 10 a. m., and the printing question is laid over to be reopened at a later session.

Application of Greater New York D. C. for a donation of \$50,000 towards liquidation of indebtedness caused by strike against A. S. of Carpenters. Denied.

Communication from L. U. 1257, Silverton, Col., applying for permission to admit carpenters belonging to miners or other unions without charging initiation fee. Referred to G. S.

Application of L. U. 868, Monroe, La., for permission to solicit subscriptions in aid of an injured member through a circular to be sent to L. U.'s. Permission refused.

Communication from L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., urging withdrawal from A. F. of L., received and placed on file.

Communication from P. J. McGuire in reference to writing a history of U. B. received and placed on file.

The following report of expert accountants read, approved and placed on file:

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1904.

Wm. D. Huber, G. P. U. B. C. and J., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir—We respectfully report that we have examined your organization's accounts for the three months ended 31st December, 1903, and found them to be correct.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Application of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss., for sanction of demand for nine hours and for financial assistance. Demand sanctioned.

Application of L. U. 1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for sanction of trade movement and for financial aid. Sanction withheld, L. U. not being affiliated one year with U. B.

Application of L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., for financial support of movement for eight hours and 35 cents per hour. The G. S. going to visit locality on Feb. 3rd; action deferred.

Application of L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kas., for sanction of demand for eight hours. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Application of L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis., for sanction of trade movement. Laid over awaiting particulars.

Application of L. U. 706, Sullivan, Ind., for sanction of trade movement. Schedule of inquiry not being properly filled out, laid over awaiting further information.

Request of Labor Council of Oskosh, Wis., for indorsement of circular appealing for financial aid for L. U. 34, of Ladies' Garment Workers. Not complied with.

Application of L. U. 807, Tucula, Ill., for union label. Application denied; nine-hour work-day prevailing in locality.

Application of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for further extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Time extended till April 18th, 1904.

Application of L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., for financial aid. G. P. requested to deputize Bro. Sullivan to Newport for investigation of conditions, he to report his findings to General office.

Appeal of L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal., from decision of G. S. disallowing death claim of Wm. Chartiers. G. S. sustained.

January 28th.

Appeal of L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., from decision of G. P. in case of Local Union vs L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., relative to D. K. Perry and others. Referred back to G. P. with request to reopen case and institute an investigation if necessary.

Appeal of John R. Ryan from decision of G. P. in case of Syracuse, N. Y., D. C., vs. appellant, where a fine of \$10 was imposed. G. P. refused to entertain an appeal on the ground that such was submitted after the time stipulated by General Constitution had expired. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Philadelphia, Pa., D. C., from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs L. U. 277, ordering D. C. to accept strike certificates in payment of per capita. The Board reverses decision of G. P. and passes the following resolutions:

I. The maintenance of a D. C. is made obligatory upon the L. U.'s by the General Constitution, and said body is vested with certain powers.

II. The exercising of such powers makes it imperative that per capita be paid in cash. Unless cash payments are made the D. C. can not meet its bills and can not exist. Strike certificates can only be cashed from money remaining after regular bills are paid.

III. Section 44 of Philadelphia District By-Laws does not obligate D. C. to accept strike certificates in payment of per capita tax.

IV. These decisions shall, however, not be construed as to release the D. C. from redeeming these strike certificates by levying an assessment or otherwise.

Appeal of Christ Hebules and George Bauer, of L. U. 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in case of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C., vs. appellants, where fines were imposed. Referred back to G. P. with request to order D. C. to give appellants a trial, there being no evidence showing that they had been notified of trial in the first instance.

Appeal of L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., from decision of G. P. ordering that fine imposed on three members of L. U. for violation of trade rules of Springfield, Mass., D. C., be paid over to D. C. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Fred Wm. Stein, of L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. P., approving suspension of appellant. G. E. B. concurred in decision. Appeal dismissed.

Printers' Board of Trade, per telephone, desiring to meet representatives of G. E. B., Bros., Wellman, Workman and Ainey are deputized to respond.

Appeals of J. L. McDonland and John Erickson, of L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., from decision of G. P. relative to fine imposed on appellants by L. U. for failing to parade on Labor Day. G. P. sustained.

January 29th.

Blank bond issued by Federal Union Security Co. for G. T. Thom, A. Neale, covering the period Feb. 1, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1905, submitted, approved and ordered to be filled out.

Communication from Greater New York D. C., demanding that question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. be submitted to referendum vote, received and placed on file for further reference.

Appeal of L. U. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in case of appellants vs. Kings County D. C., in controversy between L. U. 247 and 32, relative to admission of cabinet makers by former. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 382, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in controversy between appellants and L. U. 240, relative to admission of members. Decision sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., from decision of G. P. in controversy between appellants and L. U. 1192, approving admission of J. Gretencord by latter L. U. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 1113, Milburn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., vs. A. W. Warner, relative to violation of trade rules. The Board believing that legality of notice of fine given is doubtful, requests G. P. to reopen case and decide it on its merits.

Appeal of Harry Ortland, of L. U. 375, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. P., dismissing appeal against levying assessment by L. U., same having been submitted after the expiration of thirty days after action complained of. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of E. A. Jeffrey from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., vs. appellant, where a fine for violation of trade rules was imposed. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of G. A. Herman from decision of G. P., sustaining L. U. 340, Manhattan, N. Y., in their refusal to grant a clearance card to appellant. Decision upheld.

January 30th.

Application of L. U. 44, Baltimore, Md., for donation of \$50.00 denied.

Appeal of L. U. 722, Birmingham, Ala., from decision of G. P. disapproving of fine imposed on Duncan Ross, of L. U. 10, Chicago, for violation of trade rules. Papers showing that case was not tried by Birmingham D. C., as required by Section 44, of Gen. Const., the Board concurs in decision.

Committee of three appointed to investigate standing of bidders on printing official journal, THE CARPENTER.

Communication from L. U. 55, Denver, Col., requesting submission of question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. to referendum vote. Placed on file.

Application of Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. for donation of \$1,000.00 for liquidation of indebtedness caused by late strike. Donation refused.

Auditing of books and accounts of General office entered into and continued during remainder of session.

February 2nd and 3rd.

Auditing of books and accounts continued, occupying entire time of above sessions.

February 4th.

Board passes resolution advising G. S. not to recognize over time charged for by organizers.

The G. E. B. decides to award contract for printing THE CARPENTER to W. D. Pratt according to contract and specifications on file in General office.

Communications from L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., containing information on financial standing of L. U. as previously desired by Board. Request to re-imburse L. U. for money expended on account of miners' strike not complied with.

Communication from L. U.'s 722, Birmingham, Ala., and 112 Butte, Mont., requesting submission of question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. to general vote. Received, and placed on file.

Communication from Chairman Meyers referring to federal work done by soldiers, and requesting that General Office in conjunction with A. F. of L. and other national organizations endeavor to secure legislation tending to abolish this practice. Concurred in.

Appeal of L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C., from decision of G. S. disallowing death claim of W. J. Lance. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of J. T. Neelson, John C. Reiger and Dan Hill, of L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., from decision of G. P. approving fine imposed on appellants for violation of trade rules. G. P. sustained.

February 5th.

Communication from First Vice-President Guerin and George Murray in reference to Philadelphia difficulty referred to G. P.

Appeal of O. B. Vaughn, of L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., from decision of G. P., dismissing appeal relative to initiation fee advanced but never recovered. Said appeal having been submitted after the thirty days allotted for that purpose in Sections 79 and 81 of Gen. Const. had expired, G. P. sustained on same grounds.

Audit of books and accounts continued and concluded.

February 6th.

Application of L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., for sanction of demand for eight hours and advance in wages again taken into consideration. The G. S. having visited that city submits report of his findings. Sanction granted, question of financial assistance postponed, awaiting developments.

Application of L. U. 1466, Hoopeston, Ill., for sanction of demand for nine hours and for financial aid. Application denied on account of organization being incomplete and G. S. instructed to communicate with and give advice to L. U.

Resolved, That the G. S. and G. T. are instructed to draw the amount of \$25,000 from active account in Am. Nat. Bank and deposit same in Indiana Nat. Bank.

Financial Statement for Quarter Ended December 31st, 1903.

Cash in hand and in bank.....	\$155,184.24
RECEIPTS.....	
October	\$41,162.01
November	34,461.90
December	35,087.95—
	265,896.10
EXPENSES.....	
October	\$25,825.08
November	16,324.99
December	38,472.43—
	80,622.50

Total funds in hand and in bank, Dec. 31, 1903.....\$185,273.60

Distributed as follows:
In Penn. Nat. Bank.....\$ 49,978.50
In Capital Nat. Bank..... 20,237.27
In Am. Nat. Bank..... 114,914.48
In hands of Gen. officers..... 143.35
\$185,273.60

Adjournment.

D. A. POST, Sec. G. E. B.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Inactive Members a Drawback to Unionism.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having been in line of organization for a number of years, I had occasion to notice that but a few of the membership of any union are active members, while the major part of them go on in their easy way, not caring how the business of the union is run.

These latter, or inactive members, attend the meetings only when forced to by cause or causes, and very often have I seen them send their money and due card through some other brother. The next day it will frequently occur that you are asked by one of these inactive men what transpired at the meeting, and when you tell him that it was his duty to be present himself, he will say that he felt too tired, or that he thought his absence would not be felt, and that others could attend to all the business; or he may find fault with this and that officer and the way he views things; or he may say, "At the last meeting I attended I felt bored at the reading of a long string of communications which did not interest me, but I would attend the meetings more often if you would get through with business quick and let a fellow go home about 9 o'clock. And so, down the line, they find all kinds of excuses for their non-attendance, and if there is a baker's dozen present at any meeting it is considered a big crowd. It is because of this apathy and indifference of the bulk of the membership that I have always been a strong advocate of compensating the active members who are willing to accept and are holding office of any nature, who show up at the meetings in all kinds of weather, by paying them an appropriate salary for their services and for defraying their expenses. The active members, who generally stay in the meeting hall until 11 p. m. and later, devoting their whole evening to the interests of the entire membership, have as much labor to perform on the following day as their inactive brethren, and as well as them they have a right to remain at home and leave the business before any meeting to the care of others. However, as a rule this task falls on the few active members. They shun the idea of depending on others to do the work required by the organization, for it shows poor principle and is a great drawback to unionism.

The fellow who feels as though he doesn't know much often has good points to show, and by attending the meeting and participating in the deliberations he can often help the good cause along better than the know-alls. By all men becoming active members their respective local union's position would be strengthened to such an extent that in most instances strikes and lockouts could be averted and our points gained without resorting to warlike measures. The members would become better acquainted with each other and be afforded more opportunity to cultivate friendly relationship and brotherly feeling. They would drop their animosity and work more harmoniously together for the welfare of the organization and the benefit of all concerned.

C. S. KINMAN,

L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—
Shakespeare.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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FRANK DUFFY,
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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1904.

The Democracy of the Labor Movement.

BY HAL SCRIVER.



It is to be expected that the labor movement will make mistakes. It is to be expected that its deeds will sometimes fall below its ideals. It is to be expected that it will suffer from factions and dissensions sometimes. It is to be expected that its leaders will not always prove worthy of the confidence reposed in them. It is to be expected that it will often fail in the things that it attempts, and that, by hard experience, it will learn that many of its cherished policies are unwise or untimely.

All this is to be expected, because it is a movement composed of men and women with all the faults and limitations of humanity. The labor movement sets up no claim to perfection or infallibility.

Granting all this, we can still say of the labor movement—using that term in its broadest sense, to include all organizations consciously founded on the interests and aspirations of the working class—that it has a vitality and power of progress and self-development above every other movement of the present age.

It makes mistakes, but it learns to see and acknowledge those mistakes and to avoid them hereafter. It does not always live up to its ideals, but it does not forget its ideals, or keep them for holiday use; its ideals are high and it ever strives toward their realization. It is sometimes rent by faction and its counsel tainted with rancor and suspicion; but there is a principle of unity ever at work within it to heal internal dissensions and re-establish good feeling. Its leaders sometimes prove unworthy, but sooner or later it gets rid of such leaders and develops better ones. It makes failures, but it learns by them. It may carry caution to far; but, as a whole, it is never bigoted or unwilling to see new light.

Why has the labor movement this great inherent vitality and power of progress within itself? Because, as a

conscious movement of a socially useful and the oppressed class, it is in its nature inspired with the ideal of comradeship and wedded to the methods of democracy. It is ever beset by coercive or corrupting influences from without, tending to prevent it to destroy these two essential virtues that give it power—by individualistic, "practical" worldly wisdom, by the example of business dishonesty, by the cant of false patriotism and false religion and false morality, by the power of law abused for capitalistic purposes, by organized espionage, by organized slander, by organized bribery. Through one or more or all these influences, here and there a leader is seduced, here and there a union is disrupted or emasculated. But the needs of the working class, the instincts of the working class, the growing thought of the working class raise up new leaders and build up new organizations in their stead.

Whenever and wherever we feel the warm and strong bond of comradeship, wherever and whenever we hold to democratic methods of solving our own course of action, there and then we are on the right road.

Because it is democracy plus comradeship, ours is a social democracy, not an individualistic democracy. Our watchwords are not only liberty and equality, but also solidarity. "Each for all and all for each" is our motto, not "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." We hold, not only that one is as good as another, but that the good of all is above the good of any one. Our democracy does not mean the license of each to do as he pleases for his own advantage and aggrandizement. It means the right of each to participate equally in expressing the collective will and the duty of each is to obey that will when expressed.

Under a despotic or oligarchic rule, disobedience is often a virtue. Under true democracy, disobedience is a crime. The member who violates the law of his union or the officer or delegate who disregards instructions from the rank and file strikes at the very life of the labor movement, strikes at the very root of democracy. His act in itself may be a small one, not worthy of heavy blame, but as an act of disobedience to the mandate of a democratic society, it is blamable in the highest degree and must be promptly repudiated and signally punished, lest the habit of disobedience spread and respect for the collective will be lost and comradeship and democracy be undermined and give way to mutual suspicion and the rule of cliques and bosses.

Leaders, like other men, often make mistakes, and sometimes do willful wrong. If the mass follows those leaders blindly, it must suffer for their mistakes and share the responsibility for their wrong-doing. Each man in it makes mistakes and no man in it, perhaps, sees the whole truth; but their mistakes tend to balance each other and the knowledge of one to supplement the knowledge of the others; so that the mass is generally wiser than any individual in it, always wiser than most of its individual members taken separately. Each individual may sometimes do wilful wrong, may allow personal ambition or greed or prejudice or passion to influence his action; but it will never

happen in a democratic body of comrades that all of the majority act together from such unworthy motives. The organized body, as such, is always honest and always wiser than most of its members. That is why democracy gives vitality and makes for progress. And that is why we ought to see to it that the acts which are done in the name of the organization shall be in conformity to the real will of the rank and file and should vigorously resent and resist every open or covert attack upon democracy.

Eternal vigilance is the price, not of liberty alone, but of all that we have won or hope to win by united action.

Let the Strong Help the Weak.

The most effective work the trade unions can do is in the direction of raising the condition of those workers, organized or unorganized, whose conditions are lowest. The poverty of the sweat-shop workers and mill-town hands compels them to send their children to work when they ought to be in school. The employment of children, in turn, displaces adult workers and sends them out to compete for new jobs. This swelling of the army of the unemployed and intensification of competition in the labor market makes possible the reduction of wages in trades formerly more prosperous and threatens even the best-paid mechanics.

We have to remember that in these days more of what are called skilled trades are much easier to learn than they were in the days of our fathers. And even though the common laborer or factory "hand" might find it difficult to enter a skilled trade, yet these laborers and operatives have sons with life before them, and, if the conditions of those industries in which their fathers have been employed are growing harder, ever greater grows the stimulus for them to press into the more skilled and better paid trades.

So, even in simple self-defense, the printers and steel-workers and carpenters and other skilled mechanics, though they need not fear the direct introduction of child competition into their special trades, ought yet to dread the indirect influence of child-labor and to use their great power to check or abolish it.

So, too, since the shortening of the labor day gives an opportunity for more men to work, and since the existence of a body of unemployed men is a constant danger to such as are employed, it behooves the unions to work with especial vigor for the reduction of hours in each and every trade.

And, since the men of the skilled trades have generally a more solid organization, since they have more money and more leisure—since they have greater power and influence—it devolves especially upon them to take the lead in preventing child labor and in reducing hours, not in their own trades only, but particularly in trades which are worse off.

It matters not how high the turrets and pinnacles of a building may soar, nor how beautifully they may be gilded and adorned, if the foundation be weak the work of the builder is in vain.

Act While You Have Access to the Ballot Box.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I was much impressed by reading the article in the September CARPENTER by Hal Scriver and that in the December issue by Bro. John Berd. The rejection of the labor bills, time and again introduced in Congress and State Legislatures, the various court decisions unfavorable to organized labor, and lately the outrageous action of Governor Peabody, of Colorado, are all matters deserving the most serious consideration of every workingman. Here we have been going to the polls, electing men to Congress and Legislatures, for years, without once stopping to think whether in their law making they would have any regard for the wageworkers or not. And we do not seem to have learned anything by experience. I would ask the workmen to show me where either the national or the State lawmakers have ever passed any law in the interest and for the betterment of the laboring men, or, for that matter, for the general good of the country. It is true that in a few instances laws have been enacted that on their faces looked as though they would benefit us in a measure. At closer examination, however, they were always found to conceal somewhere a clause, surely making it ineffective, while many a labor bill has been killed in committee or allowed to go by default. On the other hand, bills by the hundreds are introduced and rushed through, calculated to make the lot of the workingman harder and to build up the bulwarks of the employers. Still, for all of this, we go ahead and send the same men back again, thus proving to them that the workingmen are blind to their own interests. But they are not all blind, for through united effort and assisted by a few earnest leaders in the labor cause those who are wide awake to their interests have built up labor organizations, which have become an irresistible power, economically and politically, whenever we choose to throw it into the political arena. The employers and leading politicians, realizing this fact, are now trying to make us believe that they are our friends, with a view to secure the labor vote; while at the same time employers are organizing themselves into associations for the purpose of breaking up our organizations. Both employers and politicians are aware that labor holds the balance of power, which, if properly used, would compel them to act fairly and squarely with us.

It is a certainty that at this time, by united action, the workingmen could secure recognition of their rights peacefully; remaining indifferent, however, much longer, they may find their chance gone forever. For, who can say how soon the laws of this free country will be so tampered with that workingmen will not have access to the ballot box which they have now? We have only to look to Colorado to see how the rights of the laboring people are trampled under foot, to see how those who have sworn to maintain the law are the ones who ignore it and use all the power vested in them by the people to stamp out free speech and to throw the workingmen into a state of slavery unknown since the days of ancient Rome. The time has come, indeed, for workingmen to say:

We care not for the party; what we want is the man, not the party. We have tried different parties and found them all to stand for money power.

It can not be denied that for the past eight years, under Republican rule, the trusts have grown in power until there is nothing that a workingman consumes but what is controlled by trusts. And how did we fare under Democratic rule when Grover Cleveland was in the White House? He was the first President to use the regular army to crush and enslave the workingman because he refused to work for wages that would not feed nor clothe his family. Workingmen to-day still enjoy some rights which they must stand by and defend under all circumstances. Let them call a halt to their oppressors and demand that labor, honorable labor, be respected. There are men of brains and honesty among us who have a feeling for the men and women of their class. Let us find them and place them in positions where they can assist us in our strife for freedom and justice. And let us do it now while we have access to and the privilege of the ballot box.

J. I. W. AITE,
L. U. 1445, Tipton, Ga.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

GENERAL OFFICE:

506 BUSH TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
CHICAGO, ILL.

To Whom It May Concern:

Greeting—Our modern building of to-day stands as the workshop of man's inventive genius to the extent that a revolution has taken place therein.

The old-line trades of years ago have been the theater of evolution in the last decade and its havoc has almost obliterated them.

In view of this, for some time past a desire has been manifested for the formation of some combination by those affected looking to a liberal understanding between the structural trades engaged in building and to this end a convention was recently held by representatives of the International Bricklayers and Masons, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Plasterers, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Journeymen Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, International Stationary Engineers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, in the city of Indianapolis, to consider the advisability of forming such a compact, and to advise with each other as to its manner of direction.

Complete unanimity of feeling prevailed in the minds of the representatives present as to the need of such an organization, but some few seemed desirous of tacking it to either the American Federation of Labor or to the National Building Trades Council. The purpose, however, to make it a free lance in the industrial world, keeping it perfectly independent, in the middle of the road, inclining it neither to one existing central body or another, in order that it may hew unmolested to the line contemplated, overwhelmingly prevailed.

As a result of the late meeting a Structural Building Trades Alliance is proposed for defensive purpose. That

is to say, a coalition is contemplated of the fundamental primary and original trades engaged in the construction of building work for their own defense.

Tributary trades, or to be more correct those parts of trades that have branched off the main or basic trades, have not been considered in the formation of the intended partnership.

The intended aims of the Alliance are, the perpetuation of the absolutely basic trades and the organizations that have jurisdiction over them; to prevent encroachment of any part or parts of the allied trades and at the same time the dismemberment of any of the existing general unions thereof; a guarantee of natural trade rights and parallels wherever they may lead as they are fixed by the international unions and a warrant to subordinate all divisions or subdivisions that may now or hereafter be made to existing international unions legitimately entitled to such divisions or specialties; a respite from friction on the building where such is the upshot of importunate and frivolous demands; advocacy and substitution of calm and evenly balanced arbitration in the event of strife and an equalization of hours, wages and general conditions of the trades equally original and necessary to the completion of the building instead of precipitating all in a sympathy action for the continued benefit of a few to the disadvantage of the many.

Briefly stated, the above are a few of the objects of the proposed Alliance and the general membership of the participating unions are now being canvassed for their approval.

Already the Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters and the Building Laborers have acted favorably and the Plasterers and Painters are now returning their decision with a favorable vote in both instances being largely in advance. The Iron Workers and Electricians have returned encouraging responses, and judging from the tone of the correspondence received from locals of Bricklayers and Carpenters there is an indication that they too will vote favorably on the acceptance of the proposed Alliance.

Let no one be misled by the false cry of duality that is being set up in some quarters, for there has never been an organization attempted similar to the one proposed. It was not organized for the purpose of locking horns with any existing central body, but born of a desire to establish harmony, equity and rightful ownership in the building industry. Fraternally,

W. J. SPENCER,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

The Man in the Ranks.

The humblest man in the union ranks, if he does his duty to the best of his ability and opportunity, if he thinks for his craft and his class more than for his petty personal self and uses his influence consistently, be it great or small, in favor of harmony and discipline and progress of all the forces of labor, is as worthy of honor and consideration as the National President or Secretary or organizer who is quoted in the public press and praised for the stress or blamed for the failure of great enterprises.

RALLY FOR THE BROTHERHOOD.

Now Is the Time—Now Is the Hour.

BY M. P. CARRICK, G. S.-T. BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

This month we present to our membership letters from some of the most prominent officials in the American labor movement—men who have devoted years of their life to the emancipation of the toilers, and have made a deep study of the industrial problem. One and all attest that the present system under which we conduct our business may in good, prosperous times be permitted to continue uninterrupted for a short period, but when the danger line is reached and hard times approach the threshold of our organization we must collapse from our own weight and be lost in the great whirlpool of a weak financial system.

The work we accomplish, the expenses we meet on our present income, excites the wonder and credulity of every man who has anything to do with, or who knows anything at all of the conduct of a large labor organization. We are constantly on the brink of the precipice, always on the ragged edge of bankruptcy, and but for the fair conditions that have prevailed in our industry in the past two years we would never have been able to stand the strain.

The men who have honored us with their time and attention in contributing letters for this month's Journal are not personally interested or affected by our financial course, but have consented to give us the benefit of their knowledge, gained through long years of experience spent in endeavoring to establish and perfect a proper system in their own organizations. Our members should carefully read, with a mind free from prejudice, the letters of our contributors and form an opinion based solely on the merits of the case.

In the past two years we have contributed liberally in defense and for the protection of our unions who were engaged in fierce struggles in defense of their right to organize and maintain what they had obtained through years of agitation and sacrifice. The General Executive Board was led to believe that the liberal use of money expended for defense purpose in 1902 and 1903 would have at least brought forth a ready response from our membership in favor of increased revenue. The contrary is unfortunately the case, as many of our unions who received hearty financial support in the past fourteen months, and who cried loudly for financial assistance when they were in trouble, are now selfishly opposed to giving any help or assistance to their brothers in distress.

We have passed safely, though uneasily, through the past year, with no fight of very serious consequence, and were always in a position to render some financial support to our unions in trouble. Commencing the present new year conditions are different; we are face to face with a well organized association of employers with strong financial backing, led by a fanatic, who openly boasts that he will destroy the organizations of labor, drive us back to longer hours, and compel us to accept any terms he and his accomplices may offer. Under the cloak of patriotism and free citizenship we are to be clubbed into submission and driven

back to the open shop, where no worker has the right to decide what his labor is worth, and the scab is considered a man of honor.

In those trying times we cannot say that we have been taken unawares; we have been warned time and again, through the columns of the Journal, by our General Executive Board, the labor officials of the country and the labor press. Our membership seems to have no conception of what is approaching, and make light of the repeated warnings and appeals made to them to close ranks and prepare for the contest.

Trade unions are built on similar lines to governments; what is good and for the interest and prosperity of one should certainly be conducive to the interest of the other. If we want to save our organization, secure increased wages and better conditions, we must furnish the sinews of war to do the work with. Are we willing to make the sacrifice? Are we ready to say to each other, "why should we not be as good as the tailor, shoemaker, machinist, bricklayer, plumber, printer or the men of other trades who are paying 50 and 100 per cent. more revenue to the support of their organizations than we are?" Why should we be behind? Why not get up in front? Why should we pause and ponder and for the sake of a few paltry cents retard our progress and prevent our advancement? It is only by continuous effort and noble self-sacrifice that we can win and receive the respect of the labor world.

What we need is funds. You cannot conduct any enterprise successfully without money. Is there a man in this Brotherhood who begrudges the paltry sum of five or ten cents extra each month for the purpose of establishing a fund that can be drawn on when we are in need?

We have not yet lost faith in the men of our craft; we believe that behind the disinterested, slow, unwilling disposition of many of our members there beat good honest hearts, that will awaken to our needs and come to the rescue of the Brotherhood. Now is the time; now is the hour.

Packing Trades Council of the Pacific Coast.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

An attempt has been made by the packers of the Pacific Coast to flood the labor market. Letters have been sent broadcast to induce butcher workmen to come to the Pacific Coast, telling them that butchers are scarce out here, and a good many slaughterers, sausage makers and meat cutters have been induced to come here to their great sorrow. There are ten unemployed men to every position here, and many who came here with money are now without means and do not know how to get back to the East or Middle West. There are only a few packing houses on the Pacific Coast and all are small; only a few of them employ over a hundred men and most of them less than ten. Most of the ham and bacon used here is shipped from the Middle West.

Hoping that this letter will be given as much publicity as possible, we remain, fraternally yours,
PACKING TRADES COUNCIL OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

HERMAN MAY, Sec.-Treas.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Wood-Carving.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

V.

In the previous chapter I gave a number of illustrations showing patterns for scratch carving, also a design for a small stand or tabouret. Scratched or incised carving is very easily executed, and may be done altogether with the V tool, or, if a flat bottom is required for the incision, then the V tool may be used to line the outer edges of the work, and a narrow flat chisel may be employed to remove the wood from the groove and finish out the bottom.

Chip carving is perhaps the easiest of carving, as it is mostly executed on a flat surface and to some set pattern, and with the simplest of tools, and is much more effective than scratch carving, and where the time can be spared, the workman, if making articles for himself, would derive more satisfaction from chip than from scratch work.

In the present chapter it is my intention to offer a few more examples in chip carving similar to those I gave in the January No. 1903 of THE CARPENTER, as several correspondents have asked me to do so.

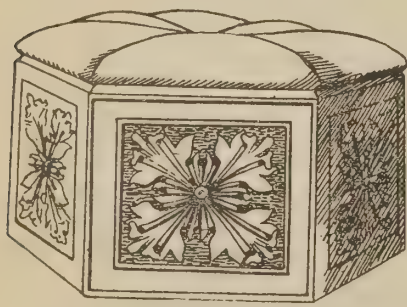


Fig. 25.

The example shown at Fig. 25 is a foot-rest hexagonal in shape, the body being formed of six flat pieces of wood, cut to an angle-joint at the corners and glued or otherwise fastened together. Usually an angle-block, made to the proper shape, is put in each corner and screwed and glued on the inside; the cushion is then made the shape shown, or any other convenient shape that taste or skill may determine.

The cushion may be made of plush, velvet or velour, or other suitable material. A board is made the proper shape to drop loosely into the frame, and a ledge is fastened inside so that the board falls on it; the cushion is then made on the board and dropped in place. It should fit pretty snugly, so as not to fall out if the whole is turned over.

Oak or cherry would be good wood to use for the panels, which should be carved before being fastened together, though it would be well to have all the corners fitted together and marked before the carving is commenced. The

design is an easy one to work and does not call for any extra skill in execution. The raised figure should stand out to nearly the surface of the board, and the background should recede at least a half an inch and be pebbled, padded, or frosted, just as the operator may think best; if the carving is raised, then, of course, it will not come directly under the head of chip carving; but in this case the pattern is arranged for either chip carving or carving in low relief.

It is not absolutely necessary that the same pattern should be employed on all the panels. They may be varied if desired, and in future papers examples of other patterns of various kinds will be illustrated, so that the student will have abundance of material to draw from. This pattern, however, is a very good one, and is easy to execute, and I advise that it be used at least for the first effect in this direction.

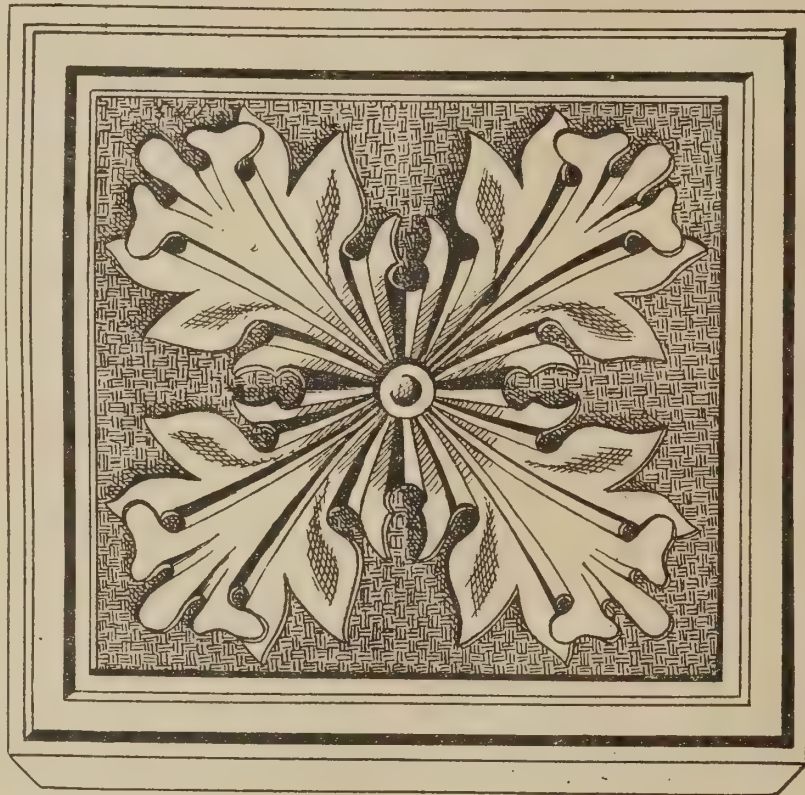


Fig. 26.

A design of the carving is shown on a larger scale in Fig. 26, which may be either traced or re-drawn and enlarged or reduced, as may be thought best. As given, it is plenty large enough for the work, as the margin of plain wood can be left wider or narrower, to suit conditions.

done, has a very pleasing effect.

The deeper design shown at Fig. 29 is one of the most effective I know of in chip carving. A short time ago I was appointed a judge of amateur woodwork, at a county fair, and among the carved work was a small chest, all of the work having been

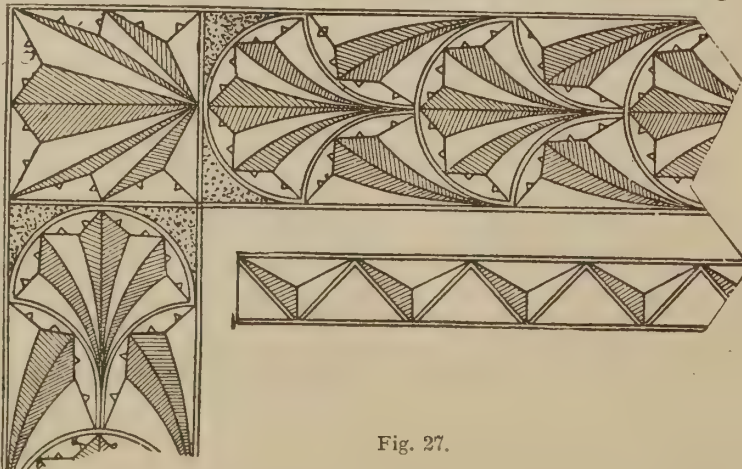


Fig. 27.

The borders shown at Fig. 27 are fine examples suitable for the sides of boxes, tables, tabourets or other similar work, and are so easily made that much time would not be required in running around a small box or table.

The ornamentation shown at Fig. 28



Fig. 28.

is a little more complex than any previous examples, but I do not think the workmen will find it difficult to form or execute, as the pattern is chiefly composed of parts of circles and straight lines. I would advise the beginner not to attempt making this work too deep until he becomes well accustomed to the patterns and has a good command of his tools. A low relief or a shallow pattern is much easier to work and does not require so much labor to execute; though, of course, it is not as effective as would be a pattern worked in deeper; nevertheless, work of this kind, when well

work was not only regular and symmetrical, it was clean and well done. The wood of which the chest was composed was clean white pine.

I think the examples now given are quite sufficient for this kind of carving, and we will pass on to another sort which will prove more of a tax on the skill of the operator.

Leaves of one kind or another, and more or less conventionalized, enter so largely into the decorative design that the beginner can not do better than take for practice such simple examples as I give herewith in Fig. 30. He should first model in clay one such leaf as is shown and then copy it on the wood. This may seem a waste of time, but I can assure him that the dexterity that he will acquire by following this plan for a while will amply reward him for his pains. The ivy is the simple leaf, and is more typical of leaves in general than the geranium, and will be most suitable for a first essay. With a half-inch half-round gouge begin to hollow out the leaf. Do not attempt deep and long cuts, but, with short, sharp touches, take off the wood a little at a time, making no effort to get a smooth surface until the form and general modeling have been secured. Then with a flat gouge, held very firmly at an angle of about 45 degrees, remove the tool marks. Cutting the midrib must be done with the greatest care with the flat gouge, which you must see does not carry off or score it. It is best to practice on a spare piece of wood before attempting to cut the raised rib in any design. Try to cut it both with the grain and across the grain. To do the latter neatly calls for very sharp tools and a very steady hand. Beware of making your leaf too flat. Begin at the stalk end and run off very gradually towards the tip. Pay especial attention to the run of the grain of the wood, to avoid tearing or ripping it. If you find that the grain eludes the tool, or that you are cutting too deep, or that there is danger of splintering, turn the wood around and cut from an opposite direction. This should stop the trouble.

There is an excellent tool called a double-bent gouge for rounding and hollowing out foliage, or for cutting along a straight line or bent stem when ordinary chisels or gouges cannot be used. It is especially useful in reaching branches of stems of peculiarity of position. One of these tools may be seen in the list of tools shown in an early chapter of this series.

A bunch of ivy leaves is shown at Fig. 31, which makes a good example for carving, and would show up to advantage in a small panel or for the lid of a small work-box or end of a book-slide. If the workman thinks the berries are too much for him, they may be omitted, or they may be formed of beads fastened to fine wire, though it must be remembered that true art demands that they be of wood. The leaves shown in this example are nearly actual size.

(To be continued.)

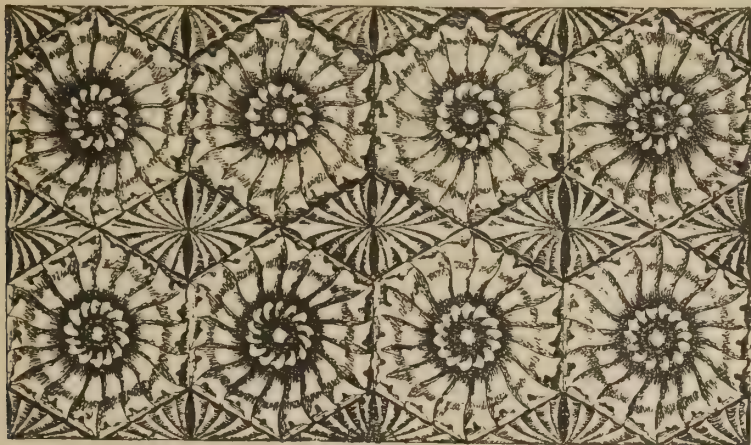


Fig. 29.



Fig. 30.



Fig. 31.

How to Make an Ellipse.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I notice in the December issue of your journal two articles on how to make an ellipse.

Now, while I do not wish to criticise either of them, I would like to suggest another way which seems to have good points to recommend it.

This plan works better if an ellipse of considerable size is desired, but can

Then measure off one-half of the larger diameter and square up from it as shown in the accompanying diagram by the line A B, Fig. 1.

Tack a straight-edge on this line letting it extend beyond the jointed edge of your stuff a little more than half the smaller diameter.

Now take a rod and measure one-half of the smaller diameter and drive a nail square through it to act as a trammel. Then measure from the

straight-edge that you have tacked on your stuff, with the trammel nail pressed firmly against the jointed edge of the stuff, and with a pencil at the upper end of your rod, describe the ellipse by moving that end of the rod to the right while the trammel nail passes along the jointed edge of the stuff and the other end of the rod follows up in the straight-edge, being held tight against it as the rod moves to the right. Care should be taken to put the trammel nail as near the left side edge of the rod as possible, so as to keep it in line with the left hand corner of the lower end of the rod, for that corner is the one that will hug the straight-edge, and if you put the nail very much out of line it might cause you to describe a faulty ellipse.

This plan of striking an ellipse will be found to be exceedingly simple and

eter, where the cut there is square through the stuff.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH,
L. U. 131.

Seattle, Wash.

Woods of the Philippine Islands.

The value of the woods in the Philippine Islands to many branches of industry is very great, for they possess qualities unknown to our own. A correspondent of the *Modern Machinist* says that one of them is an exceedingly fine grained tough wood, very useful for tool handles, while another seems to be a cross between wood and iron, for it is very heavy and resistant, so much so that the natives use it for spear heads. It can be readily worked by tools and has a metallic ring. In some cases it is wrought to

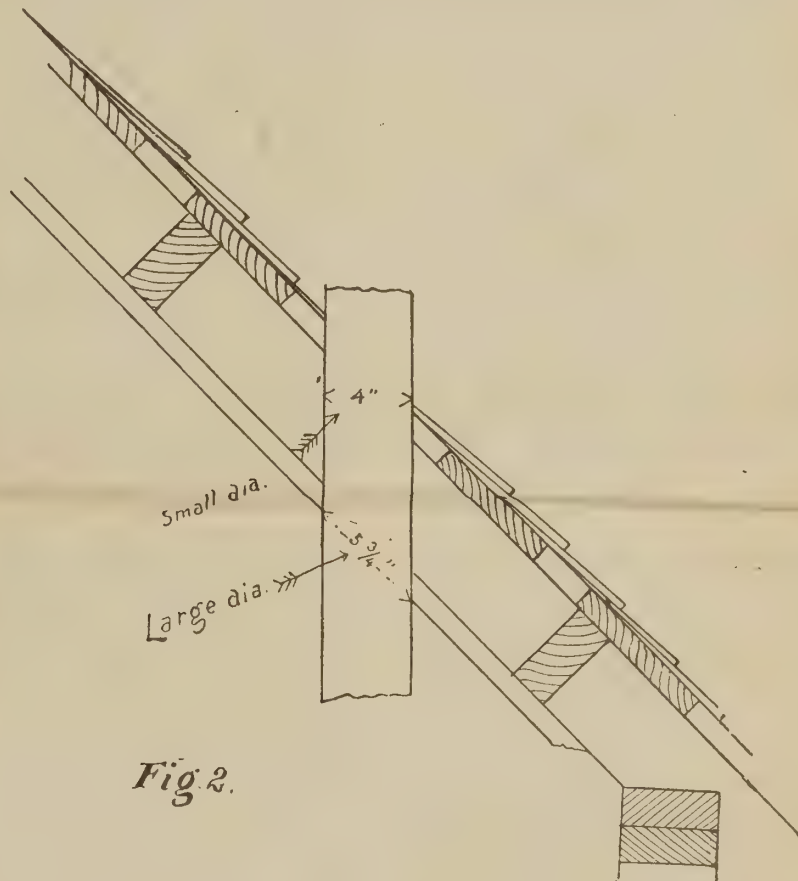


Fig. 2.

easy, and it is perhaps more accurate than the string method, as there can be no stretching, and if sufficient care be used in the execution the variation from a true ellipse will be imperceptible in practice.

Of course this gives only one-quarter of an ellipse, but that can be used to get the other three-quarters, or, if only one-half an ellipse is required, as is usually the case, just remove the straight-edge and put it on the other side of the line A B and describe the ellipse in the reverse way and you have it.

If one of the diameters of the ellipse is not known, as in the case of a pipe running through a plancher, probably the best way is to make a full-sized draught of it, as in Fig. 2. This is done by drawing the pipe actual size vertically and the pitch of the roof as shown in Fig. 2.

You can then measure up the plancher line for the length of your larger diameter, the smaller diameter being the same as the pipe.

A bevel placed on the plancher line with blade parallel with the pipe, will give the bevel of the ellipse at the smaller ends. This bevel gradually runs out as you near the smaller diam-

shape by emery wheels. Another species is a close grained, tough wood, which seems to be a dye wood, for when immersed it stains the water bright yellow for a long distance around it. This wood is also quite heavy, and takes a fine finish. American lumbermen call it "yellow jack." Still another wood is called "Belang" by the natives, and white wood by American lumbermen, but is quite different from our own wood of that name. It can only be worked by very sharp tools, but has a veined surface when finished, and is capable of taking a high polish. The business of preparing these woods for American markets is going forward with dispatch, and it is said to be very profitable.

His First Appearance.

Stage Carpenter (who has been sent on in an emergency to say a line)—"We lord, the police 'ave discovered your whereabouts, and even now approach."

The Bold Bad Baronet—"Tis false, false!!"

Stage Carpenter—"All right. Then you go and ask the blooming stage manager; he told me."—*New York Press*.

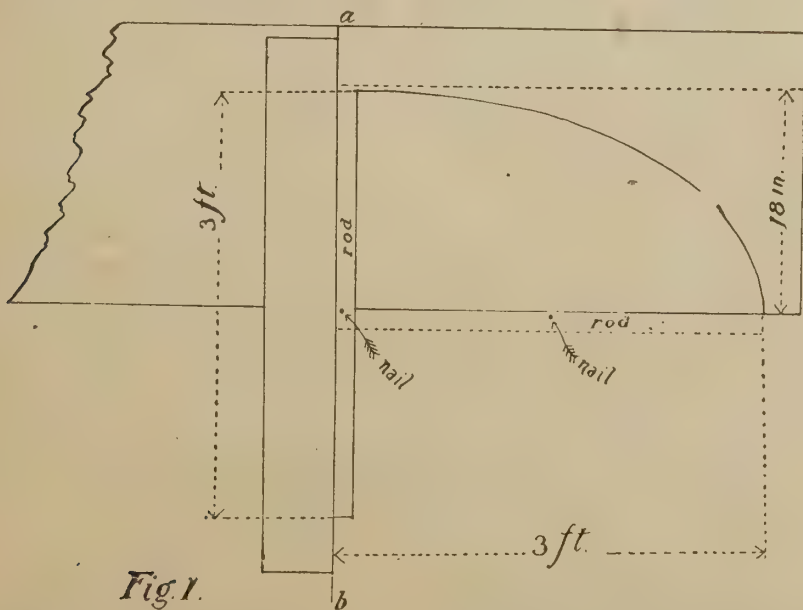


Fig. 1.

be used very satisfactorily for smaller sizes, also.

Take the stuff from which the ellipse is to be cut and joint one edge straight.

same end of the rod one-half of the larger diameter and cut it off at this point.

Then place the rod beside the

Industrielle Krisen und die Gewerkschaften.

Überall, wo die moderne Arbeiterbewegung Fuß gefaßt hat, finden sich Unternehmer, Barry'schen Kalibers, die keine Gelegenheit versäumen, den Gewerkschaften, die ihnen in ihrer Profitgrabscherei hindernd in den Weg treten, etwas am Zeug zu flicken.

So werden gegenwärtig, wo in einigen Industriezweigen, vornehmlich in der Eisen-Industrie, zu Betriebseinschränkungen und Lohnherabsetzungen gegriffen wird, die organisierten Gewerkschaften für den angeblichen Geschäftsniedergang verantwortlich gemacht.

Sie werden beschuldigt, durch ungebührliche Herausforderung der Löhnraten, durch Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden, besonders aber durch Arbeitseinstellungen, den Industriebetrieb gestört und den Geschäftsniedergang heraufbeschworen zu haben.

Ehe wir auf diese Beschuldigung näher eingehen, sei hier bemerkt, daß, obschon wir zugeben, daß die Börsen-Manipulationen Ende letzten Jahres als ein böses Omen betrachtet werden mögen und daß der Waarenmarkt gegenwärtig Symptome aufweist, die sich späterhin als die Vorboten einer industriellen Krise erweisen mögen, trotzdem noch nicht nachgewiesen noch festgestellt werden kann, daß sich die gegenwärtige Störung auf alle Industriezweige ausdehnen wird und die Bezeichnung „Industrielle Krise“ verdient.

Es wäre nicht das erste Mal, wenn die jetzige Geschäftsstörung von gewissenlosen Spekulanten und Unternehmern zu einer industriellen Krise aufgebauscht würde, um die Arbeiter einzuschüchtern und sie bei geplanten Lohnverkürzungen gefügiger zu machen.

Zu dieser Frage wird uns die nächste Zukunft, wahrscheinlich das kommende Frühjahr, die Lösung bringen, und es sich dann entscheiden, ob unsere Zweifel berechtigt waren oder nicht. Diese Frage steht übrigens nicht in direkter Verbindung mit unserem Thema, da hier nicht einzelne oder angebliche, sondern die Krisen überhaupt, in Betracht kommen. Nach dieser Abschweifung wollen wir uns diesem Thema wieder zuwenden.

In der Widerlegung der Behauptung, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen geeignet seien, einen störenden Einfluß auf den Industriebetrieb auszuüben und Krisen hervorzurufen, können wir nicht umhin, über die Ursachen und die Entstehungen derselben einige Worte zu verlieren.

Diese Frage ist von berufener Seite in Wort und Schrift so ausgiebig besprochen worden, daß der intelligente Arbeiter, der sich des Lesens sozial-politischer Schriften und der Arbeiterblätter befleißigt, darüber nicht mehr im Dunkeln sein kann. Bei diesen Arbeitern werden die Verdächtigungen und Beschuldigungen profitwütiger Unternehmer nur ein Lächeln der Verachtung hervorrufen. Leider aber bilden diese Arbeiter nur eine Minorität des großen Arbeiterheeres, während sich die Majorität noch von der Stimme des Unternehmers und der kapitalistischen Presse beeinflussen läßt. Dieser Mehrheit halber müssen wir zuweilen uns längst erlebte scheinende Fragen wiederum aufnehmen. Wir dürfen nicht müßig zusehen, wenn man, wie es jetzt geschieht, den Tausenden von Arbeitern, die wohl den Gewerkschaften angehören, aber über ihre Bedeutung und Mission noch im Unklaren sind, und den Tausenden, die den Gewerkschaften noch fernstehen, plausibel zu machen sucht, daß die Gewerkschaften die industrielle Störung und den daraus entstandenen Mangel an Arbeitsgelegen-

heit verschuldet hätten. Wir müssen Alles aufbieten, um diese Tausende dem verberblichen Einflusse unserer und ihrer Widersacher zu entziehen.

Industrielle Krisen sind eine natürliche Erscheinung der heutigen wirtschaftlichen und theilweise auch politischen Einrichtungen. Die heutige (die kapitalistische) Produktionsweise, unter welcher die Arbeitsmittel im Besitze Weniger sind, die nur ihr eigenes Interesse im Auge haben, ist eine maß- und planlose. Der Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel produziert nicht, um Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, sondern des Profits halber; nicht für den Gebrauch, sondern für den Verkauf. Diese Planlosigkeit in der Produktion wird durch den unter den Unternehmern herrschenden Konkurrenzkampf noch gefördert und erhöht, und die Folge ist Ueberfüllung des Waarenmarktes: die Ueberproduktion.

Während nun die Erhöhung der Kaufkraft der Konsumenten, die Steigerung der Waaren-Nachfrage, das geeignete Mittel wäre, einer Calamität vorzubeugen, tritt das Gegentheil ein; die Kaufkraft des größeren Theiles der Konsumenten, der Arbeiter, wird durch Massen-Entlassungen und Lohnverkürzungen noch erheblich verringert, und die Krise ist da.

Für diese Mißwirtschaft kann der individuelle Unternehmer nicht verantwortlich gemacht werden, weil sie, wie oben erwähnt, eine Erscheinung und Folge des vorherrschenden Produktions-Systems ist, gegen welches der Einzelne, auch wenn er es wollte, nicht aufkommen kann. Für das Bestehen dieses Systems ist die Gesamt-Gesellschaft, in der die Arbeiter das größte Contingent bilden, verantwortlich, und so lange wir dessen Weiterbestand erlauben, werden Ueberproduktion und industrielle Krisen von Zeit zu Zeit ihr Erscheinen machen.

Höchst absurd ist es aber, den organisierten Arbeitern, die doch keinerlei Antheil an dieser Mißwirtschaft genommen haben, oder nehmen, die Verantwortlichkeit für ihre Folgen aufhalsen zu wollen, oder ihnen vorzuwerfen, daß sie die Calamität verschuldet hätten.

Betriebstörungen, gleichviel, wie verursacht, sind auch uns Arbeitern ein Greuel; wir leiden mehr darunter als die Unternehmer, da sie für viele der Unrügen Verlust der Arbeit und Noth und Entbehrung bedeuten. Wenn man aber Jemand dafür verantwortlich machen will, so trifft die Schuld eher die Unternehmer als die Arbeiter. Sie könnten gar manchmal durch Ausstände entstandenen Störungen vorbeugen, wenn sie den Forderungen der Arbeiter mit etwas mehr Gerechtigkeitsgefühl und Nachgiebigkeit begegnen würden. Werden doch solche Störungen von ihnen sehr häufig willkommen geheißt und sogar von ihnen selbst angeordnet. Es ist ja eine allbekannte Thatsache, daß zum Beispiel unter den Minenbesitzern, den Glas- und Eisenwaaren-Fabrikanten, die Gepflogenheit herrscht, zu Betriebseinstellungen oder Beschränkungen, also zu Störungen zu greifen, um einer Waarenanhäufung zu steuern und einen Waarenmangel herbeizuführen, um eine Preiserhöhung vornehmen zu können.

Es mag ja vorkommen, daß beispielsweise durch eine Arbeitseinstellung im Baufache die Fertigstellung von Office-Gebäuden und Geschäfts-Häusern und dergleichen verzögert wird, doch wird man uns schwerlich einen einzigen Fall nachweisen können, wo außer denjenigen der betreffenden Office- oder Geschäfts-Inhaber, andere Geschäfts-Interessen thatsächlich durch die Verzögerung geschädigt würden. Hingegen werden andere Unternehmer, die dieselbe Waare fabrizieren, gewöhnlich durch eine Arbeitseinstellung beherzigt, indem sie dadurch Gelegenheit erhalten, die Waare abzusetzen, deren

Verkauf dem von der Betriebsstörung Betroffenen momentan versagt ist.

In fast allen anderen Industriezweigen ist die durch eine Arbeitseinstellung geschaffene Situation eine ähnliche; höchstens könnte eine Arbeitseinstellung auf Gebieten, wie die Frachtförderung oder im Bergbau, auf den Industriebetrieb eines ganzen Landes störend wirken. Auf diesen Gebieten hat jedoch noch keine so ausgedehnte Arbeitseinstellung stattgefunden, daß sie den Waarenmarkt im großen Ganzen hätte beeinflussen können. Und sollte es jemals zu einem General-Strike in der Frachtförderung oder im Bergbau kommen, so würde nach dessen Beendigung eher ein Geschäftsaufschwung stattfinden, wie wir ihn im vorletzten Jahre nach dem Auslande der Hartkohlengräber beobachten konnten. Am Allerwenigsten aber könnte eine so entstandene Betriebsstörung eine industrielle Krise nach sich ziehen.

Gewiß hat die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung, wie alle anderen Bewegungen, ihre Mängel und ihre Schattenseiten aufzuweisen. So werden zuweilen auch Ausstände in Scene gesetzt, die man durch männlicheres Auftreten und gütliche Vergleiche vermeiden könnte; geht man jedoch diesen Vorurtheilen auf den Grund, so findet man, daß die Arbeiter, die sich zu solchen Ausständen hinreißen lassen, in der Regel noch ungeschult in der Arbeiterbewegung sind und ihre Organisation noch jung und unerfahren ist. Die durch sie hervorgerufene Störung kann übrigens nur momentan und lokaler Natur sein und verdient daher hier keiner besonderen Beachtung.

Die in der Arbeiterbewegung geschulten und erfahrenen Arbeiter sind sich der Mängel, die den Gewerkschaften anhaften, wohl bewußt und suchen sie auszumergen; ihre Zwecke und Bestrebungen aber, die sie ihnen der Reid und auch Herr Barry lassen, sind edle und humane, und der Einfluß, den diese auf den Industriebetrieb ausüben mögen, kann den Interessen der großen Bevölkerungsmehrheit nur zuträglich sein.

Diese Zwecke und Bestrebungen sind in erster Linie auf Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und die Erhöhung der Löhne, mithin auf die Erhöhung der Kaufkraft der Bevölkerungsmehrheit und die Verlängerung der Prosperitätsperioden gerichtet. Leben wir nicht in einem Klassenstaate, in dem die Interessen der Minorität, der Klasse der Unternehmer und Ausbeuter, heilig sind, dagegen aber die Interessen der großen Mehrheit, der Ausgebeuteten, ignoriert und ihre Rechte mit Füßen getreten werden, und würden sämtliche Lohnarbeiter der Organisation ihres betreffenden Berufszweiges angehören, so würde es den Gewerkschaften in absehbarer Zeit gelingen, die Arbeitszeit so zu verkürzen und den Lohn so zu erhöhen, daß Ueberproduktion ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit sein würde.

Wer also den Gewerkschaften noch nicht angehört und industriellen Krisen und der kapitalistischen Oberherrschaft und Mißwirtschaft Vorschub leisten will, der möge Herrn Barry und die Fabrikanten-Association unterstützen und den von ihnen in's Leben gerufenen gelben Gewerkschaften beitreten. Wer aber zur Beseitigung der industriellen Krisen und Vermehrung der Arbeitsgelegenheit beitragen will, der schließe sich der Kampforganisation seines Berufes an und lese sozial-politische Schriften und die Arbeiterblätter.

Geht nicht nur in eure Versammlung, um eure Beiträge zu entrichten; euer eigenes Interesse erheischt eure regelmäßige Anwesenheit. Guter Versammlungsbefuch und rege Theilnahme an den Verhandlungen sind die ersten Bedingungen einer kampffähigen Organisation.

Verhandlungen

Der Ersten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1904 des General-Executive-Board.

18. Januar.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Meyers, Post, Wellman, Ogletree, Viney und Wortman. Vom Board-Mitgliede Sullivan läuft ein Telegramm aus Buffalo ein, sein späteres Eintreffen, verursacht durch einen 12stündigen Bahn-Aufenthalt ankündigend.

Bruder W. J. Ford, ein Abgesandter der U. U. 277, Philadelphia, zur Vertretung derselben in der, durch die Ausschließung, seitens der U. U., der Mitglieder Lemmerhirt und Budley verursachten Zwistigkeiten, wird zugelassen.

Dem Syracuse, N. Y., D. C., und der U. U. 1484, Bisalia, Cal., wird das Union-Label gewährt.

Gesuch des Rock Island und Meline, Ill., D. C., um Gewährung des Union-Labels an eine ihrer Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken. Der G. S. wird angewiesen über die Arbeits-Verhältnisse in dieser Fabrik Auskunft zu erlangen und Beschlußfassung verschoben.

Gesuche der U. U. 1307, Attleboro, Mass., 888 Salem, Mass., 476 und 473 Manhattan, N. Y., 427 Omaha, Neb., 277, 1090 und 1114 Philadelphia, um weitere Frist zur Entrichtung des 50 Cents Assessment. Frist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuche der U. U. 1592 Philadelphia, und 619 Mathez, Miss., um Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessment. Abgewiesen, weil eine Erlassung unkonstitutionell wäre. Zahlungsfrist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch des Providence, R. I., D. C., um Gewährung des Union-Labels. Nach eingehender Untersuchung des Falles wird Label gewährt.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches des New Haven, Conn., D. C., wird Board-Mitglied Sullivan mit einer Untersuchung der dortigen Verhältnisse betraut und wenn dieselbe mit den Gesetzen im Einklang stehen, soll das Label gewährt werden.

Der Vierteljahrs-Bericht des G. S. wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der U. U. 584, Victor, Col., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer, durch die Bergarbeiter-Absperrung in Mitleiden-schaft gezogene Mitglieder. Die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt.

U. U. 547, Cripple Creek, Col., unterbreitet Ausweis über ihr in der Oktober-Sitzung des Boards bewilligten Gelder. Gutgeheißen und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der U. U. 277, Philadelphia, um Ankauf von, in ihrem Besitze befindlichen, Philadelph. City Bonds im Betrage von \$2,700. Abgewiesen.

19. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend. Gesuch der U. U. 1492, Bennettsville, S. C., um Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessment. Abgewiesen. Zahlungsfrist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Der Vierteljahrs-Bericht des I. Vize-Präsidenten Guerin wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der U. U. 1055, Calgary Alberta Can., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder. Da die U. U. den Bestimmungen über Strikes und Lock-Outs nicht nachgekommen ist, wird Unterstützung verweigert.

Gesuch der U. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., um Abfindung eines Vertreters, um einen Streitfall zu schlichten, und um Bewilligung einer Geldsumme als Entschädigung für, der U. U. durch den Bergarbeiter-Ausstand entstandenen Unkosten. Der G. S. wird angewiesen über die finanzielle Lage der U. U. Information einzuholen und die Angelegenheit vertagt.

Gesuch des Louisville, Ky., D. C., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und \$2.25 Minimal-Lohn und um finanziellen Beistand. Das Board beschließt den G. S. zu ersuchen, einen Organisator nach Louisville zu senden, und beauftragt sein Mitglied Ogletree, auf der Heimreise die Lage in dieser Stadt zu untersuchen und der Fall wird bis auf Weiteres zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der U. U. 678, Dubuque, Pa., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und 35 Cents Minimal-Lohn. Der G. S. wird instruiert der U. U. geeignete Rathschläge zu ertheilen und das Gesuch zurückgelegt. Gesuch der U. U. 556, Meadville, Pa., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und Samstag-Galbfesttag. Gewährt.

Gesuch der U. U. 442, Hopkinstown, Ky.,

um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 9 Stunden und Anerkennung der Union. Vertagt bis zur April Sitzung und G. P. ersucht einen Organisator abzusenden.

Gesuch der L. U. 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y., um Genehmigung einer Neunstunden-Forderung. Genehmigung erteilt.

Gesuch der L. U. 783, Sioux City, Ia., um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer, an einem Amor & Co. gehörigen Neubau, im Auslande befindlichen Mitglieder. Da dies nur eine lokale Affaire ist, wird das Gesuch abschlägig beschieden.

Ein Gesuch des Paterfon, N. J., D. C., um Unterstützung ihrer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder wird nach reiflicher Erwägung ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 725, Bowling Green, Ky., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 9 Stunden und Lohnerhöhung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgelegt und G. P. ersucht einen Organisator zur Stätte zu senden.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 824, Jackson, Mo., wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1166, Fremont, D., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 9 Stunden und 8 Stunden Samstags, und um finanziellen Beistand. Beschlossen einen Organisator nach Fremont zu senden, um gütlichen Vergleich anzustreben und Ausstand, womöglich, zu vermeiden.

Gesuch der L. U. 1554, Concord, N. C., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für kürzere Arbeitszeit und Lohnerhöhung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Abgewiesen, weil die Forderung Lohnklassen aber keinen Minimal-Lohn vorsieht.

Gesuch der L. U. 908, Goshen, Ind., um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung erteilt, die finanzielle Frage verschoben.

Schreiben der L. U. 1597, Chicago, Ill., vom Board gewünschte Information enthaltend und um Geldbewilligung oder Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessments ersuchend. Da die Gewährung die Machtbefugnisse des Board übersteigen würde, wird dasselbe abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., um Genehmigung eines Circulars, die Mitglieder auffordernd, die Produkte der Holmes Co. von Silver Creek, welche Fruchtreinigungs-Maschinen, für Mühlen, Brauereien, Samenreiniger, Rammfabriken und Kaffeeröster verfertigt, zu beschaffen. Genehmigt.

Gesuch der L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., um Genehmigung eines Circulars an die L. U., denselben Tickets zu einer Fair anbietend, deren Reinertrag dazu bestimmt ist, die Aufhebung der gerichtlichen Beschlagnahme der Kassen der Waterbury Gewerksvereine betreiben zu können. Gewährt.

20. Januar.

Schreiben von Hugh Kirk, Präsident der „Ship Joiners und Caulkers“ und von Sam. Gompers, Jurisdiktions-Fragen betreffend. Für eine spätere Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Appellation Robt. Beatty's, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in welcher letzterer Zahlung einer Rechnung für Organisierung in Coney Island verweigert. Der Board findet die Rechnung übermäßig und hält Entscheidung aufrecht.

Appellation D. D. Sawyer's von L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., eine Forderung für Sterbegeld zurückweisend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., eine Forderung für Unfall-Benefit unberechtigt erklärend. Der G. P. wird instruiert den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und weitere Angaben zu erlangen.

Appellation der L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., S. J. Christensen's Forderung für Unfall-Benefit nicht anerkennend. Der Board weist den G. P. an, den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und weitere Information einzuholen.

J. B. Spencer, G. S. T. der Structural Builf. Trades Alliance und M. P. Carri- d, G. S. der Brotherhood of Painters, erscheinen vor dem Board, den Anschluß der B. B. an die Alliance empfehlend.

21. Januar.

Ein Telegramm des Paterfon, N. J. D. C. läuft ein, die Beendigung der Aussperrung anzeigend. Zu den Akten gelegt. Appellation Van. Lambert's von L. U. 211, Allegheny, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., eine Forderung für Un-

fall-Benefit abweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des 2. Vize-Präsidenten Connolly wird entgegengenommen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1568, Minneapolis, Minn., um Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessments. Abgewiesen. Zahlungsfrist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., um Geldbewilligung. Abschlägig beschieden.

Schreiben der L. U.'s 850, Leadville, Col., 4 Kansas City, Mo., 467 Hoboken, N. J. und 112 Butte, Mont., den Anschluß an den Nationalen Building Trades Council befürwortend. Diskutiert und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der L. U. 315, Baltimore, Md., um Bewilligung von \$200.00 für Organisations-Zwecke. Nicht gewährt, jedoch G. P. ersucht einen Organisator dorthin zu senden.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur letzten Convention der A. F. of L. wird entgegengenommen, erwogen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Resolution der L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., das Board auffordernd die Frage des Austrittes aus der A. F. of L., einer Abstimmung zu unterbreiten. Entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Schreiben des Greater New York D. C., und L. U. 427, Dhama, Neb., denselben Gegenstand betreffend, findet dieselbe Erledigung.

Schreiben des Organizers MacFarland, Aufklärung über seine in der Ottober-Sitzung des Board beanstandeten Rechnung enthaltend. Als befriedigend befunden und Rechnung zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Bruder James Kirby, Präsident des Chicago, Ill. D. C., erscheint im Interesse der Stockard L. U. 1597. Beschlusfassung verschoben.

22. Januar.

Schreiben Sam. Gompers, die Beschlüsse der Bostoner Convention der A. F. of L., bezüglich der Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zwischen der U. B. und den Am. Wood Workers mitteilend. Der nächsten Convention überwiesen.

Bezüglich der verschiedenen Anträge den Anschluß an den Nat. Builf. Trades Council betreffend, beschließt das Board diesen Anträgen vorläufig keine weite Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken und instruiert den G. S. den Antragstellern die Gründe dieses Verfahrens bekannt zu geben.

Bezüglich des Schreibens des Präsidenten der Ship Joiners und Sam. Gompers, beschließt das Board: „Die Ship Joiners und Caulkers sind zu benachrichtigen, daß das Board bereit ist mit ihnen am 2ten Montag des Monats April auf der Gen. Office der B. B. in Indianapolis, über die schwebende Frage in Beratung zu treten.“

Schreiben der L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Tex., Austritt aus der A. F. of L. befürwortend. Zu den Akten gelegt.

23. Januar.

Gemäß der, dem G. S. in der Ottober-Sitzung erteilten Instruktionen von verschiedenen Union-Druckereien Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenters“ einzuholen, liegen solche vor und werden in Erwägung gezogen und eine durchgreifende Untersuchung über die Preise des jetzigen Druckers vorgenommen.

25. und 26. Januar.

Obige Untersuchungen, Vergleiche über Preise von Druckmaschinen und Unterhandlungen mit den Druckfirmen die Angebote gemacht, werden fortgesetzt und nehmen die volle Zeit der beiden Sitzungen in Anspruch.

27. Januar.

Das Board beschließt, daß alle weiteren Angebote für den Druck des Journals nächsten Samstag Vormittags, 10 Uhr, eingereicht sein müssen, um Berücksichtigung finden zu können und die ganze Angelegenheit wird vertagt.

Gesuch des Greater New York D. C., um Bewilligung der Summe von \$50,000 zur Tilgung ihrer, im letzten Ausstande entstandenen Schuldenlast. Verweigert.

Schreiben der L. U. 1257, Silberton, Col., betreffs Carpenter, die den Vergar-beitern oder anderen Unions angehören. Dem G. P. überwiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 868, Monroe, La., um Genehmigung der Vergebung von Circularen an die L. U. zu Geldbeiträgen zur Unterstützung eines verunglückten Mitglie-

des der L. U. auffordernd. Genehmigung verweigert.

Schreiben der L. U. 216, Tarrington, Conn., den Austritt aus der A. F. of L. empfehlend, zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben von P. J. McGuire betreffs der von ihm zu verfassenden Geschichte des B. B. Entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Nachfolgender Bericht des Rechnungs-Experten wird entgegengenommen:

Wm. D. Huber, G. P. des B. B. der B. und B.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Werther Herr!

Wir berichten ehrerbietig die Finanzen Ihrer Organisation der, mit dem 31. Dezember 1903 endeten drei Monate, geprüft und für richtig befunden zu haben.

Wahrhaft die Ihrigen, Lybrand, Roß Bros. & Montgomery.

Gesuch der L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss., um Genehmigung einer 9 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1710, Cape Girardeau, Mo., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Nicht gewährt weil die L. U. noch kein Jahr lang der Organisation angehört.

Gesuch der L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., um Genehmigung einer 8 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Da der G. S. dieser Stadt am 3. Februar einen Besuch abstatten wird, wird die Angelegenheit vertagt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kas., um Genehmigung einer 8 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Forderung genehmigt, finanzielle Frage soll später erwogen werden.

Gesuch der L. U. 1134, La Crosse, Wis., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung. Bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 706, Sullivan, Ind., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung. Wegen mangelhafter Ausführung des Fragebogens und Mangels nötiger Auskunft zurückgelegt.

Gesuch des Dslosh, Wis. D. C., um Indossierung eines Circulars zu finanzieller Unterstützung der L. U. 34, der Ladies Garment Workers auffordernd. Abgewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill., um Gewährung des Union-Labels. Nicht gewährt, weil dort 9 Stunden Arbeit vorherrscht.

Gesuch der L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., um weitere Frist zur Zahlung des 50 Cents Assessments. Frist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., um Geldbewilligung. Der G. P. wird ersucht, Board-Mitglied Sullivan nach Newport zu senden, um die dortige Lage zu untersuchen und soll derselbe über seinen Befund an die Gen.-Offize berichten.

Appellation der L. U. 769, Paladena, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die Forderung für Sterbegeld Wm. Char-teris zurückweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

28. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Klagefalle der L. U. gegen D. R. Perry und Andere. An den G. P. zurückver-wiesen mit dem Gesuche den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und wenn nötig eine noch-malige Untersuchung vornehmen zu lassen.

Appellation R. Ryan's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Syracuse, N. Y., D. C., gegen Appellanten, eine Geldstrafe von 10 Dollar betreffend. Der G. P. wies die Klage ab, da die in der Constitution für Appellationen festgesetzte Zeit nicht eingehalten wurde. Appella-tion abgewiesen.

Appellation des Philadelphia D. C., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 277, in welcher er den D. C. anweist, Strike-Certifikate als Kopfsteuer in Zahlung zu nehmen. Das Board löst die Entscheidung um und nimmt folgende Resolution an:

1. Die Bildung und Aufrechterhaltung eines D. C., ist laut Constitution obligatorisch für alle L. U. und dieser Körper ist mit gewissen Machtbefugnissen versehen.

2. Die Ausübung dieser Machtbefugnisse bedingt die Baar-Zahlung der Kopfsteuer. Ein D. C. kann nur bestehen wenn die Kopfsteuer in Baar-Zahlungen entrichtet wird. Strike-Certifikate können nur ausbezahlt werden, wenn nach Zahlungen aller Rechnungen ein Kassen-Ueberschuß vorhanden ist.

3. Section 44 der Philadelphia-Distrikt-Nebengesetze verpflichtet den D. C. nicht

Strike-Certifikate an Geldes Statt anzunehmen.

4. Diese Entscheidung ist jedoch nicht so auszulegen als sollte sie den D. C. von der Pflicht entbinden, die Strike-Certifikate einzulösen, indem derselbe ein Assessment auferlegt oder auf andere Weise Mittel beschafft.

Appellation Christ. Gebule's und Geo. Bauer's von L. U. 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle einer, vom Manhattan D. C., den Appellanten auferlegten Geldstrafe. An den G. P. zurückverwiesen mit dem Gesuche, den Manhattan D. C. anzuweisen, den Fall nochmals zum Verhör zu bringen, da aus den vorliegenden Papieren nicht ersichtlich ist, daß die Appellanten vom dem Stattfinden des ersten Verhörs rechtmäßig benachrichtigt wurden.

Appellation der L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., in welcher derselbe die L. U. anweist die, drei ihrer Mitglieder, seitens des Springfield, Mass. D. C. auferlegten Strafsumme, wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln, an den D. C. abzuliefern. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Fred. Wm. Stein's von L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Suspension des Appellanten billigend. Das Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an und weist Appellation ab.

Das Printers Board of Trade telephoniert, daß es mit Vertretern des G. E. B. eine Unterredung wünscht. Die Board-Mitglieder Wellman, Workman und Wines werden zu diesem Zwecke ernannt.

Appellation J. H. McDonland's und John Erickson's von L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., bezüglich einer, seitens der L. U. den Appellanten auferlegten Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbetheiligung an einer Labor Day Parade. Abgewiesen.

29. Januar.

Ein, von der Federal Union Security Co. ausgestelltes Formular zu Erneuerung der Bürgschaft des G. Sch., Thomas A. Neale, für den Zeitraum vom 1. October 1904 bis 1. Februar 1905, wird unterbreitet, gebilligt und dessen Ausführung angeordnet.

Schreiben des Greater New York, D. C., verlangend daß die Frage des Austrittes aus der A. F. of L., einer Abstimmung unterbreitet werde. Entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Kings Co., D. C., und bezüglich der Streitigkeiten zwischen L. U. 32 und 247, die Aufnahme von Cabinetmats durch letztere betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 382, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., in der Streitfrage zwischen Appellanten und L. U. 240, die Aufnahme von Mitgliedern betreffend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Streitfalle zwischen Appellanten und L. U. 1192, die Aufnahme J. Gretencord's durch Letztere gutheißend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1113, Milburn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle der L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., gegen A. B. Warner, Verletzung von Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Das Board bezweifelt die Gesetzmäßigkeit der Benachrichtigung der Auferlegung der Geldstrafe in diesem Falle, und ersucht den G. P. den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und nach Gebühr zu entscheiden.

Appellation Harry Ortlund's von L. U. 375, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Protest gegen Erhebung eines Assessments seitens der L. U. abweisend. Da die Appellation nach Ablauf der 30tägigen Appellations-Frist eingereicht wurde, wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation E. A. Jeffrey's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., gegen Appellanten, die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation G. A. Herman's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Handlungsweise der L. U. 340, Manhattan, N. Y., billigend, indem sie dem Appellanten eine Freirarte verweigerte. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

30. Januar.

Gesuch der L. U. 44, Baltimore, Md., um Bewilligung der Summe von \$50.00. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 722, Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Aufhebung einer Geldstrafe im Falle Duncan Roy von L. U. 10, Chicago, Ill., wegen Verletzung von Arbeitsregeln, mißbilligend.

Aus dem vorliegenden Material geht hervor, daß der Birmingham D. C., in diesem Falle, gemäß Sect. 44 der Gen. Constitution, keine Untersuchung vornahm und die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Dreier-Comité wird ernannt, um den Stand der Druckerfirmen, welche Angebote für den Druck des offiziellen Journal's „The Carpenter“, eingereicht haben, zu untersuchen.

1. Februar.

Schreiben der L. U. 55, Denver, Col., erlöschend daß die Frage des Austrittes aus der L. U. of C., einer Urabstimmung unterbreitet werde. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch des Philadelphia D. C., um Bewilligung der Summe von \$1000.00 zur Deckung ihrer im letzten Ausstände entstandenen Schuldenlast. Nicht gewährt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Offize wird in Angriff genommen und beansprucht die übrige Zeit der Sitzung.

2. und 3. Februar.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und nimmt die ganze Zeit dieser Sitzungen in Anspruch.

4. Februar.

Das Board faßt einen Beschluß dem G. S. empfehlend, keine Forderungen für, von Organisationen geleistete Ueberzeits-Arbeit, anzuerkennen.

Die Druckerarbeiten für den „Carpenter“ wurden der Firma W. D. Pratt überwiesen, gemäß den Bestimmungen und Bedingungen des schriftlichen Contractes in Händen der Gen.-Offize.

Schreiben der L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., die gewünschte Auskunft über den finanziellen Stand der L. U. enthaltend.

Gesuch derselben L. U., um Vergütung der ihr durch den Bergarbeiter-Ausstand entstandenen Unkosten. Nicht gewährt.

Schreiben der L. U. 722, Birmingham, Ala. und 112 Butte, Mont., verlangend daß die Frage des Austrittes aus der L. U. of C. einer Urabstimmung unterbreitet werde. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Board-Präsident Meyers unterbreitet eine Resolution die General-Offize anzuweisen, sich mit der L. U. of C. und anderen Organisationen in Verbindung zu setzen, um gegen die Beschäftigung von Bundes-Soldaten an Bundesregierungs-Arbeiten anzukämpfen. Angenommen.

Appellation der L. U. 384, Ashville, N. C., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle W. J. Lance abweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation J. T. Reardon's, John C. Reiger's und Dan. Hill's von L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Aufhebung einer Geldstrafe gegen Appellanten, wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln billigend. Abgewiesen.

5. Februar.

Schreiben vom 1ten Vize-Präsidenten Guerin und Geo. Murray, bezüglich der Philadelphia'er Zwistigkeiten. Dem G. P. überwiesen.

Appellation D. B. Vaughn's von L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Appellation betreffs Ausgelegt und nicht zurückgehalteter Eintrittsgebühren, abweisend, indem dieselbe nach Ablauf der 30tägigen Frist eingereicht wurde. Aus denselben Gründen abgewiesen.

Die Revision der Finanzen wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

6. Februar.

Gesuch der L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderung, nochmals in Erwägung gezogen. Der G. S. berichtet über seinen Befund bei Gelegenheit seines Besuchs in dieser Stadt. Die Forderung wird genehmigt und finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt, um die Entwicklung der Dinge abzuwarten.

Gesuch der L. U. 1466, Hoopeston, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer 9 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Da der Stand der Organisation in dieser Stadt noch mangelhaft ist, wird das Ge-

such abschlägig beschieden und der G. S. beauftragt der L. U. geeignete Rathschläge zu erteilen.

Beschlossen, der G. S. und G. Sch. sind angewiesen die Summe von \$25,000 des thätigen Contos in der American National Bank zu ziehen und diese Summe in der Indiana National Bank zu deponieren.

Finanz-Auszweis, siehe englischen Bericht.

Vertagung.

D. A. Post, Sekretär des G. C. P.
Frank Duffy, Gen.-Schr.

Les Ateliers Ouverts.

Il est facile à comprendre que les patrons n'aiment pas d'un amour fort tendre les unions syndicales ouvrières. Avant que ces dernières aient acquis leur present importance, le capitalisme avait jeux facile avec la classe ouvrière. Les salaires étaient, fort minimes, les heures de travail presque illimitées et la docilité de l'ouvrier sans borne; quoi de plus compréhensible que les patrons cherchent à retourner aux temps idylliques, où la chambre syndicale était chose inconnue.

Cependant, on n'ose pas à parler de cette question ouvertement, car en presence des organisations patronales il serait difficile de nier le droit d'existence à l'organisation ouvrière. Aussi se contentent-ils de ne parler que des ateliers ouverts (open shops). Les ateliers seront ouverts indistinctement aux ouvriers, organisés ou non, sous le fallacieux prétexte de la liberté du travail. Comme si l'ouvrier en général n'ayant à peine les moyens pour nourrir sa famille pendant un mois, souvent une semaine, quelque fois à peine une journée, avait le choix des ateliers, qui doivent lui permettre de gagner sa maigre pitance. Si pendant les quelques années de prospérité il était donné au travailleur de changer d'atelier sans être renvoyer, chacun sait fort bien que cet état de chose est complètement changé aussitôt que les temps deviennent plus dures. Prenons une de nos grandes villes, soit New York, Boston ou Philadelphia. Une annonce dans un journal, ou une note envoyé au secrétaire de l'Union amène 20 ou 30, souvent beaucoup plus d'ouvriers à l'office du patron, quand le dernier a peut être besoin d'un ou deux hommes. Le patron choisit ses hommes, et non pas l'ouvrier; ce dernier peut être libre d'accepter les offres qu'on lui fait c'est à dire s'il a les moyens de se passer de travail, se que n'arrive peu ou pas, mais il n'est pas en mesure d'être très difficile, ayant besoin de travailler pour vivre et pour nourrir sa famille. Le patron impose ses conditions, il est en mesure d'appliquer la hauteur du salaire, le nombre d'heures à travailler et tout autre condition que bon lui semblera. Si l'ouvrier appartient à un métier, se trouvant bien organisé, sa chambre syndicale le protégera. C'est elle qui dira aux patrons; si vous ne voulez pas accepter les conditions de l'Union ouvrière nous ne permettrons pas à nos membres de travailler pour vous, nous retirerons même les autres membres de notre Union et au besoin tout autre Union refusera à ses membres de travailler dans un même bâtiment, ou vous aurez réussi à envoyer des hommes non syndiqués. Si désagréable ceci paraisse aux patrons, tant que l'Union est en vigueur, ils devront accepter les conditions de ces derniers. Si au contraire le métier n'est pas organisé, l'ouvrier seul isolé, à les bras liés, et devra forcément accepter les offres du patron. Si l'idée de l'atelier ouvert prévaudrait, il est plus que certain que les patrons n'accepteraient pas

d'autres ouvriers que des non-syndiqués, puisque ceux là n'ont pas de dévouement et généralement démontrent par leur manque d'esprit de solidarité, une espèce de lâcheté, qui fera toujours plaisir aux patrons, aimant le travailleur docile et facile à contenter.

Le demande de l'atelier ouvert n'est donc qu'un leurre, "fait pour flatter du sable dans les yeux du bon public, qui très souvent prend fait et cause pour les ouvriers mécontents. Il faut donc être bien convaincu que l'atelier ouvert n'est pas autre chose que la suppression à bref délai, de toutes les organisations ouvrières. Seul l'hypocrisie patronale à trouver ce jeu de mots, pour cacher sa haine contre l'Union, et pour induire en erreur les braves gens qui montrent quelque sympathie pour des grévistes.

Tout ceci démontre la nécessité de défendre l'Union syndicale ouvrière. C'est notre seul sauvegarde, notre unique patronat, et cette question d'ateliers ouverts doit être combattue de toutes nos forces, car la suppression de notre Union sera équivalant avec l'introduction de l'esclavage, que nous serions forcé de subir, aussitôt que notre meilleur arme nous sera arraché des mains. Soyons donc prêt pour la lutte et ne nous laissons pas bernier par nos ennemis, qu'ils se présentent sous la forme du patronat, ou dans la personne d'un Maire, Gouverneur ou Président quelconque. Quiconque nous propose "l'Atelier ouvert" est notre ennemi, et nous devons le traiter comme tel.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

LA LIMITATION LEGALE DE LA JOURNÉE DE TRAVAIL EN FRANCE.

C'est au dix-neuvième siècle qu'il appartenait de dégager des tendances contradictoires, des idées nettement opposées qui se manifestaient touchant la réglementation du travail, un principe nouveau qui consacrait définitivement l'intervention du législateur entre l'employeur et l'employé dans le but de mettre un frein aux abus de pouvoir que le premier se croyait de plus en plus avoir le droit de commettre. Toutes les législations sociales et ouvrières de l'Europe s'inspirent actuellement plus ou moins de ce principe, lequel se trouve partout vigoureusement combattu, au nom de la "liberté," par les pontifes économistes de l'école de Manchester.

Cette question est une des plus graves pour le prolétariat. Son avenir, son développement économique, intellectuel et moral sont, plus qu'on ne pense, intimement liés au gaspillage aveugle, incensé, des forces productrices de l'homme, de la femme et de l'enfant. La décroissance de la natalité, l'augmentation de la proportion des jeunes gens mal constitués sont un premier écho de cette dégénérescence causée par une exploitation excessive contre laquelle il est temps qu'on réagisse.

Les abus de l'exploitation de la main-d'œuvre, rendue plus facile à la suite de la révolution industrielle qu'amena l'introduction du machinisme à la fin du dix-huitième siècle, ne tardèrent pas à se propager. Les effets s'en firent plus particulièrement sentir sur les femmes et les enfants, et, à cet égard, de sombres tableaux nous ont été livrés par les écrivains de l'époque sur les conditions qui furent faites alors aux travailleurs. Un besoin de réaction contre cette exploitation à outrance ne pouvait manquer de se produire; mais les patrons se révoltèrent dès le début contre des mesures qui, disaient ils, les frappaient dans leur liberté d'industriels ou de commerçants et

mettaient, du même coup, les travailleurs des deux sexes dans l'impossibilité de disposer à leur guise de leur faculté de travail (seul propriété qui ne leur fut jamais contestée).

C'est en 1841 que fut votée, en France, la première loi limitative de la durée, de la journée de travail. Elle ne protégeait que les enfants qui, de 8 à 12 ans, ne pouvaient être employés plus de 8 heures sur 24 et de 12 à 16 ans, plus de 12 heures pendant le même laps de temps.

La Révolution de 1848 généralisa la question et chercha à limiter légalement la durée du travail pour tous les travailleurs; enfants, femmes et hommes adultes. Le 2 mars, le gouvernement provisoire rendait un décret qui réduisait de 11 à 10 heures la durée de la journée de travail à Paris; pour la province, elle était abaissée de 11 à 12 heures. Bien que donnant satisfaction, à ce moment, aux légitimes aspirations des travailleurs, ce décret n'eut pas toute l'efficacité qu'on était en droit d'en attendre en raison des difficultés qui surgirent quand il fallut en assurer l'application. Les moyens de contrôle et de surveillance faisaient alors à peu près défaut. Aussi, le 9 septembre de la même année l'Assemblée Constituante, tout en maintenant le principe de la limitation légale, modifia-t-elle le décret du 2 mars en admettant que la journée pût être portée à 12 heures.

En 1851 et en 1874 de nouvelles restrictions furent apportées à la durée du travail des enfants, mais ce ne fut guère qu'en 1892 qu'une loi d'une portée plus générale fut votée par le Parlement.

La loi du novembre 1892, qui réglemente le travail des femmes et des enfants, divise les personnes protégées en trois classes bien distinctes 1. les enfants des deux sexes, 2. les adolescents des deux sexes, 3. les femmes âgées de plus de 18 ans.

Les enfants ne peuvent être admis dans les établissements industriels avant l'âge de 13 ans; mais cette limite peut être ramenée à 12 ans lorsque l'enfant possède le certificat d'études primaires et un certificat d'aptitudes physiques signé par un médecin. Pour cette première catégorie, la durée du travail quotidien ne doit pas dépasser 10 heures.

Pour les adolescents, la durée de la journée de travail ne peut excéder 11 heures avec un total maximum de 60 heures par semaine.

Pour les femmes âgées de plus de 18 ans, elle est limitée à 11 heures par jour.

Enfin, ces heures du travail, qui constituent en fait trois régimes absolument différents, doivent être comprises entre 5 heures du matin et 9 heures du soir, et, de plus, coupées par un ou plusieurs repos, dont la durée totale ne doit pas être inférieure à 1 heure. Il en découle que la loi se trouve prohiber en principe le travail de nuit pour les personnes protégées.

Cette réforme, bien qu'imparfaite—l'expérience surabondamment démontré par la suite—n'en constituait pas moins un réel progrès telle qu'elle fut votée, encore que des décrets successifs soient venus en atténuer la portée en augmentant sans cesse la liste des industries autorisées à démander à l'inspecteur divisionnaire, conformément à l'article 7, de leur temporairement l'obligation où elles se trouvent d'appliquer la loi. Une autre exception était encore prévue qui permettait aux industries saisonnières, comme les modes par exemple, de prolonger jusqu'à 12 heures, pendant 60 jours par an, la durée du travail des femmes de plus de 18 ans.

Mais le plus grand défaut de la loi réside dans le régime distinct établi pour chacune des catégories protégées. Il

obligea un grand nombre d'industriels chez lesquels le travail de la femme et de l'enfant est l'auxiliaire indispensable de celui de l'homme, comme dans les filatures, de modifier de fond en comble l'organisation du travail en créant des relais des équipes tournantes permettant d'assurer le fonctionnement continu des métiers. Ce passage alternatif des enfants et des femmes d'une équipe dans l'autre détermina une situation des plus embrouillées et empêcha le contrôle de l'exercer avec toute la sincérité nécessaire. Il favorisa des fraudes contre lesquelles le service de l'inspection dut se déclarer impuissant. Aussi fut-il le premier à demander à ce qu'une nouvelle disposition législative vint mettre un terme aux abus qu'il ne cessait de signaler dans ses rapports annuels. Il eut satisfaction par la loi du 30 novembre, 1900.

C'est cette loi et ses conséquences que j'examinerai dans ma prochaine correspondance, car sa connaissance exacte est indispensable si l'on veut saisir toute la portée de l'agitation que font actuellement les tisseurs du Nord et aussi pour avoir une juste compréhension du grand mouvement qui se produira inmanquablement chez tous les travailleurs de l'industrie textile au mois d'avril, 1904, date de l'application intégrale de la loi.

GEORGES GUÉNARD.

Paris, le 1 décembre, 1903.

Les Bureaux de Placement.

Dans ma dernière correspondance je vous annonçai qu'une vigoureuse campagne de meetings se poursuivait dans toute la France pour intéresser l'opinion publique à la suppression des bureaux de placement. Conformément aux décisions du comité d'action, près de 100 meetings eurent lieu le 5 décembre dans autant de villes. Partout, le procès du placement payant fut fait par les orateurs et les assemblées votèrent un ordre du jour uniforme réclamant la disparition immédiate et sans indemnité des officines qui l'opèrent. A Brest, il en fallut résulter un conflit entre la troupe et les manifestants. A Bordeaux, où le mouvement se doublait d'une grève des arri-meurs du port, on put craindre un mouvement que la situation prit une tournure plus grave encore. A Lyon, à la sortie de la Bourse du travail, un conflit eut lieu avec la police et un agent, tirant un coup de revolver, atteignit un paisible passant qui mourut quelques jours après. Mais à part ces quelques exceptions tout se passa dans le calme le plus parfait.

La commission sénatoriale chargée d'examiner le projet de loi par la Chambre des Députés se réunit enfin. Contrairement à l'attente générale, par voix contre 3 elle repoussa ce projet et accepta une proposition de l'un de ses membres par laquelle les municipalités restaient maîtresses de maintenir ou de supprimer les bureaux de placement et laissait à leur charge les indemnités à verser aux titulaires actuels au cas où elles décideraient leur suppression. Le taux des indemnités prévues est supérieur à celui fixé par la Chambre, il rend de ce fait encore plus difficile la suppression des bureaux payant par les municipalités en raison des charges financières qu'elle pourrait entraîner. Le projet de la commission sénatoriale régleme en outre la rétribution due par les ouvriers aux placeurs.

Comme bien on pense, cette solution est loin de donner satisfaction aux travailleurs intéressés. Aussi la Fédération de l'Alimentation dont la majorité des syndicats s'est déclarée favorable à la grève générale résolut-elle de mettre en appli-

cation les décisions prises à son dernier congrès. Il fut décidé que le signal de la grève de l'alimentation serait donné par les boulangers et que le travail cesserait la veille de Noël. Le gouvernement prit alors ses dispositions pour fournir à la capitale tout le pain nécessaire à sa consommation au cas où cette décision recevrait sa pleine application; mais ses mesures furent inutiles, car, il faut, l'avouer, trop peu d'ouvriers boulangers exécutèrent l'ordre donné par leur syndicat. Paris se réveilla le lendemain, avec ses boulangeries fournies comme à l'ordinaire. C'était un échec. Dans la nuit de Noël, cependant, l'agitation prit une forme nouvelle et des manifestants, s'attaquèrent aux boutiques des boulangers et des liquoristes, brisant les glaces, détériorant les marchandises. Il en fut de même dans la boulangerie d'une des plus grandes sociétés coopératives de consommation. Ces scènes se renouvelèrent les jours suivants et de nombreuses arrestations furent opérées.

Les patrons boulangers proposèrent alors aux ouvriers de créer à Paris un office de placement gratuit dirigé par une personne désignée par le syndicat patronal auquel on adjoindrait un ouvrier boulanger choisi par le syndicat ouvrier. Ces deux représentants auraient pour mission de recevoir les demandes et offres d'emplois et d'en opérer la répartition entre les chômeurs, suivant leurs aptitudes, en s'opposant à tout versement occulte d'argent. Les appointments des deux proposés seraient à la charge du syndicat patronal. Cette proposition qui, à titre transitoire, aurait porté un rude coup à l'exercice du placement payant dans la boulangerie, fut repoussée par les ouvriers qui réclamèrent pour leur syndicat le privilège exclusif du placement, la création d'un bureau mixte ne pouvant avoir pour effet qu'une atténuation de l'action du syndicat.

De son côté, la minorité de la commission sénatoriale élaborait un contre-projet repris par le texte voté par la Chambre des députés mais qu'elle modifiait en augmentant la part contributive de l'Etat dans les indemnités à allouer aux placeurs supprimés, facilitant ainsi la tâche des municipalités. Le gouvernement se déclara tout disposé à soutenir ce contre-projet devant la Chambre et le Sénat. Le calme semblait devoir naître dans les esprits, et la reprise de la campagne était renvoyée à la rentrée du Parlement, quand les journaux du 30 décembre apprirent aux ouvriers l'arrestation du secrétaire de la Fédération de l'Alimentation et de trois membres de la commission administrative de la Bourse du travail sans l'inculpation d'excitation au pillage, délit pouvant entraîner jusqu'aux travaux forcés. La mesure était grave et pouvait donner naissance à de nouveaux troubles quand le lendemain on apprit que tous les personnes arrêtées au cours des huit derniers jours étaient remises provisoirement en liberté ce que n'implique en rien l'abandon des poursuites. Mais les chambres ayant voté, avant de se séparer, une amnistie générale en ce que concerne les faits de grèves, il est probable que, dans un but d'apaisement, les choses en resteront là. Je continuerai à vous tenir au courant au fur et à mesure des événements.

La Limitation Legale de la Journée de Travail en France.

La loi du 30 mars, 1900, qui modifie profondément quelques articles de la loi de 1892, est, avec cette dernière, celle qui régit actuellement le travail des femmes et des enfants dans l'industrie française; elle

protège du même coup un nombre relativement considérable d'hommes adultes puisque, pour rendre le contrôle plus efficace, elle les assimile aux personnes protégées lors qu'ils se trouvent travailler dans le même atelier que les femmes ou les enfants. Son action s'étend donc sur tous les ateliers à personnel mixte. Les usines n'employant exclusivement que des hommes adultes restent assujetties à la loi du 9 septembre 1848.

La nouvelle loi devait avoir pour premier résultat de mettre un obstacle presque insurmontable à un très grand nombre d'abus en prohibant toute organisation de relais et d'équipes tournantes et en décidant que, sauf dans les usines à feu continu, les repos auraient lieu aux mêmes heures pour toutes les personnes protégées. Mais son avantage le plus précieux réside dans la modification qui met fin aux inconvénients qui découlaient de la variété des régimes prévus par la loi de 1893, et cela en unifiant la journée de travail pour toutes les catégories considérées par cette dernière, auxquelles elle en ajoute une nouvelle: celle des hommes adultes travaillant dans les mêmes "locaux" que les personnes protégées.

En raison de la situation passagère qu'elle créait, cette innovation de la loi trouva d'ardents contradicteurs, notamment chez quelques députés socialistes qui la qualifièrent de "loi infanticide" parce qu'elle paraissait, de prime abord, constituer un mouvement en arrière pour les enfants. En effet, alors que la loi de 1892 fixait à 10 heures la limite de leur présence à l'atelier, celle de 1900 adoptait cette durée du travail pour tout le personnel protégé; mais, pour faciliter le passage de l'ancien régime au nouveau et ménager une transition qui semblait nécessaire à l'industrie française pour qu'elle prit ses dispositions afin de préparer cette unification, elle ramena provisoirement à 11 heures la durée légale du travail des femmes et des enfants, et décida que la journée de 10 heures serait atteinte par étapes successives: la première en 1902 en descendant la journée à 10 h. $\frac{1}{2}$, la deuxième et dernière en 1904 où la loi recevait son plein effet, c'est-à-dire que la journée légale serait limitée à 10 heures pour tout le personnel protégé. Ajoutons que si la loi de 1900 interdisait les relais, elle ne prohibe pas l'organisation du travail par équipes, mais leur emploi n'est autorisée qu'à la condition que le travail de chacune d'elles soit continu, sauf l'interruption pour le repas, et que ce repas aura lieu aux mêmes heures pour le personnel de chaque équipe.

[A continuer.]

Lend a Hand.

Do you wish the world to grow better?
Lend a hand in the work to do;
Prove your sincerity and hustle
To make the good wishes come true—
But, if all well-wishers were workers,
Uniting desire with might,
We'd soon see the world growing better,
And all of its wrongs be made right.

Do you wish the world to grow better?
Then lend a hand in the strife.
To life the weak, wounded and fallen
Up into the sunshine of life;
And in the success of your efforts
The highest reward will be won—
The bliss of content that shall comfort,
Is Heaven already begun.

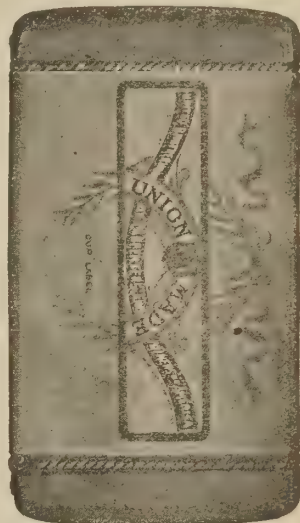
Would you wish the world to be wiser,
As better and purer men grow?
Then do what you can to improve them—
Of such wealth as you have, bestow;
Where some men are care-free and glad—
Oh! teach men to share their rich blessings
That earth's good shall leaven its bad.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

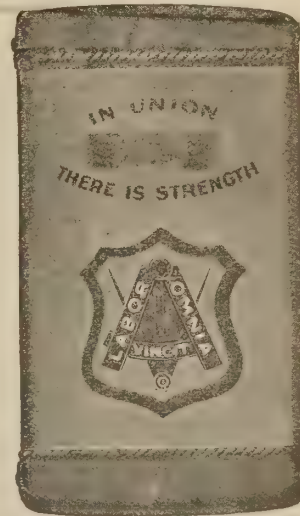
Kirkwood, Ga.

To Boom Our Union Label.

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is being registered as rapidly as possible in the different States—our Match Box, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustration, our match box is an article which will be



appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are



lithographed in beautiful colors on white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

"The injury of one is the concern of all" should be put into practical operation, and as long as the present murderous plundering system lives to curse a world, the "sympathetic strike" should be utilized in forcing the retreat of oppression. When the workingmen all strike at the ballot box for economic liberty, the necessity which calls for the "sympathetic strike" will have vanished.—*Miners' Magazine.*



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Feb'y. 29, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$225.80	133	\$19.60	253	\$13.40
2	.50	134	246.80	254	22.80
3	57.00	135	22.60	255	30.20
4	161.00	136	36.80	256	11.40
5	90.80	137	26.00	257	173.00
6	265.40	138	28.00	258	28.00
7	163.00	139	42.40	259	10.10
8	90.60	140	5.37	262	54.00
9	195.00	141	34.20	263	34.80
10	125.40	142	164.60	264	16.00
11	77.26	143	17.20	265	28.20
12	125.00	144	18.80	266	35.40
13	82.60	145	19.40	267	5.40
14	20.00	146	63.60	269	31.20
15	267.40	147	2.50	270	12.50
16	30.00	148	32.60	272	16.00
17	292.80	149	9.70	273	29.80
18	36.80	150	9.40	274	31.00
19	34.80	151	64.40	275	16.40
20	41.30	152	7.80	276	22.00
21	83.80	153	13.40	277	124.60
22	138.00	154	21.40	278	16.60
23	25.20	155	38.80	279	10.60
24	192.40	156	3.60	280	4.00
25	65.10	157	13.40	281	81.15
26	56.00	158	9.60	282	23.00
27	297.00	159	9.40	283	10.60
28	14.00	160	3.20	285	8.90
29	128.60	161	18.00	286	20.40
30	31.80	162	15.20	287	23.40
31	18.80	163	34.40	288	44.25
32	28.20	164	18.40	289	30.20
33	6.90	165	74.00	290	11.80
34	15.10	166	20.20	291	40.40
35	21.80	167	109.60	292	21.40
36	21.80	168	21.80	293	10.40
37	12.20	169	61.10	294	3.20
38	.50	170	18.60	295	16.20
39	31.80	171	117.80	296	21.00
40	103.20	172	10.60	297	27.30
41	3.60	173	2.80	298	12.40
42	12.40	174	30.40	299	57.40
43	121.80	175	17.40	300	20.20
44	52.80	176	27.40	301	31.60
45	53.10	177	32.00	302	23.20
46	28.80	178	4.20	303	44.00
47	55.20	179	22.00	304	31.60
48	194.80	180	17.30	305	2.00
49	11.60	181	165.60	306	120.60
50	1.00	182	6.65	307	9.80
51	23.20	183	62.30	308	30.00
52	16.00	184	63.80	309	460.80
53	140.40	185	6.00	310	11.86
54	28.80	186	41.40	311	14.20
55	27.40	187	14.25	313	4.90
56	35.60	188	27.00	314	28.45
57	15.70	189	43.90	316	46.40
58	7.80	191	19.80	317	46.40
59	16.00	192	5.60	318	25.30
60	12.60	193	24.10	319	12.00
61	10.00	194	20.80	320	7.20
62	62.00	195	8.20	321	33.80
63	310.20	196	14.40	322	52.60
64	15.70	197	11.80	323	6.30
65	35.80	198	39.00	324	12.60
66	86.60	199	57.95	325	64.40
67	39.80	200	35.00	326	7.00
68	53.15	201	10.00	327	39.60
69	80.00	202	69.60	328	28.40
70	16.60	203	33.20	329	5.40
71	18.40	204	3.20	330	15.20
72	22.60	205	39.80	331	16.40
73	14.00	206	49.80	332	114.20
74	162.20	207	17.80	333	15.20
75	17.40	208	10.30	334	19.00
76	7.60	209	32.40	335	42.60
77	53.40	210	34.40	336	12.50
78	27.20	211	10.00	337	4.60
79	89.00	212	18.40	338	3.60
80	5.00	213	18.60	340	62.70
81	17.60	215	12.60	342	30.20
82	50.40	216	17.90	344	6.00
83	44.80	217	18.10	345	2.20
84	96.60	218	30.00	346	9.20
85	13.00	219	15.20	347	7.00
86	14.60	221	2.00	348	15.20
87	2.20	222	24.40	349	67.20
88	15.80	224	31.60	350	20.20
89	32.20	225	12.40	351	4.60
90	47.40	226	8.80	352	16.00
91	81.00	227	30.00	353	7.60
92	10.80	228	47.80	354	3.40
93	4.60	229	20.80	355	63.60
94	50.65	230	48.75	356	14.00
95	67.15	231	29.20	357	14.20
96	16.20	232	22.00	358	9.40
97	68.50	233	16.00	359	55.00
98	17.70	234	23.20	360	14.60
99	69.60	235	23.60	361	88.20
100	74.80	236	16.80	362	52.40
101	39.40	237	24.40	363	22.60
102	34.00	238	25.10	364	11.40
103	47.90	239	28.40	365	48.60
104	9.40	241	44.90	366	3.60
105	11.60	242	44.20	367	21.60
106	33.00	243	3.60	368	8.60
107	25.80	244	23.80	369	19.35
108	55.80	245	18.60	370	13.20
109	19.80	246	43.00	371	14.20
110	39.80	247	52.20	374	57.40
111	3.55	248	5.60	375	208.50
112	44.60	249	16.05	376	10.00
113	4.50	250	11.85	377	26.20
114	174.60	251	12.00	378	10.00
115	43.20	252	21.85	379	11.60

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
380—	\$ 24.00	543—	\$ 5.00	709—	\$ 4.00	883—	\$ 22.25	1043—	\$ 5.75	1228—	\$ 6.80	1423—	\$ 5.00	1548—	\$ 10.00	1668—	\$ 2.60
381—	21.50	544—	43.80	710—	17.39	884—	44.60	1044—	28.40	1229—	3.20	1426—	10.60	1550—	8.00	1669—	3.80
382—	21.20	545—	9.40	712—	25.80	885—	20.65	1045—	15.20	1230—	8.00	1429—	3.40	1551—	6.60	1670—	15.80
383—	10.00	546—	11.00	713—	17.90	886—	3.35	1046—	4.20	1231—	22.00	1431—	5.50	1553—	6.00	1672—	2.00
384—	19.20	547—	8.65	714—	12.80	887—	20.80	1047—	22.60	1232—	13.40	1432—	12.60	1554—	7.60	1673—	7.70
385—	10.00	548—	26.00	715—	69.30	888—	24.60	1048—	12.00	1235—	22.00	1433—	6.00	1555—	8.80	1676—	5.60
386—	38.60	549—	5.40	716—	40.40	889—	15.00	1049—	7.40	1236—	1.80	1434—	10.00	1556—	4.80	1677—	3.80
387—	30.80	550—	58.40	717—	29.80	890—	11.80	1050—	20.60	1237—	6.40	1435—	7.00	1557—	5.00	1678—	7.00
388—	26.60	551—	21.80	718—	12.35	891—	48.80	1051—	64.80	1238—	3.80	1436—	11.80	1558—	7.70	1679—	7.00
389—	14.80	552—	10.00	719—	19.00	892—	9.40	1052—	6.20	1239—	3.40	1437—	4.60	1559—	9.00	1682—	20.25
390—	34.60	553—	9.60	720—	15.80	893—	5.40	1053—	10.25	1240—	10.60	1438—	7.20	1560—	9.10	1683—	2.80
391—	35.00	554—	25.40	721—	2.60	894—	11.40	1054—	2.80	1242—	10.40	1439—	3.60	1561—	5.20	1685—	2.60
392—	26.00	555—	3.60	722—	37.60	895—	10.40	1056—	8.35	1244—	23.00	1440—	13.00	1562—	5.60	1686—	11.60
393—	23.80	556—	14.60	723—	32.00	896—	5.20	1058—	8.00	1245—	5.00	1441—	7.40	1563—	4.00	1687—	5.80
394—	23.60	557—	13.00	726—	32.30	897—	23.80	1060—	6.80	1246—	16.10	1442—	8.00	1564—	2.40	1688—	2.80
395—	16.80	558—	6.00	727—	13.20	898—	.25	1062—	31.30	1247—	9.80	1443—	20.30	1568—	22.20	1690—	3.60
396—	35.40	559—	12.75	728—	9.00	899—	8.80	1063—	9.20	1248—	11.35	1444—	10.20	1571—	9.60	1691—	16.40
397—	2.00	560—	5.80	729—	4.25	900—	37.20	1064—	5.40	1249—	5.20	1446—	5.80	1572—	11.70	1694—	5.80
398—	14.60	561—	19.80	730—	16.80	901—	12.60	1065—	10.30	1250—	4.60	1448—	11.40	1573—	6.20	1696—	2.40
399—	8.80	562—	31.40	731—	8.80	902—	9.40	1067—	10.80	1252—	11.50	1449—	2.60	1575—	6.60	1697—	7.60
400—	3.00	563—	44.40	732—	4.40	903—	21.80	1069—	16.20	1253—	8.80	1453—	23.60	1576—	4.80	1698—	4.25
401—	37.50	564—	28.80	733—	5.00	904—	13.40	1070—	5.80	1254—	9.00	1456—	9.80	1578—	4.00	1701—	14.00
402—	23.80	565—	12.40	735—	9.10	905—	4.65	1071—	4.40	1255—	15.40	1458—	5.20	1579—	4.80	1702—	6.40
403—	11.60	566—	3.80	736—	7.20	906—	6.60	1072—	40.60	1256—	22.35	1460—	7.40	1580—	9.05	1703—	19.60
404—	12.60	568—	7.50	737—	3.60	908—	3.00	1073—	7.00	1257—	6.40	1461—	4.60	1581—	10.00	1706—	16.60
405—	8.00	569—	6.60	738—	2.60	909—	23.10	1074—	26.00	1258—	19.00	1462—	10.20	1582—	6.80	1707—	5.00
406—	6.40	570—	5.00	739—	4.20	910—	1.50	1075—	14.00	1259—	19.00	1465—	6.40	1583—	13.40	1708—	4.80
407—	22.06	571—	25.00	741—	4.60	911—	15.20	1076—	11.50	1260—	17.80	1466—	6.00	1584—	8.80	1709—	14.70
409—	18.50	572—	2.20	742—	14.80	912—	8.20	1077—	15.80	1261—	12.20	1468—	3.20	1586—	3.80	1710—	5.80
410—	9.60	574—	17.40	743—	18.50	913—	2.60	1078—	5.40	1262—	5.00	1469—	9.00	1588—	3.80	1711—	8.20
411—	4.00	575—	26.90	744—	4.80	914—	20.80	1079—	32.80	1265—	5.80	1470—	3.20	1589—	4.20	1712—	6.80
412—	7.20	576—	8.60	745—	17.00	916—	27.20	1080—	11.70	1266—	11.20	1471—	10.85	1590—	11.30	1714—	12.00
414—	10.00	578—	144.60	746—	25.40	917—	14.60	1082—	64.80	1267—	6.05	1472—	10.00	1591—	7.20	1715—	2.80
415—	2.00	580—	10.60	747—	30.20	918—	7.20	1083—	8.40	1268—	8.20	1473—	20.40	1592—	23.00	1716—	9.20
416—	70.80	581—	14.00	748—	7.60	919—	22.46	1084—	12.40	1271—	11.00	1474—	3.00	1593—	9.40	1718—	4.60
417—	8.00	582—	3.80	749—	13.60	920—	21.00	1085—	12.60	1272—	12.90	1475—	13.20	1595—	4.80	1719—	7.80
419—	55.40	583—	11.20	751—	18.00	921—	16.80	1087—	4.60	1273—	14.20	1477—	2.40	1596—	50.40	1720—	10.00
420—	2.80	584—	10.00	753—	2.20	924—	18.80	1088—	8.80	1274—	5.40	1478—	3.20	1597—	24.20	1721—	4.40
421—	5.00	585—	22.00	754—	4.00	927—	13.60	1089—	11.20	1275—	5.80	1479—	14.40	1598—	.25	1722—	17.80
423—	115.80	586—	99.68	755—	29.60	928—	12.20	1090—	25.00	1276—	3.40	1480—	8.60	1599—	3.60	1623—	13.45
424—	17.80	587—	20.60	756—	23.60	930—	11.30	1091—	9.40	1278—	15.90	1481—	3.80	1600—	13.50	1724—	8.00
425—	18.80	588—	7.80	757—	9.60	931—	27.70	1092—	4.00	1279—	105.90	1483—	8.60	1601—	7.60	1725—	20.60
426—	187.00	589—	9.20	758—	2.60	932—	9.60	1093—	33.60	1280—	8.40	1484—	7.20	1603—	6.85	1728—	10.00
427—	42.40	590—	15.30	759—	17.80	933—	3.40	1094—	12.00	1281—	9.60	1485—	15.60	1604—	4.00	1729—	2.40
428—	9.60	591—	10.35	760—	8.60	934—	3.40	1095—	6.00	1282—	10.80	1486—	7.80	1606—	.25	1731—	10.20
430—	2.25	592—	30.00	761—	8.00	935—	3.60	1096—	14.80	1283—	2.00	1487—	6.90	1607—	2.80	1732—	11.80
431—	22.60	594—	12.20	762—	11.40	936—	35.40	1097—	2.60	1384—	8.80	1489—	5.20	1609—	14.00	1733—	4.20
432—	29.25	595—	5.40	763—	13.20	937—	5.00	1098—	3.40	1287—	8.35	1490—	2.40	1514—	2.00	1734—	5.20
433—	24.00	597—	10.20	764—	10.20	938—	13.20	1099—	4.80	1288—	4.40	1491—	11.60	1615—	3.60	1735—	9.60
434—	39.00	598—	6.40	765—	2.40	939—	4.80	1100—	67.80	1290—	3.80	1492—	1.40	1618—	17.60	1736—	5.50
435—	7.00	599—	19.40	766—	21.95	940—	12.40	1101—	4.20	1291—	6.00	1495—	2.00	1619—	9.40	1737—	30.80
436—	16.60	600—	19.40	767—	15.70	941—	12.00	1102—	5.40	1292—	2.20	1497—	10.00	1620—	2.60	1738—	3.60
437—	17.40	601—	23.60	768—	12.80	942—	12.70	1103—	39.80	1293—	1.00	1498—	13.40	1621—	10.00	1739—	4.20
438—	38.15	602—	10.20	769—	53.20	943—	4.80	1104—	8.60	1294—	10.00	1499—	5.40	1623—	2.40	1740—	23.70
439—	7.40	603—	37.90	770—	9.10	944—	22.60	1105—	18.40	1295—	13.20	1500—	2.80	1624—	4.80	1741—	3.00
440—	75.20	604—	10.00	771—	13.05	945—	10.00	1106—	4.00	1296—	7.20	1501—	2.80	1625—	21.00	1743—	3.40
441—	42.20	605—	12.20	772—	15.60	946—	3.20	1107—	10.80	1297—	26.60	1502—	2.75	1626—	9.80	1744—	14.60
442—	6.00	606—	21.20	773—	31.80	947—	9.70	1108—	32.00	1298—	4.80	1504—	10.20	1627—	4.70	1745—	11.80
444—	45.80	607—	17.50	774—	126.70	948—	67.70	1110—	10.90	1299—	6.40	1506—	4.90	1628—	4.40	1746—	17.30
445—	4.40	608—	5.60	775—	12.80	949—	12.60	1111—	12.20	1300—	17.20	1507—	2.40	1629—	3.40	1747—	6.60
447—	11.00	611—	17.40	777—	4.40	950—	6.40	1114—	5.70	1301—	2.00	1508—	3.40	1630—	8.40	1748—	16.80
448—	26.55	612—	19.40	778—	6.40	951—	6.70	1115—	10.40	1303—	3.00	1510—	17.20	1631—	10.80	1750—	11.00
449—	32.80	613—	14.20	779—	3.60	952—	14.20	1116—	3.93	1304—	2.20	1511—	10.40	1634—	3.00	1751—	6.10
450—	12.00	614—	4.00	780—	14.40	953—	19.00	1117—	6.20	1305—	27.80	1512—	10.40	1636—	2.80	1752—	5.20
451—	18.40	615—	4.00	781—	18.00	954—	25.40	1118—	13.06	1306—	15.15	1513—	5.10	1637—	2.80	1753—	4.40
452—	15.80	616—	13.65	782—	9.20	955—	9.75	1119—	7.20	1309—	2.20	1515—	10.20	1639—	5.20	1754—	10.40
455—	9.80	617—	41.05	783—	7.40	957—	14.80	1120—	7.80	1313—	9.80	1516—	4.20	1640—	4.40	1755—	5.00
456—	3.00	618—	3.00	784—	4.20	958—	18.40	1121—	5.20	1314—	10.00	1517—	33.70	1641—	8.80	1756—	4.80
457—	128.80	619—	9.20	785—	6.00	959—	3.80	1122—	6.20	1315—	10.40	1518—	9.60	1642—	4.20	1757—	7.60
458—	8.40	620—	10.40	788—	4.20	960—	9.60	1123—	6.60	1316—	4.60	1519—	6.00	1644—</			

Cameron, T. A., Mich.....	120.88
Savage, M. J., Ill.....	136.10
Post, D. A., Penn.....	86.15
Alney, Joseph, Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	15.40
Ogletree, Jas. P., Tenn.....	100.00
Sullivan, T. J., Phila. and N. Y.	71.08
Michler, W. D., Mo. and Kan- sas.....	236.03
Arcand, N., Canada.....	138.00
Chenoweth, P. E., Bristol, Tenn	16.26
Burgess, W. H., Georgia.....	25.00
McDonough, Jas., Patterson, N. J.....	16.00
Northup, A., Canada.....	25.00
Byrne, W. J., New York City..	142.00
Shields, W. J., Maine and Mass.	178.45
Kissinger, W. B., Huntington, Ark.....	7.60
Stark, L. F., Fairfield, Iowa..	5.00
Latterman, C. J., Bath, N. Y..	18.60
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,327.50
Postage and stamped envelopes	154.92
Rent (for Feb.).....	100.00
Telephone.....	5.44
Telegrams.....	35.64
Sundries.....	12.00
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	3,051.74
Special writings.....	68.00
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, ledgers, cards, etc.....	569.12
Seals and cutters.....	17.50
Badges and match boxes.....	445.19
Expresage.....	90.01
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D., G. P., trav. exps.	11.15
Duffy, Frank, G. S., trav. exps.	17.64
Neale Thos., G. T., trav. exps.	37.00
Premium on bond, G. T. Thos.	
Neale.....	200.00
Check returned to L. U. 1420..	11.20
	\$28,454.98

Claims Paid in February, 1904.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
1352	Mrs. Sarah H. Burns	28	\$ 50.00
1359	Wm. H. Miller.....	103	50.00
1360	Joseph F. Conway..	109	200.00
1361	E. N. Pierson.....	119	50.00
1362	Josephus L. Wood...	247	200.00
1363	Mrs. Mary Daum.....	291	50.00
1364	Mrs. Virginia Bar- ham.....	398	50.00
1365	Boone W. DeWitt...	483	200.00
1366	Howard M. Wagner.	492	200.00
1367	Wm. H. Miller.....	638	200.00
1368	John Heindricks...	718	50.00
1369	Mrs. Minnie S. Brock	722	50.00
1370	A. M. Wadsworth....	751	50.00
1371	Henry A. Pray.....	847	50.00
1372	Richard Jeroleaman.	961	50.00
1373	Mrs. E. Belle Pink- ham.....	989	50.00
1374	Mrs. Jennie Schaaf..	1330	50.00
1375	Mrs. Alice Washing- ington.....	1563	25.00
1376	Mrs. Lena Lautner..	5	50.00
1377	John P. Peterson...	181	200.00
1378	Bertha Cohen.....	504	50.00
1379	Christian Braun- schweiler.....	25	200.00
1380	O. W. Miskell.....	169	200.00
1381	John W. Byerly.....	321	100.00
1382	Mrs. Carrie Schindler	486	50.00
1383	August Schacht....	567	200.00
1384	Otto Lappe.....	375	200.00
1385	Carl Joseph Junker.	375	200.00
1386	Mrs. Mollie Kleis...	755	50.00
1387	Mrs. Anna Gambol..	1258	50.00
1388	James Ruddy.....	199	200.00
1389	Wm. Piel.....	211	200.00
1390	Mrs. Ida Mensch....	464	50.00
1391	Gabriel Wesley.....	411	200.00
1392	Mrs. Mary E. Henry.	827	50.00
1393	Peter Gillis.....	1041	200.00
1394	Mrs. Margaret Daly.	51	50.00
1395	Frank Schaeffer....	90	200.00
1396	Theodore Luck.....	110	200.00
1397	Fred Wehrman.....	110	200.00
1398	Fred Teufel.....	148	200.00
1399	Jacob Dayton.....	245	50.00
1400	Mrs. Cornelia E. Gar- rison.....	399	50.00
1401	Mrs. Ella Naysmith.	463	50.00
1402	Mrs. Martha A. Gor- ton.....	563	50.00
1403	Mrs. Margaret Seith.	715	50.00
1404	John McGraw.....	747	200.00
1405	Albert Thresher....	1035	50.00
1406	Anton Miller.....	1051	200.00
1407	C. R. House.....	36	200.00
1408	Alfred J. Rodenbaugh	211	200.00
1409	Harry P. Leonard...	211	200.00
1410	Henry E. Kidney....	247	200.00

1411 Mrs. Eliza C. Crock- ett.....	293	50.00
1412 Mrs. Orpha M. Carson	165	50.00
1413 Wm. Kragel.....	375	200.00
1414 Ernest Samuel.....	766	200.00
1415 Frank Other Emery.	1093	200.00
1416 Walter J. Smith....	33	200.00
1417 Mrs. Eva Rau.....	167	50.00
1418 Mrs. Mary T. Collins	117	50.00
1419 Chas. M. Burnham..	229	50.00
1420 Mrs. Prisoilla D. Car- penter.....	287	50.00
1421 C. L. Gabbert.....	360	102.00
1422 Mrs. Polly A. Pitts..	367	50.00
1423 Mrs. Annie E. Miller	476	50.00
1424 Adolph Houle.....	1160	50.00
1425 Gustave Pipenhagen.	1	200.00
1426 Henry Lehman.....	1	200.00
1427 Louis Kantz.....	1	200.00
1428 Wm. Hews.....	27	50.00
1429 Appolis Churchill..	27	50.00
1430 J. A. M. Bell.....	43	200.00
1431 Mrs. Agnes Sarrault	99	50.00
1432 Mrs. Laura B. Win- free.....	442	50.00
1433 Fred J. Ayres.....	819	100.00
1434 Dennis Moran.....	139	200.00
1435 Harry Herman.....	423	188.90
1436 Frank Keating.....	432	200.00
1437 Mrs. Magdalena Dan- ka.....	564	50.00
1438 Mrs. Grace B. Burns	636	25.00
1439 John H. McKinney..	1007	100.00
1440 A. O. Lee.....	1316	100.00
1441 Alfred G. Steele....	1687	100.00
1442 Mrs. Albina Kremsky	11	50.00
1443 Samuel J. Riddle...	142	200.00
1444 Mrs. Mary L. Stain- brook.....	142	50.00
1445 Mrs. Philippina Tho- ma.....	433	50.00
1446 Mrs. Mary Savard..	958	50.00
1447 Mrs. Hannah C. Jones.....	1016	50.00
1448 G. L. West.....	1198	200.00
1449 Mrs. Sarah Newman	55	50.00
1450 Mrs. Rosa E. Clarke.	73	50.00
1451 Geo. W. Craycraft..	73	200.00
1452 Otto Lacher.....	209	100.00
1453 Frank Winters.....	299	50.00
1454 Mrs. Letitia J. Al- lington.....	941	50.00
1455 Wm. N. Dolan.....	273	200.00
1457 Anton Trenk.....	34	200.00
1458 Charles Blad.....	109	200.00
1459 Herman Ellerman..	142	200.00
1460 Herman Stritzel...	179	200.00
1461 Mrs. Mary E. Mitch- ell.....	190	50.00
1462 Jos. R. Smallwood..	190	200.00
1463 Henry C. Bausman..	413	50.00
1464 D. F. Pierce.....	426	200.00
1465 Joseph Nelson.....	457	200.00
1466 Wenzel Duzek.....	522	200.00
1467 Mrs. Mary J. Cramp- ton.....	592	50.00
1468 Mrs. Ingo Harrison.	639	50.00
1469 Benjamin F. Savage.	651	50.00
1470 Edward B. Cabana..	683	100.00
1471 Valentine Manz...	723	200.00
1472 A. G. Mosely (dis- ability).....	731	300.00
1473 Louis C. Warner....	984	200.00
1474 Jos. H. Wyers (dis- ability).....	1031	100.00
1475 Mrs. Florence Mc- Clurken.....	1056	25.00
1476 Mrs. Malissa M. Car- nahan.....	1186	50.00
1477 Mrs. Maria Frasier.	1428	25.00
1478 Wm. Durner.....	8	200.00
1479 Willis L. French....	24	100.00
1480 Mrs. Katie Conway..	73	50.00
1481 Mrs. Mary Ten Eyck	258	50.00
1482 S. D. Chandler.....	283	200.00
1483 J. A. Ellswick.....	1111	50.00
1484 Mrs. Augusta E. J. Korb.....	1598	25.00
1485 M. F. Chambers (dis- ability).....	4	300.00
1486 E. W. Stewart.....	10	200.00
1487 Mrs. Emma Schofield	25	50.00
1488 Christ Moeller.....	60	200.00
1489 John Wagner.....	72	200.00
1490 Mrs. Marie L. A. D. L. Ethier.....	134	25.00
1491 Geo. Stabley.....	191	200.00
1492 Mrs. Mary L. Grin- nell.....	223	25.00
1493 Cornelius W. Coman.	258	200.00
1494 Wm. J. Schultz.....	334	100.00
1495 Jos. Dubois.....	351	50.00
1496 Edgar D. Clark.....	391	200.00
1497 Mrs. Marion T. Black	409	25.00
1498 Mrs. Margaret M. Mc- Means.....	454	50.00
1499 Mrs. Liza Vachon..	570	50.00
1500 Erick A. Wallin....	631	200.00

1501 Fred B. Harvey....	747	100.00
1502 Mrs. Anna C. Havey	938	50.00
1503 Charles L. Harris...	1234	50.00
1504 S. A. Olson.....	1525	100.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Dela- ware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.	
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—	
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.	
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washing- ton st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.	
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Con- gress.	
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave. Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.	
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.	
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Gar- den City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199, J. C. Grantham, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bldg.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Davenport, Ia.—F. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.	
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.	
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 803, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave., West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.	
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broad- way.	
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge- son, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.	
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.	
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.	
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.	
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard street.	
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.	
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cam- eron, 263 Highland ave.	
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.	
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.	
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 282.	
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.	
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.	
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.	
Houston, Tex.—W. H. Norris, 2705 Run- nels st.	
Illon, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.	
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Vir- ginia avenue.	
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis- ner st.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.	
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.	
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.	
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Miehler, 2403 Col- lege ave.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.	
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.	
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Wauke- gon, Ill.	
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.	
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.	
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.	
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.	
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.	
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bldg.	
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.	
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.	
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliot ave.	
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.	

Montclair, N. J.—S. Rotterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Cantie st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W. 56th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E. 114th st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.; (Shops) Jos. R. Mannfield, 621 E. 162d st.; (Stairbuilders) Emil Haar, 811 E. 147th st.; C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave., Bronx; Fred Yarrington, 149 Alexander ave.; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 283 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. Nagel, 105 Snyder st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, L. I., N. Y.; James Asher, Mill and Ward sts., Morris Park, L. I.; W. J. Gorman, 26 South st., West Brighton, L. I.
Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d street.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 349 5th ave., Room 313; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Va.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Benis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 60.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 38 Fry st.; O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.—F. S. Boyd, 718 Cameron.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. E. Leslie, 204 N. 5th.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltmarsh, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 255 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warde Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ashland ave.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 4, Kansas City, Mo.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Chris. Christensen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost an honorable and energetic member, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of the union; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved relatives, that they be spread on the records of this union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. M. SARGENT,
SAM'L JEWELL,
C. C. BRIGGS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by accident, on February 17th, our worthy brother, Edwin C. Townsend; be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of our respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAS. COLLINS,
LOUIS J. LANG,
WM. H. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1111, Ironton, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Julius A. Ells-wick; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy properly engrossed be presented to the parents of the deceased brother, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

EDW. KURTZ,
SAM. ARNSPERGER,
JAMES HILL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1243, Oneida, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His unsearchable way to remove from our midst Mrs. Hattie May Ackerman, wife of our esteemed brother, Elihu Ackerman; be it

Resolved, That the removal from this land of sorrow of such a life leaves a vacancy and shadow with all who knew her best. She was lately affiliated with the Eastern Star Chapter No. 21, of Oneida, N. Y. May the brightness of her star shine with an ever-increasing light in the eternal presence of her Redeemer; be it further

Resolved, That in the loss of such a bright and useful life it may prove a blessing to Him who doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of our local union, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family; also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to THE Oneida Dispatch for publication.

DALLAS H. JONES,
W. L. WEBSTER,
CHESTER MARTIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 927, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder, to remove from our midst our most worthy brother, Ernest Samuel, a millwright of excellent qualities; be it

Resolved, That while we submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the departure of our beloved brother from this life, and extend to his bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathies and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to his widow as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother; that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and Organized Labor, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

H. R. SPAULDING,
FRANK TERRY,
A. J. HOPPER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1040, Eureka, Cal.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to cut down from our midst one of our beloved and devoted members and brother of our union, Bro. Charles Lankin; be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a young life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Bro. Charles Lankin from our midst have a tendency of binding us, as union men and brothers, closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction, and may the grace of God enable them to say, Thy will be done; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. C. WING,
HERBERT ACORN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1007, Sheffield, Ala.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, the Great Master Builder and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has called from his labor our dear friend and brother, J. H. McKinney; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother this local union has sustained an irreparable loss and deeply deplores the departure of the brother so suddenly taken from among us; and be it further

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be and is hereby tendered to the family and friends of our deceased brother and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and copies sent to THE CARPENTER and People for publication.

R. C. GANNAWAY,
J. E. COTHREN,
JOSEPH BUDGES,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 112, Butte, Mont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, Thomas Grant; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man, and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our local union.

W. B. HAMILTON,
A. W. GRAFTON,
MAT TURNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 847, Natick, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Henry A. Pray; and,

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition be given his many virtues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us; be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Henry A. Pray this local union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of the society whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellow-men; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect for our late brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this local union; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

RUSSEL C. LEAVITT,
J. R. GROW,
FRANK F. PULSIFER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1173, Trinidad, Colo...

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Conn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 1173, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his children; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union and a copy be presented to Brother Conn.

D. L. SAYLOR,
S. M. CRAWFORD,
S. M. ROSE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 305, Millville, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, by one stroke of the Angel of Death, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Daniel C. Chew, whose loss we most sincerely mourn, teaching us that death is no respecter of persons; He consults not our convenience, but sets his mark upon us and we must follow him, from whose bourne no traveler returns; be it

Resolved, That while we mourn the departure of our brother, we should not forget that the dispensation comes from that everlasting source of love, our Heavenly Father, and although he moves in mysterious ways to perform his wonders, the revelations which he has made known to us that these present afflictions which are but for a moment worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, fully sensible of the loss they have sustained. One whom they have loved, around whom the tenderest affections have been entwined, has been called away. The eye so full of life is now dimmed, the tongue to which they so often listened is now stilled, his place is vacant, and they

are in a wilderness of grief and mourning, but remember that weeping endureth but for a night, joy cometh in the morning; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, that an engrossed copy be spread on our minutes, that copies be forwarded to THE CARPENTER and Millville Republican for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

B. K. GARRISON,
CHAS. G. CARROLL,
S. J. HORNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 335, Grand Rapids, Mich...

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Norman Conklin; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

O. GUNN,
CHAS. H. WALTERS,
J. T. MURPHY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 488, Clinton, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, John Thompson; and,

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood and one of the oldest, most faithful and trustworthy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we feel that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Local Union 488, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to our home paper, The Clintonian, for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

WYLIE EVANS,
HENRY WALTHER,
GEO. BAUGH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 25, Toledo, O.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call to himself our esteemed brother, Christian Braunschweiger; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Braunschweiger this union mourns the loss of one of its oldest and most respected members, one of the few who in the early days of Local Union 25 took up the cause of labor and stood by the colors until in the fullness of time he was called to his reward; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy of same be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. G. THOMPSON,
WM. CROSS,
H. D. VAN FLEET,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WHEREAS, God in His Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst Bro. Harry Dodson; and,

WHEREAS, In him this union has lost a faithful and efficient member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we submit to the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, we mourn the loss of our brother and shall keenly miss his presence; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased and a copy be forwarded to our

(Continued on page 20.)

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash. Everett, Mass.
 Alamagorda, N. M. Fairfield, Conn.
 Albany, N. Y. Fall River, Mass.
 Allegheny City, Pa. Fishkill, N. Y.
 Alexandria, Ind. Fitchburg, Mass.
 Alton, Ill. Florence, Colo.
 Anaconda, Mont. Flushing, N. Y.
 Anderson, Ind. Fort Worth, Tex.
 Annapolis, Md. Framingham, Mass.
 Ardmore, Pa. Fremont, Colo.
 Ashland, Wis. Fresno, Cal.
 Argentine, Kan. Galesburg, Ill.
 Atlanta, Ga. Galveston, Texas.
 Atlantic City, N. J. Geneva, N. Y.
 Auburn, Me. Gillette, Colo.
 Auburn, N. Y. Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.
 Austin, Tex. Grand Crossing, Ill.
 Baker City, Ore. Grand Junction, Col.
 Bakersfield, Cal. Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Bar Harbor, Me. Great Barrington, Mass.
 Bay City, Mich. Mass.
 Bayonne, N. J. Great Falls, Mont.
 Beachmont, Mass. Greenwich, Conn.
 Bedford Park, N. Y. Hackensack, N. J.
 Bellaire, Ohio. Hammond, Ind.
 Belleville, Ill. Hartford, Ark.
 Beaumont, Tex. Hartford, Conn.
 Berkeley, Tex. Haughville, Ind.
 Bernardsville, N. J. Hanford, Cal.
 Birmingham, Ala. Haverhill, Mass.
 Berwyn, Pa. Helena, Mont.
 Bessemer, Colo. Highland Park, Ill.
 Bloomington, Ill. Hingham, Mass.
 Boise City, Ida. Highwood, Ill.
 Boston, Mass. Hoboken, N. J.
 Boulder, Colo. Holyoke, Mass.
 Braddock, Pa. Homestead, Pa.
 Bridgeport, Conn. Houston, Texas.
 Bridgeport, Ohio. Hot Springs, Ark.
 Brighton Park, Ill. Hubbard City, Tex.
 Brockton, Mass. Hyde Park, Ill.
 Brookline, Mass. Hyde Park, Mass.
 Brooklyn, N. Y. Independence, Col.
 Burlington, Ia. Indianapolis, Ind.
 Buffalo, N. Y. Ind. Harbor, Ind.
 Butte, Mont. Independence, Kan.
 Cambridge, Mass. Irvington, N. J.
 Camden, N. J. Irvington, N. Y.
 Canon City, Colo. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Canton, Mass. Jacksonville, Ill.
 Carnegie, Pa. Jersey City, N. J.
 Carondelet, Mo. Joplin, Mo.
 Cedar Rapids, Ia. Kansas City, Mo.
 Centralia, Ill. Kansas City, Kan.
 Chester, Pa. Kenosha, Wis.
 Cheyenne, Wyo. Kensington, Ill.
 Chicago, Ill. Kewanee, Ill.
 Chicago Heights, Ill. Key West, Fla.
 Chicopee, Mass. Kingston, N. Y.
 Cincinnati, Ohio. Kingsbridge, N. Y.
 Clairton, Pa. Knoxville, Tenn.
 Cleveland, O. Knoxville, Tenn.
 Coalgate, I. T. La Junta, Colo.
 Coffeen, Ill. Lake Charles, La.
 College Point, N. Y. Lake Forest, Ill.
 Collinsville, Ill. LaSalle, Ill.
 Colorado City, Colo. Lawrence, Kan.
 Colorado Sp'gs, Col. Lawrence, Mass.
 Columbus, Ohio. Leavenworth, Kan.
 Coraopolis, Pa. Lebanon, Ill.
 Corsicana, Tex. Lee, Mass.
 Council Bluffs, Ia. Lenox, Mass.
 Covington, Ky. Leominster, Mass.
 Corona, N. Y. Lewiston, Me.
 Cripple Creek, Colo. Lincoln, Neb.
 Dallas, Tex. Lockland, Ohio.
 Danvers, Mass. Lodi, Cal.
 Davenport, Ia. Long Beach, Cal.
 Dedham, Mass. Long Branch, N. J.
 Denver, Colo. L'g Island City, N. Y.
 Des Moines, Iowa. Los Angeles, Cal.
 Detroit, Mich. Los Gatos, Cal.
 Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Loveland, Colo.
 Dorchester, Mass. Lowell, Mass.
 Duluth, Minn. Lynn, Mass.
 Duquesne, Pa. Madison, Ill.
 East Boston, Mass. Malden, Mass.
 E. Hampton, Mass. Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 East Chicago, Ind. Marion, Ind.
 East Liverpool, O. Maywood, Ill.
 East St. Louis, Ill. McKeesport, Pa.
 Economy, Pa. McKees Rocks, Pa.
 Edwardsville, Ill. Medford, Mass.
 Elizabeth, N. J. Memphis, Tenn.
 Elwood, Ind. Menlo Park, Cal.
 Elmhurst, Ill. Meriden, Conn.
 El Paso, Texas. Milford, Mass.
 Englewood, Ill. Milwaukee, Wis.
 Ensey, Ala. Minneapolis, Minn.
 Eureka, Cal. Mobile, Ala.
 Evansville, Ind. Moline, Ill.
 Evanston, Ill. Mooreland, Ill.

Morristown, N. J. San Francisco, Cal.
 Monaca, Pa. San Jose, Cal.
 Montclair, N. J. San Mateo, Cal.
 Mount Olive, Ill. San Rafael, Cal.
 Mount Vernon, N. Y. Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Mount Vernon, Ind. Santa Cruz, Cal.
 Muncie, Ind. Santa Rosa, Cal.
 Murphysboro, Ill. Sausalito, Cal.
 Muskogee, Ind. Ter. Schenectady, N. Y.
 Natick, Mass. Scranton, Pa.
 Nelson, B. C. Seattle, Wash.
 New Albany, Ind. Sewickley, Pa.
 Newark, N. J. Sharon, Pa.
 New Bedford, Mass. Sharpsburg, Pa.
 New Brighton, N. Y. Sheboygan, Wis.
 New Brighton, Pa. Sparta, Ill.
 New Britain, Conn. Shreveport, La.
 Newburgh, N. Y. Somerville, Mass.
 Newburyport, Mass. South Chicago, Ill.
 New Castle, Pa. South Denver, Colo.
 New Haven, Conn. South Evanston, Ill.
 New Kensington, Pa. South Englew'd, Ill.
 New London, Conn. South Omaha, Neb.
 New Orleans, La. Southport, Conn.
 New Rochelle, N. Y. Spokane, Wash.
 Newport, R. I. Springfield, Ill.
 Newport, Ky. Springfield, Mass.
 Newton, Mass. Stamford, Conn.
 Newtown, N. Y. Staunton, Ill.
 Newton Cent., Mass. St. Joseph, Mo.
 New York, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.
 New Whatcomb, Wash. St. Paul, Minn.
 Wash. Sterling, Ill.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Steubenville, O.
 North Adams, Mass. Stockton, Cal.
 Northampton, Mass. Stoughton, Mass.
 North Easton, Mass. Streater, Ill.
 Norwalk, Conn. Summit, N. J.
 Norwich, Conn. Swampscott, Mass.
 Oakland, Cal. Syracuse, N. Y.
 Oak Park, Ill. Tacoma, Wash.
 Odin, Ill. Tampa, Fla.
 Ogden, Utah. Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Oklahoma City, O. T. Taunton, Mass.
 Omaha, Neb. Telluride, Colo.
 Orange, N. J. Terrell, Texas.
 Oswego, N. Y. Thompsonville, Conn.
 Paducah, Ky. Thurber, Tex.
 Palestine, Tex. Tiburon, Can.
 Palo Alto, Cal. Toledo, Ohio.
 Parsons, Kan. Toronto, Can.
 Pasadena, Cal. Town of Lake, Ill.
 Passaic, N. J. Tremont, N. Y.
 Peoria, Ill. Trenton, N. J.
 Percy, Ill. Troy, N. Y.
 Perth Amboy, N. J. Tucson, Ariz.
 Peru, Ill. Tuxedo, N. Y.
 Petersburg, Fla. Union Hill, N. J.
 Philadelphia, Pa. Unionport, N. Y.
 Pittsburg, Kan. Utica, N. Y.
 Pittsburg, Pa. Vallejo, Cal.
 Pittsfield, Mass. Vancouver, B. C.
 Pittston, Pa. Van Nest, N. Y.
 Plainfield, N. J. Venice, Ill.
 Plymouth, Pa. Verona, Pa.
 Port Arthur, Texas. Victor, Colo.
 Portchester, N. Y. Waco, Texas.
 Port Richmond, N. Y. Wakefield, Mass.
 Portland, Ohio. Waltham, Mass.
 Portland, Ore. Warren, R. I.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Washington, Pa.
 Providence, R. I. Washington, D. C.
 Pueblo, Colo. Waterbury, Conn.
 Quincy, Ill. Watsonville, Cal.
 Racine, Wis. Waukegan, Ill.
 Rahway, N. J. Westchester, N. Y.
 Randsburg, Cal. West Hoboken, N. J.
 Red Bank, N. J. West Newton, Mass.
 Redlands, Cal. West Superior, Wis.
 Revere, Mass. Wheeling, W. Va.
 Riverside, Cal. Whitesboro, N. Y.
 Rochester, N. Y. White Plains, N. Y.
 Rock Island, Ill. Whiting, Ind.
 Roswell, N. M. Wichita, Kan.
 Rutherford, N. J. Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Sacramento, Cal. Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Saginaw, Mich. Williamsbridge, N. Y.
 Salem, Ill. Wilmerding, Pa.
 Salida, Cal. Wilmington, Del.
 Salt Lake City, Woburn, Mass.
 Utah. Worcester, Mass.
 San Antonio, Tex. Woodlawn, N. Y.
 San Diego, Cal. Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
 San Luis Obispo, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Cal. Youngstown, Ohio.

Total—397 cities and towns.

The Gay Season.

We are told that the White House season will be a gay one. Yes, and the other side of the picture may be seen in the slums of the cities where humanity is rotting in poverty because others revel in gay luxury.—*Appeal to Reason*



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OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 18.)

official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. A. SPRESE, .
GEO. GADDY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1745, Alken, S. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His allwise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst our beloved brother and co-worker, J. Gary Roads; be it

Resolved, That while we realize the loss of a good and useful member and mourn the great loss sustained by his family, we believe that the loss will be his eternal gain, and we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on a page of our minute book in memory of our departed brother, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and copies sent to each of the city papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. J. PLUNKETT,
E. M. HAIR,
E. N. RANKINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Henry Kidney; and

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was one of our oldest and most faithful members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union, have lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of our union, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect to our departed brother, that a copy be presented to his family and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

N. C. KERR,
THOS. BUNTING,
PAUL L. AMBACH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to take from our midst our brother, J. M. Cornell; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of God, we sincerely regret the loss of our brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be furnished to our local papers and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a chair in our hall be draped for thirty days.

J. T. LINVILLE,
J. H. HIGGINS,
J. G. OVERHOLSER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 671, New Baden, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Almighty Father, in His infinite wisdom, to call from her earthly cares here below to that higher land of promise the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John T. Bachmann; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our beloved brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother,

that a copy be inscribed on a page of our records and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. HUMMEL,
CHAS. WOERNER,
M. HESTIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 199, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove by death from our midst Bro. James Ruddy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that an engrossed copy be presented to the wife of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to *The Calumet*, for publication.

W. W. MCGARY,
Committee.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WORCESTER, MASS., AND VICINITY.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to call to himself the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Rollin H. Choates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Carpenters' District Council of Worcester and Vicinity, tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to our colleague in this the hour of his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Choates, that a copy be spread upon the records of this Council and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. A. ROSSLEY,
JOHN J. REIDY,
J. A. MILLET,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed wife of our esteemed brother, our intimate friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. T. SPOFFORD,
C. A. GRIFFIN,
HENRY STARKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1525, Princeton, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, John A. Weiner, a man of excellent qualities; be it

Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days as a tribute of respect for our friend and fellow workman, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

BERT SMITH,
H. J. JOHNSON,
H. HALLBERG,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 434, Kensington, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in His divine wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Edwin Hoeffelman; be it

Resolved, That we extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved wife and share in this hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

ANDREW NELSON,
FRANK DAVIDSON,
W. G. MCPHAIL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHEREAS, A great affliction has fallen on our esteemed brother, M. B. Smith, in the loss of his beloved wife, Nora Smith, who passed away to the great beyond January 2d, 1904; be it

Resolved, That we, the brother members of Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Mich., sincerely condole with our brother in his affliction and extend to him the fraternal hand of sympathy in this trying hour, when the light of his home is gone; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted on the records of our union, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. F. ZEBBS,
LOUIS NOLL,
L. CURTIS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 334, Saginaw, Mich.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our circle and taken from us our esteemed brother and warden, William J. Schultzy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our local union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter and chair occupied by the deceased be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a page of our minute book be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. S. WETTLAUER,
FRED. C. TRIER,
D. J. COE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 865, Brunswick, Ga.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, J. B. Bankston; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. J. B. Bankston, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

V. J. JONES,
GEO. W. CLARK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 565, Elkhart, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will and power, to call from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Levi D. Warner; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will, we sincerely mourn the death of our beloved brother and do hereby extend our sympathy to those dear to him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN D. LEHMAN,
DAVE A. ERWIN,
DAN I. LEHMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 24, Batavia, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise providence, to re-

move from our midst our friend and brother, Emil Wofram; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will and feel that we have lost a friend and our local union a useful and exemplary member in his death, we feel that our loss is his gain; and be it further

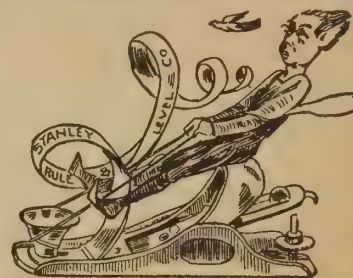
Resolved, That our sympathy is hereby extended to the family of our deceased friend and brother, trusting that God will give them all needed comfort; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and a copy of them sent to the family of the deceased.

GEO. CONSAUL,
EDWARD ROBINSON,
Committee.

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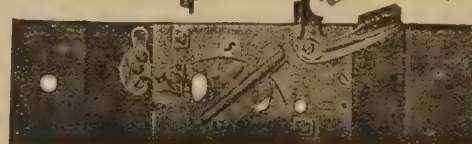
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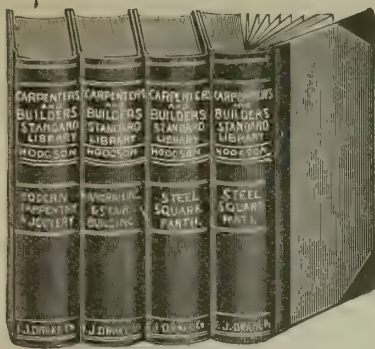
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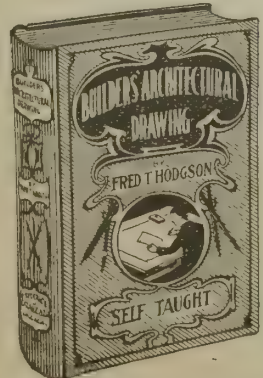
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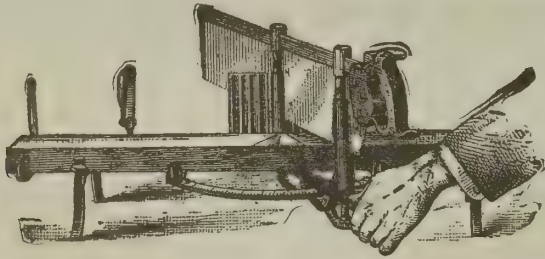
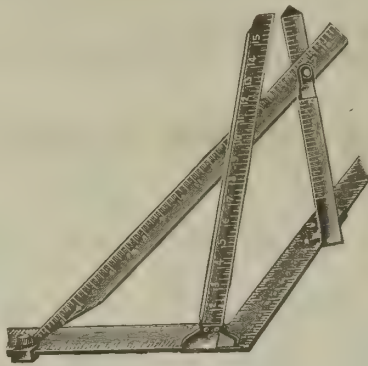
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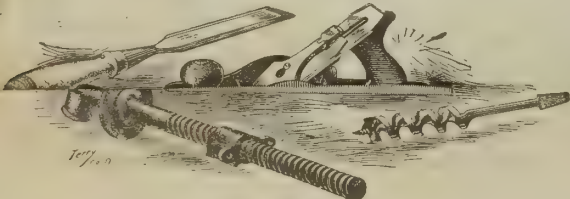
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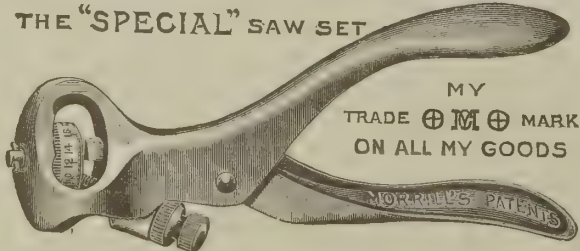
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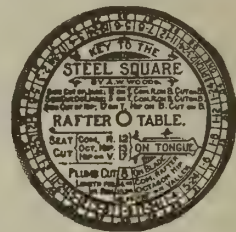
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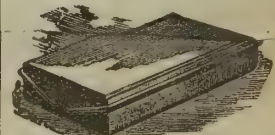
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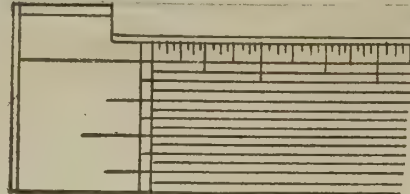
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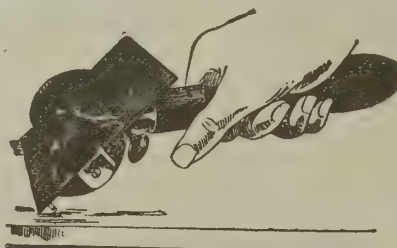


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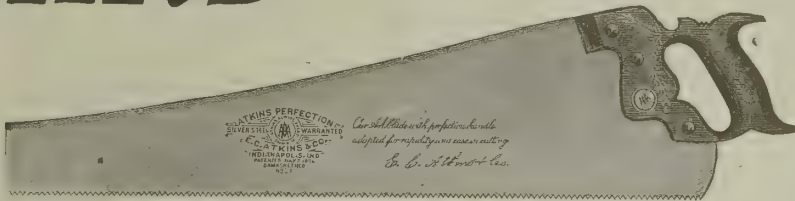
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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1904

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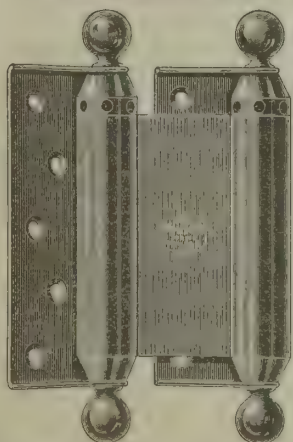
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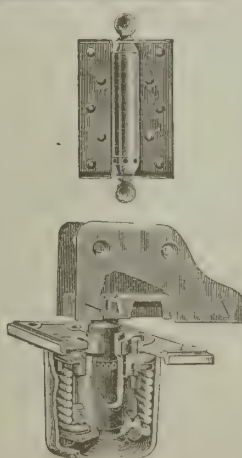
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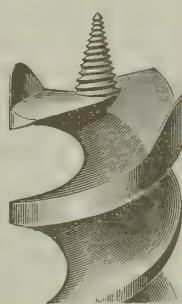
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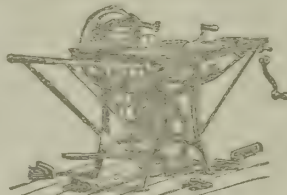
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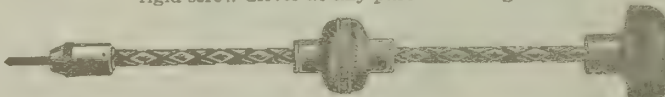
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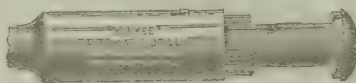
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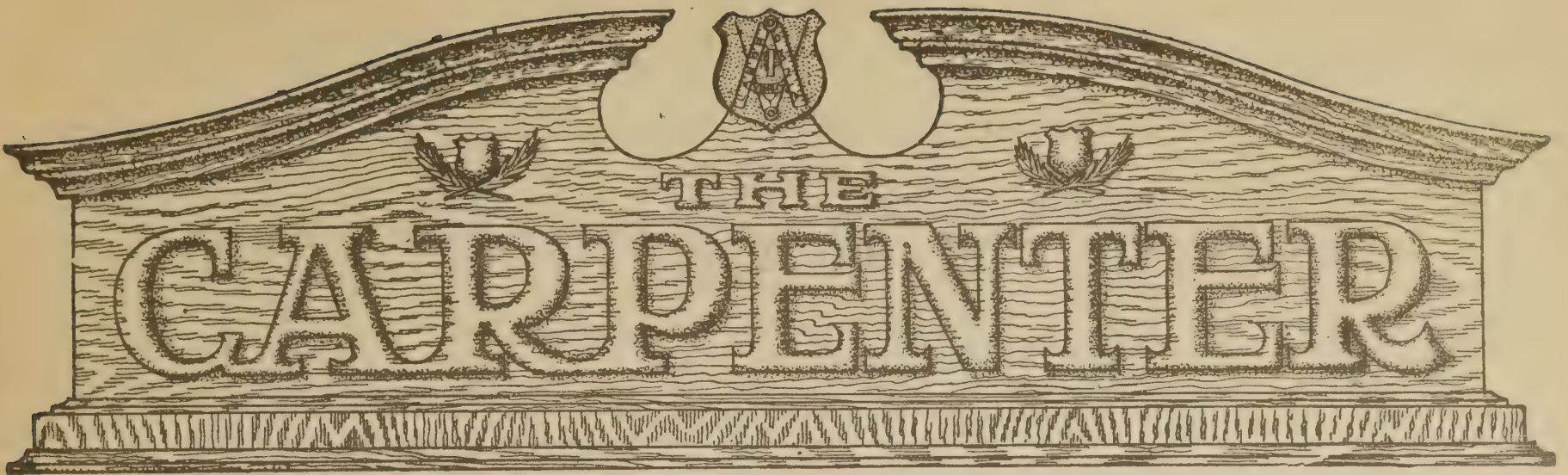
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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 14
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1904

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LOUISVILLE, KY.—We hereby would request carpenters to steer clear of this city. Work is very slack, we have more resident carpenters than the trade can stand and numbers of our men idle.

KENT, O.—Our Local Union is now well organized; the nine-hour day and higher wages have been gained without any trouble whatever. Trade is very dull here at present and all carpenters are requested to stay away until further notice.

CLEVELAND, O.—Trade is rather dull here at present, and lots of members are out of employment. The bosses are taking advantage of the depression by endeavoring to reduce the scale of wages, but we are glad to say that the spirit of resistance is strong; every effort will doubtlessly be made to maintain (if not to advance) the present standard.

RENO, NEVADA.—Owing to the extremely cold weather here work is getting slack, and we have more men than jobs. Besides the dullness of trade we are engaged in a fight for the recognition of the Union, which has been going on for nearly two years. There being no end yet in sight, we would ask all carpenters to remain away from this locality for the present.

HARTFORD, ARK.—This is a strictly union town, every trade is thoroughly organized, and we have things very near our way. You may add Hartford on the eight-hour list, as we obtained the eight hours on Nov. 9, 1903, without any trouble. Work is very scarce just now; we have quite a number of idle men unable to secure employment, and would advise carpenters to avoid our town.

COFFEYVILLE, KAS.—In view of the demand we are making for an eight-hour work day to take effect on May 1st, we would ask all carpenters to stay away until our demand has been complied with. Work is scarce at present

and we have a surplus of men. Wishing to avoid anything that may lead to a change for the worse in existing conditions we call on all true union men and sympathizers of our cause to take notice of the above.

BANGOR, PA.—Local Union 1436 is prospering and doing nicely, but conditions of trade are such that Bangor, Pa., is a good place for all carpenters to avoid. Work is very dull at present. Stay away!

FRESNO, CAL.—For some time carpenters have been drifting to this city in search of work only to be disappointed. The statements sent out setting forth that work is abundant in Fresno are entirely false. Work is very scarce and quite a number of good mechanics are idle. We would request all carpenters to steer clear of Fresno at present.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—We would warn all carpenters and bench hands not to come to this city for the present. The builders and contractors are trying to flood the city by giving employment to men coming in, while resident carpenters are idle. Aside of this they are apparently bent on mischief, but if a fight is forced upon us we are determined to meet it, and it will be one to the finish. Keep away!

OWOSSO, MICH.—The milling firm of R. N. Parshall has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 1077 and all other unions of Owosso because of their discrimination against union labor at the recent erection of some new buildings in connection with their milling establishment. The firm peremptorily refused to employ union carpenters and to pay the union scale of wages and hired non-union men from a neighboring village.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Local Union 691 stands in the front ranks, we are up to date in everything and union men to the core. We look for no trouble; we never had any. Union conditions are prevailing all around. We don't know what a scab looks like. He never needs to stop at Williamsport, Pa. Our members are eagerly looking for THE CARPENTER, and every time the Journal makes its appearance we find it full of vim and vigor. Brothers, appreciate THE CARPENTER.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—We note in looking over the list of eight-hour towns and cities that Hackensack, N. J., is not mentioned. We have been enjoying the eight-hour day since last May, so we trust you will put us in with the bunch.

STOUGHTON, MASS.—Please state in THE CARPENTER that Stoughton, Canton and Sharon, Mass., comprising the district of Local Union 1063 are eight-hour towns and have been so far the past year. The carpenters may think that we are dead, but should any of them come to work in our district he will find out that we are very much alive and strictly adhering to and enforcing the eight-hour rule.

LEAD, S. DAK.—With the endeavor to prevent carpenters from coming here under false impressions or to be deceived by promises of high wages and plenty of work, we would inform them that many of our own men are walking the streets idle, and that wages are 40 cents an hour, ten hours constituting a day's work. Prospects for next spring and summer are not very bright. We would advise all carpenters contemplating coming here to investigate conditions and avoid disappointment.

CHARLEROI, PA.—Business here is somewhat slow, there is work to do, but the zero weather is holding us back. Local Union 1044, at their meeting, held on January 11th, installation of officers for the coming year being in order, had a very good attendance. Tonight we are holding a joint meeting with our sister Local Unions from Mon City, Donora and Monessen for the purpose of considering such measures as will prove profitable for us during the coming season. Local Union 1044, though keeping quiet, is very much alive.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from Los Angeles this winter. We have no selfish motive in making this request; we have sufficient work at present and plenty of men to do it, but the Master Builders' Association have determined to crush the Unions. Their plan is to advertise in all the Eastern papers for independent mechanics, carpenters, plasterers and brickmasons, in order to flood the market with labor, thinking thereby to reduce our wages. Members of the Master

Builders' Association have already made their boast that union men will have to beg their bread and butter of them before the winter is over.

LENEX, MASS.—There is very little to do here. A number of our best union men were compelled to go elsewhere in search of employment and others are walking the streets utterly failing to secure a job. We would advise traveling chips to steer clear of Lenox, Mass., for the next six months.

CAMDEN, S. C.—We are having trouble with a contractor (J. B. Montgomery by name) who once was a member of our Local Union, but left it to act unfairly with us. While all other contractors of this city work union hours and pay union wages, Montgomery refuses to do neither one nor the other. Brothers would do well by staying away from Camden as work is very scarce.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Work here is somewhat dull and has been so for the last two months. As a consequence there are quite a number of our men idle. The depressed state of business has, however, had no discouraging effect on our membership. Our men stand firmly by their union and we trust that they will continue to do so.

At the occasion of Brother Biggins's visit on January 16, we made arrangements for a banquet on that night which he and all present enjoyed very much. We enjoyed his talk even more than he did the supper, his address having been very instructive and interesting. Work is still dull here now, but prospects for spring and summer are bright.

DENTON, TEX.—Local Union 1448 elected a new staff of officers full of ambition to establish a record during their administration. Our officers and members are determined to make special efforts to build up our organization to a higher standing in every respect, and we all hope that in the near future we will obtain a reduction in working hours, placing us in the ranks of eight-hour cities. Trade conditions were satisfactory during the past season. At present work is flush, and, having two unfair contractors and an unfair lumberman hampering our progress and whom we are endeavoring to bring to time, we would request all carpenters to keep shy of Denton until we have gained our points.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Carpenters thinking of coming here will find work very dull. A good many of our members are out of employment. There is absolutely no opening here at the present time and we would advise traveling brothers to stay away. Please place Rocky Mount on the dull list.

* * *

HOOPESTON, ILL.—Our Local Union is increasing in membership slowly. After April 1st our wage scale will be 27½ cents an hour minimum and time and a half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Our working hours being ten per day and being fully convinced that we are entitled to a reduction, we propose to fight for our just rights. We hope that when the time for action has arrived the Carpenters here will rally around our flag and shout, "Let her float!"

* * *

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Work is very dull and as a consequence nearly all of our members are out of employment and walking the streets. The Master Builders' Association claims that it has work for all of us but would not start it until we come over to their terms. We have rejected a proposition offered by the association, the acceptance of which would have placed our present wage scale in jeopardy, and, trusting that the present lull in business will be followed by a revival, we shall not recede from the stand we have taken. A considerable number of our men have left for other places in search of work and by floating carpenters remaining away from this city for the next two months we shall undoubtedly be able to master the situation.

* * *

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Our controversy with the Builders' Association of this city, Mamaroneck, Harrison and Rye, N. Y., and Greenwich and Sound Beach, Conn., is still far from adjustment. The builders are trying to run open shops, and warfare is being waged between the contending parties. By concerted action and determination of the Local Unions in the above localities we hope to thwart the scheme of the Builders' Association and in this endeavor we are backed up by other trades. Carpenters are warned against any advertisements appearing in any paper stating that carpenters are needed here or in surrounding cities; they are deserving of no credence. The jobs offered are unfair and men coming here to accept them may get themselves in trouble; keep away.

* * *

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Local Union 626 has been presented with a handsome 4x6 silk flag with staff and holster by the Central Labor Union of this city as first prize for selling the largest amount of tickets for the last Labor Day picnic. The second prize, consisting of a bunting flag, has been awarded to the Machinists' Union of Wilmington and the third prize, an ivory gavel, to our sister and Millmen's Local Union 1526. Both Local Unions are in good shape. We recently gained an increase of 55 cents in wages for outside carpenters and also obtained the eight-hour workday. While the outlook for the spring is fairly good, work is rather dull at present and lots of union men are walking the streets. We would advise traveling brothers to stay away from Wilmington pending a revival of trade.

Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Providence, R. I.	Albany, N. Y.
New Haven, Conn.	Kewanee, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Saratoga Spr'gs, N.Y.
Portsmouth, N. H.	San Antonio, Tex.
Houston, Tex.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Cleveland, O.	Coalgate, I. T.
Marquette, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland, Ore.	Memphis, Tenn.
Trinidad, Colo.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Danvers, Mass.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Beloit, Wis.	Louisville, K. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Toledo, Ohio.
Aniston, Ala.	Lenox, Mass.
Bethlehem, Pa.	East Liverpool, O.
New York City.	Baltimore, Md.

* * *

A Warning to Members of the U. B.

Many of our members are flocking to Oklahoma in hopes of bettering their condition. Let me warn them to stay away. Two-thirds of our members in Oklahoma City, Lawton and adjacent territory are idle and the building industry is as dull as it can be. While this may be a good country for the farmer and capitalist it is a poor country for the carpenter. Stay away is my advice.

S. J. KENT, General Organizer.

* * *

California Not An Eldorado.

Judging from the numerous appeals for assistance reaching us here, men in the eastern and middle States must be under the impression that California is a paradise for mechanics, carpenters in particular. Such is, however, not the case; in fact, California is overrun with idle carpenters, the influx being largely due to the extensive advertising by the railroad companies of alleged profitable building opportunities in this mild climate. It should be born in mind that, while the weather here is not so severe as in the eastern and middle States, we have our rainy season, which, I can assure, is quite as uncomfortable as snow to work in. This season now being on we are unable to get much work at our trade. There is very little of it any way except in the larger cities. In this place of about 2,000 inhabitants there are plenty of idle men and nothing doing. Some of our men were compelled to seek other occupations to fill the larder.

LOCAL UNION 354, Gilroy, Cal.

* * *

Who Can Locate Reese Harris?

Advice as to the whereabouts of Reese Harris is eagerly desired by his sister, Mrs. Gwilym of Mauselton, near Swansea, South Wales. He was last heard of from Buffalo, N. Y., and was a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Members or readers who can locate Reese Harris will kindly communicate with the General Office.

* * *

A Sociable Time.

On January 5th, L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill., celebrated the installation of new officers by giving a social. A special program had been prepared for the occasion, consisting in various selections of instrumental music, guitar and harmonica, songs and speechmaking. The installation ceremonies being over State Factory Inspector Adam Mencke and Brother Alex. McLean delivered addresses on unionism which were highly interesting and heartily applauded. After

the orchestra had played "Home, Sweet Home" the floor was cleared and a couple of hours were spent in a nice, social dance. All present enjoyed themselves and seemed to have a good, sociable time.

* * *

The Prudential Insurance Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles Antagonistic to Organized Labor.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Prudential Insurance, Building and Loan Association of this city deserve to be branded as a concern thoroughly antagonistic to organized labor. When asking for estimates on a building to be erected here for their headquarters, one of our fair contractors was awarded the contract under the condition that no union men be employed on the building. The contractor, knowing full well that this city is thoroughly unionized and that competent help was unobtainable under above conditions, sublet the job to a non-union firm. We shall proceed against this firm in the usual way and in the meantime give the widest publicity possible to the hostile action of this company.

* * *

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Maycross, Ga.	East Boston, Mass.
Camden, N. J.	Meyersdale, Pa.
Flora, Ill.	Bath, N. Y.
Ocala, Fla.	Walnut Ridge, Ark.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.	San Juan, Porto Rico.
Ponce, Porto Rico.	Dubuque, Ia.
La Harpe, Kas.	Caney, Kas.
Total, 14 Local Unions.	

* * *

Movement for Better Conditions.

LOCAL UNION 930, ST. CLOUD, MINN.—We have decided to demand the eight-hour work day, the new rule to take effect on April 1st next. So far none of our contractors has signed our scale and we anticipate a hard fight, but our membership is determined to win out and to stand by each other. Two-thirds of our men are idle at this time and more are expected to be thrown on the street before April 1st. We would request all carpenters to steer clear of St. Cloud, Minn., until our struggle is over.

* * *

Eight-Hour System in Force.

ALAMAGORDA, N. M.—Having been elected to the office of Recording Secretary of our Local Union 1159 it becomes my duty to give a brief outline of local conditions. With the first of the year we started in on the eight-hour work day with a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour. We had very little trouble in getting our demands granted, having given a year's notice in advance. Please place our town on the eight-hour list. We are running along smoothly enough and get all we ask for except work. Everything in the building line is at a standstill just now; our members are hardly getting enough work to pay expenses. We are perfecting the organization of a local trades and labor assembly with about all the unions in town represented.

N. R. CHRISTMAN, R. S.
L. U. 1159, Alamagorda, N. M.

* * *

Back Numbers of "Carpenter" Wanted

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Political Economy Baltimore, Maryland is desirous of securing a file of THE CARPENTER, more or less complete. Any one having back numbers of THE CARPENTER prior to Vol. 13 (1895) which he would be willing to dispose of is invited to correspond with Mr. George E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

On The Right Track.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Between two and three hundred union men gathered at the City Hall of Fremont, O., on December 24, to attend the first educational meeting held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of this city. Brother H. O. Leodnich, Secretary of that body and chairman of the educational committee, was the first speaker and explained the object of the meeting. He was followed by interesting readings by Fred Bower on "Unionism in New York," and by Ed. Bresling on "The Open Shop." After Brother Sultzbaugh had made a few remarks the chairman introduced Brother E. G. Johnson, General Organizer of the U. B., the speaker of the evening, who delivered a splendid address on the union question in general, touching on the anti-boycott law, the rise of the label and the open shop; also paying his respect to organizations opposed to union labor. Brother Johnson is thoroughly conversant with the labor question in all its phases and an interesting and convincing speaker. Among other things Brother Johnson highly complimented the educational idea and urged the audience and the various unions represented to push it along for all it was worth.

The gathering was a big success. All present enjoyed a very profitable evening and highly appreciated the many excellent points that were brought up.

Fraternally yours,

FRED. M. SULTZBAUGH, L. U. 1166.

Fremont, O.

* * *

Protesting Against Employment of U. S. Soldiery in Mechanical Work.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

At a special meeting held on January 19th, Local Union 340, New York City, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been represented that out West and in other parts of the country, enlisted men of the army, especially carpenters, are being employed in mechanical work to the detriment of those following that vocation in civil life, and

WHEREAS, It has been recommended that we write to our Senators and Congressmen protesting against the employment of enlisted men of the army and depriving civilians of the opportunity of employment by which they must support their families and pay their pro-rata share of the taxes necessary to support those brought into competition with them, and

WHEREAS, It is conceded the President of the United States could, by order, put a stop to the practice complained of;

Resolved, That L. U. 340, U. B. of C. and J. of A., recommend that all Local Unions and District Councils of this organization invite all labor to unite in an endeavor to bring some representative of labor to the front, looking to the election by the labor elements of the country of an executive who in the best interests of labor and democratic government, will use the power of his high office to eliminate the evils so justly complained of;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our headquarters at Indianapolis for publication in the February number of THE CARPENTER, so our Local Unions can take as early action as possible to put them into effect.

JOHN H. MURRAY, Pres.,

D. G. SMITH, Sec'y,

Local Union 340, New York City.

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General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cindrella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

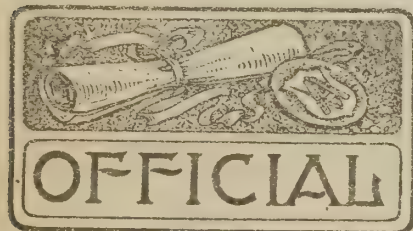
J. P. OGLETTREE, R'1 R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Circular Letter.

To all Local Unions and Members:

BROTHERS—Many of our Local Unions and District Councils are now contemplating making a movement for better conditions under which to work, to go into effect the coming Spring. In some instances it is for an increase in wages and a shorter workday; in others, for recognition of the Union; the inauguration of the Saturday half-holiday; refusal to work with non-union men, or to handle non-union material. In fact, some of them have already notified us to that effect.

While all these objects are very good, and deserving of our most careful consideration, we should, when prejudice rages against us through the instrumentality of the National Association of Manufacturers, look far ahead and try, if possible, to pierce the atmosphere of suspicion that envelops the labor movement at the present time, before taking any steps that may draw us into the vortex of industrial war. We should try to avoid anything and everything that has a tendency to endanger our progress or hamper our advancement.

We have made wonderful strides within the last three years. By calm, cool and deliberate foresight we jumped from a membership of 80,000 to a membership of over 160,000, while other organizations stood by and applauded. We are determined to pursue that policy until we have every man working at the trade within our ranks.

It is a well known fact that strenuous efforts have been put forth within the past year to organize the employers in every town and city of any size or consequence in the country, and for the sole purpose of antagonizing Organized

Labor, they now have their Associations, Clubs, Alliances, Exchanges, etc., etc.

These Local bodies are affiliated with one another and are now part of the National body, known as the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, with a large fund on hand for fighting what they call the "tyranny of Trades Unions, and the unscrupulous methods pursued by their representatives, the walking delegates or business agents."

They are slowly but surely perfecting their plans and devising ways and means to thwart any movements entered into for the improvement of the trade. The fight is coming, and we should be prepared to meet it. We should not be the aggressors, but on the contrary, force the employers to show their hands. The onslaught is to be made on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for we are looked upon as the "giant organization" of skilled labor. If we are beaten, the other trades in the building industry will be whipped into line without much trouble. At least so the employers think.

I would, therefore, request all Local Unions and District Councils to be as moderate as possible in their intended trade movements this Spring. If you cannot see your way clear for a complete victory, do not make a demand at all, but husband your resources for another time or until a more favorable opportunity presents itself.

Fraternally,
FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

At the January (1904) meeting of the General Executive Board, the question of affiliation of this United Brotherhood with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, was carefully considered and decided to submit the entire matter to a referendum vote of our membership.

The General Executive Board favors the proposition of affiliation, but in order that our position be distinctly and clearly understood, we desire to make the following recommendations, which we hope will receive the consideration and attention they are entitled to.

In submitting for your consideration the proposition of affiliation with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, we deem it our duty to call attention to the necessity of concerted action on the part of those constituting the basic trades in the building industry, to afford protection against the organizations of employers that are rapidly spreading throughout the country, with the avowed purpose of destroying the effectiveness of union organization.

Jurisdiction questions are confronting nearly all the large organizations and the internal strife resulting therefrom threatens to check the continued development of our movement.

The Structural Building Trades Alliance, combining, as it will, if indorsed by their various Local Unions, the nine largest organizations in the building trades, and doing 95 per cent. of the building work, will afford at once the best possible tribunal for settling jurisdiction questions, the surest defense against unfair conditions and the greatest power in enforcing just demands.

We consider it as important to prevent ill-considered and unjust demands as to enforce just ones, and in the constitution of the Alliance, as submitted for

your consideration, a plan of action is formulated which is the result of the years of experience of men now at the head of the greatest and most successful organizations, in which they attempt to avoid the faults and remedy the evils of other affiliations, and believing that it will be of great benefit to our trade and to the labor movement in general, we would most urgently recommend that the Local Unions of our U. B. endorse the same.

HENRY MEYER, Chairman,
D. A. POST, Secretary.
T. J. SULLIVAN,
JOSEPH AINEY,
J. P. OGLETTREE,
WESLEY WORKMAN,
CHARLES WELLMAN,
General Executive Board.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.



Constitution of Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

PREAMBLE.

Recognizing the necessity of combined and co-operative action to safeguard the interests of the Building Trades to the end that each integral part shall partake of the advantage of uniform hours, wages and conditions, and in order to form a closer combination of our collective interests that we may remove from disinterested parties the management of distinctly building trades affairs and to better protect the autonomy of International Trades Unions employed on structural building work we have adopted and subscribed to the following declaration of principles:

First: The establishment of local and international boards of arbitration to settle disputes as they arise without having to resort to strikes.

Second: When necessary to give international sympathetic support to all trades affiliated, where local boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties.

Third: To safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the organizations affiliated.

Fourth: To protect the autonomy of the several trades represented.

Fifth: To keep agreements with employers inviolate.

Sixth: To avoid and discourage strikes and to prevent international strife and friction in the building trades industry by substituting arbitration in settlement of trade disputes.

Seventh: To oppose the formation of dual and rival bodies; demand their complete annihilation and assist only such unions as are affiliated with their respective national or international unions conforming to this declaration of principles.

Eighth: To encourage and maintain fraternal relations with existing recognized central bodies, and to emphasize the necessity of a centralization of organized wage earners.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, and shall be composed only of National and International Unions of Structural Building Tradesmen.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Alliance shall be the encouragement and formation of Local Alliances of Building Tradesmen and the conferring of such

power and authority upon the several locals of this Alliance as may advance the interests and welfare of the Building Trades; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time between affiliated unions and to create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employee.

SEC. 2. Recognizing the justice of local trade jurisdiction we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such tributary trades as by right legally and technically belong to the main or basic trades in the building line, and to award to each associated national or international Union rightful jurisdiction of new or improved methods of construction or installation of any division or sub-division of existing established or basic trades.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS AND REPRESENTATIONS.

SECTION 1. The annual meetings of this Alliance shall be held at such time and place as may be decided upon by each convention of the Alliance.

SEC. 2. The basis of representation to this Alliance shall be (5) five delegates or (5) five votes for each national or international organization.

SEC. 3. Upon the request of (3) three affiliated unions in good standing stating the business to be considered, the president shall, with the approval of all associated national or international unions, call a special convention of this Alliance, provided that at least (30) thirty days' notice shall be given; and provided further that no business shall be considered except that specified in the call, which must be issued by the proper officers in line with the wishes of the concurring organizations.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Alliance shall be composed of established national or international structural unions of the building industry.

SEC. 2. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character of its trade jurisdiction, and when approved by this Alliance or its Board of Governors no encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated.

SEC. 3. Should a trade dispute occur between affiliated organizations, testimony concerning said dispute must be filed with the G. S. T. within ten (10) days of notification, and this Alliance, or its Board of Governors, shall be required to decide such dispute on the principal of the strict trade vote.

SEC. 4. It is distinctly understood that by the term trade vote this Alliance shall permit affiliated organizations to cast but one vote in representation of its trade or subdivision of trade.

SEC. 5. All trades applying for admission hereafter must secure the unanimous vote of Board of Governors to secure affiliation with this Alliance.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Alliance shall consist of a general president, general secretary-treasurer and eight (8) general vice-presidents—no two of whom shall be of the same trade—who shall be known as the Board of Governors. They shall be elected annually and serve until their successors are duly elected and installed.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The general vice-president shall preside at all conventions and

meetings of Board of Governors and exercise supervision of the Alliance throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents; orders on the general secretary-treasurer and devote his exclusive time when called upon to the best interest of the Alliance.

THE GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SEC. 2. The general vice-presidents shall assist the general president in the performance of his duties; watch legislative measures in the interest of building tradesmen. They shall constitute and be known as the Board of Governors. They shall decide all questions of trade disputes and jurisdiction; strikes and lockouts, and such other matters as may be submitted to them from time to time by the G. S. T.

SEC. 3. When not a member of the Board of Governors the general president or general secretary-treasurer of any affiliated national or international union may represent his trade should the duly elected member fail or be unable to attend the sessions of the Board of Governors.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TREASURER.

SEC. 4. The G. S. T. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of this Alliance and meetings of the Board of Governors. He shall keep a list of the officers of all national or international unions affiliated with the Alliance. He shall furnish all affiliated bodies with a monthly statement of all business transacted and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to this Alliance between affiliated national or international unions and local alliances, the Board of Governors and other officers. He shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Alliance, shall keep an itemized account of all expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the auditing committee at the direction of this Alliance, and he shall receive for his services a salary of (\$1,500.00) one thousand five hundred dollars annually.

SEC. 5. All expenses incurred by the member of the Board of Governors in attending meetings of the board shall be defrayed by their respective organizations.

SEC. 6. The regular meeting of the Board of Governors shall be held quarterly on the at such place as the board in its judgment may deem wise to select, but special meetings may be held in the interim should an occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the board.

ARTICLE VII.

REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue for the support of this Alliance shall be derived from an initiation fee on national or international unions of (\$100.00) one hundred dollars each; the sale of supplies and membership certificates of local board of governors, and by a per capita tax of one-quarter of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated national or international unions.

SEC. 2. A membership certificate shall be issued to each member of the local board of governors by the G. S. T. to each national or international union upon application, provided, however, that any and all such applications shall be accompanied by a payment of (\$1.00) one dollar each.

SEC. 3. Should at any time the funds of this Alliance fail to meet the current expenses or should strikes or lockouts so demand, the Board of Governors shall be empowered to levy such assessment

as may be deemed sufficient to properly reimburse the treasury.

ARTICLE VIII.

LOCAL ALLIANCES.

SECTION 1. Where there exists (3) three or more local unions of affiliated trades in any locality they shall be required by their respective national or international unions to form a local alliance of structural building tradesmen.

SEC. 2. It shall be obligatory on each national or international union affiliated with this alliance to designate one of its members in each locality to act as its representative in forming a local board of governors of the structural building trades alliance of America.

SEC. 3. A certificate of membership shall be furnished each member of the local board of governors through the affiliated national or international unions as provided in Section 2, Article VI.

SEC. 4. The duties of the board of governors of local alliances shall be to decide all matter of trade disputes as they may arise from time to time in conformity with Article IV of this Constitution, and within such trade lines as may be drawn by affiliated national or international unions and duly and regularly approved and ratified by the General Board of Governors.

SEC. 5. They shall be required to meet at least once in each month, and shall serve for a term of six months, but should any member succeed himself he shall be required to procure a new certificate of membership as set forth in Section 2 of Article VI; they shall pass upon all trade demands; shall insist on the complete recognition of the approved trade lines and shall absolutely support each other in every particular in accordance with this Constitution; shall have authority to adopt such rules for the regulation of local trade affairs as may be deemed necessary, but such rules must be submitted to the G. S. T. for reference to and approval of the Board of Governors.

SEC. 6. They shall elect from their number a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer as officers who shall be required to report at regular intervals to G. S. T. the business transacted by the local board of governors and such other matters as are of interest to the building trades in general.

SEC. 7. It is expressly understood that no act of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America shall be construed to prohibit affiliated national or international unions or the various locals joining or remaining members of existing central bodies, provided legislation of such central bodies do not debar the members of the structural Building Trades Alliance acting in concert with one another in accordance with this Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

SEC. 1. With a view to curtailing the number and curbing the effect of sympathetic strikes in this Alliance, affiliated organizations shall submit all grievances, whenever practicable, to this Alliance or its Board of Governors, and special approval must be solicited by affiliated national or international unions wherever their local unions intend presenting new demands for wages or other trade improvement.

SEC. 2. Any local of affiliated trades striking without having first secured the approval of its national or international union and the Board of Governors shall not be entitled to receive the support or

sympathy of the various trades of this Alliance.

SEC. 3. Trade movements may be inaugurated by affiliated national or international unions, but involved trades are not required to render support or sympathy unless the approval of the Board of Governors has been previously obtained.

SEC. 4. When presenting demands for approval local unions shall be required to file one copy with the local board of governors and one copy with their respective national or international union affiliated with this Alliance, which latter bodies shall make such restrictions or amendments as shall entitle the local union to support of affiliated trades.

SEC. 5. All applications to strike shall be filed with the proper parties on official blanks furnished for that purpose by the general offices of the affiliated trades.

SEC. 6. All sympathetic strikes must be concurred in by at least two-thirds of the members of the local board of governors prior to their being declared or settled in any locality, except in such cases as have been referred to the General Board of Governors for their consideration.

ARTICLE X.

FINES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1. National or international unions affiliated with this Alliance shall be held responsible for the acts of its local unions and for failure of any local or locals to conform to the provisions of this constitution that may be now or hereafter adopted or for any refusal to comply with any decision of the General Board of Governors, the said national or international union or unions will be fined such sum as the Board of Governors may decide, and should any such union fail to pay the fine imposed within a period of thirty days it shall stand suspended from this Alliance.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of committee on credentials.
4. Roll-call of delegates.
5. Appointment of committees (standing); Finance, Appeals and Grievances, Constitution and By-Laws.
6. Report of officers.
7. Report of standing and special committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Election and installation of officers.
11. Adjournment.

The Structural Trades Alliance.

BY WM. J. SPENCER.

At last an alliance of the primary trades in the building industry has been launched on the industrial seas.

For years the ardent hope of the building tradesmen has been for some sort of an entente that would keep each trade in its place, and that place open for each trade and its followers, but local friendships or lack of it has kept us apart until the galling yoke of duality and dismemberment has forced us to drop any trade jealousies or local sentiments that may have caused us to pucker at one another, and has brought us to a stern realization of the fact that "unless we hang together, we will hang separately."

Much has been said and written as to the advisability of forming a combination of purely building trades and the diversified opinions of the men engaged

in the industry have caused us to hesitate, fearing the impossibility of welding into one solidified mass the multifarious branches or sub-divisions of trades now employed upon the building.

Then again, it was felt throughout that the cry of "duality" would be raised against us, and the charge would be iterated and reiterated that we were setting up in business for ourselves to cross swords with existing general bodies, and as we thought of these insinuations a chill ran down our backs and we plodded on in the same old rut we had been following for years, losing our way at times in an endeavor to trace our course through the haze of specialties that is enveloping the modern building of today.

Moreover, it became more and more apparent each year that we were sinking deeper in the mire of trade dispute, with practically no relief being offered from encroachment by affiliated general bodies, since they were unable to understand the technical nature of our disputes, and at last we determined to try our hand at our own affairs, with the result that the country is face to face with a combination having a "community of interests" on the building, possessed of an intention to safeguard them at any cost.

A Structural Building Trades Alliance has been organized for the purpose of perpetuating the basic trades in their particular industry. By it no conflict with existing institutions is aimed at—no antagonism to necessary authority is intended—but possessing as each integral part does certain indisputable rights, we guarantee with each other that proper regard shall be shown these rights and that we shall separately or collectively defend them whenever they are to be assailed and wherever we may be called upon.

In some quarters the new organization will be heralded as a movement looking to the destruction of present central bodies, and it may be difficult to disabuse this opinion from the minds of those who prefer to follow it. Indeed, it may even be unwise to attempt it, since a continued discussion will certainly detract from the main purpose of the Alliance, which is avowedly to stand for the recognized trade rights of each other.

Plainly speaking, we mean that wherever the ramifications of the structural iron workers' trade shall lead, when boundary lines are submitted to and ratified by this alliance, he shall be privileged to follow them without objection; and what is true of the trade of the iron worker is also true of every other affiliated trade.

Nor is it the intention to make a war of aggression against existing trades or sub-trades upon the structure; on the contrary, we hope to continue in the friendly relations that have always been our main characteristic in the past.

We do insist; however, that we shall be consulted as to the proper and legitimate division of such departures and changes in existing primary trades as may be made in the future; but in this we feel a consciousness of performing a duty we owe to our members in the several affiliated trades, since we are pledged to protect those who have devoted their lives to the trade they follow in elevating it to the highest possible standard and in making such personal sacrifice as their continued connection with their respective organizations demanded, instead of turning over to the industrial adventurer a ready-made trade

(Continued on page 5, fourth column.)

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of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEB., 1904.

Notice to all Local Unions.

My attention has been called to circulars being sent to Local Unions of this U. B. by George W. Gibbons of Philadelphia, Pa., who claims to have been the official printer of this organization since 1886, which is not so, offering to furnish supplies to the Local Unions and District Councils for less than they can be purchased from this office.

Our Local Unions are warned against sending any orders for supplies to the firm of George W. Gibbons of Philadelphia, as he has never been authorized to furnish any and should any Local Union purchase supplies from this firm such stationery will not be considered official at this office.

Quite an amount of revenue each month is derived from the sale of supplies to Local Unions and District Councils, and we do not believe it is the wish of any members to further reduce the income of this General Office by purchasing supplies from an individual printing firm.

The attention of our Local Unions and members is directed to the provisions of Section 60 of the Constitution, which is printed below, in full, and we hope they will strictly abide by the same.

"All Constitutions, cards and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S. per order of the F. S. of any Local in good standing, and the money for the same shall be sent to the G. S. and shall accompany all orders for supplies. The F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and shall issue the same subject to orders of his L. U."

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Prompt Payment of Death and Disability Claims.

While communications from Local Unions and individual members expressing their gratitude and appreciation of the prompt payment of death and disability claims, are received by the General Office almost daily, we regret to state that in some instances there is an unavoidable delay in the passage of these claims caused by lack of necessary information from the part of claimants or their respective Local Unions. The General Office desires it to be distinctly understood by Local Unions and members that provided that claims are accompanied by the papers giving full information pertaining to and showing the

legality of their passage, they are acted on immediately and check forwarded the day following day of receipt of claim.

TO DISTRICT AND LOCAL SECRETARIES.

As our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries will not appear in the March and April issues of The Carpenter, District and Local Secretaries are urgently requested to keep this issue on file. The list is published but once every three months. It will again appear in the May issue.

Expulsions.

Henry L. Mulford, alias Henry L. McIntyre, has been expelled by Local Union 626, Wilmington, Del., for embezzlement of local funds.

O. W. Lee of Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of the Union's funds.

Eugene Straub has been expelled by Local Union 455, Cheyenne, Wyo., for defrauding brother members and absconding with the Cheyenne Building Trades Council's funds.

Tyrannized Colorado.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

For the last two years we have been working under a scale providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; nine hours to constitute a day's work in the balance of the district under our jurisdiction; the minimum wage to be 50 cents an hour and all over time to be paid time and a half, or 75 cents per hour. As soon as the militia took possession of this camp the mine managers adopted a new scale and they now want us to work ten hours at \$4.00 a day at the mills, nine hours at the mines for the same pay and for all over time at the same ratio. Local Union 267 has refused to submit to the mine managers' scale and a strike is on with little prospect of an early adjustment of the difficulties. In fact, there is not much likelihood of the strike being settled as long as Peabody is Governor, for it has been proven beyond any doubt that he will send troops into any camp if paid for it. Of course, this fight will affect the Carpenters' Union and it requires the utmost vigilance and a display of interest in our cause on the part of every individual member and manly and intelligent action of the unions, in order to maintain their organization and not to be wiped out of existence by the powers now ruling here in defiance of the inherent rights of the population of the mining districts of this State. Our whole country is under martial law now and we union men can not go to any mine or mill in the country, or be out after 9 o'clock at night unless we succeed in obtaining permission or a pass from the commanding officer. And any union man desiring such a pass or permit, can not get it unless a member of the Mine Managers' Association vouches for him. That under these shameful conditions work is very scarce, you may well imagine and the General Office will have to excuse us for any delay in sending in our report. We can not send in our report until we obtain permission to hold a meeting and the opportunity to install our new officers. When that moment will arrive no one knows, except the Great I Am and Emperor Peabody.

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL UNION 276, Telluride, Col.

FIGURES ARE STUBBORN FACTS.

The following report from the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association came into our hands recently through the agency of our friends, and proves conclusively that the "calamity howlers" are scared at the approach of winter, when work in the building line naturally becomes dull.

It is worth while to carefully study these figures, and make deductions accordingly, as to whether our employers have any just grounds to back up their assertions that they can not grant a shorter work day, nor an advance in wages on account of bad times, close competition and stagnation in business.

THE SOUTHERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis, Mo., December 14, 1903.

SUBJECT: BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

To All Members:

We quote from "Construction News" of December 12th as follows:

Builders and those interested in construction will be very greatly interested in the building statistics for the month of November. Much to the surprise of the seers, it will be observed by a perusal of the accompanying table that building for the month just closed showed an increase over the same month a year ago of 25 per cent. This is not so bad when one takes into consideration the misleading statements of those who have predicted calamity in building circles. According to special official reports to Construction News, permits were taken out in twenty-one of the principal cities of the country in November as below named:

CITY.	No. of Permits Issued in		No. of Permits Issued in		Per Cent.	
	Nov. 1903.	1903 Cost.	Nov. 1902.	1902 Cost.	Gain.	Loss.
New York	354	\$5,947,036	265	\$4,755,180	25	..
Washington	252	5,266,307	318	1,107,699	375	..
Chicago	564	2,965,080	454	3,083,550	..	4
Brooklyn	522	1,668,317	458	1,552,371	7	..
Philadelphia	911	1,472,165	847	2,116,250	..	30
Los Angeles	649	1,183,814	496	1,129,954	5	..
Seattle	566	963,009	482	297,519	224	..
St. Louis	396	635,619	319	959,824	..	34
Louisville	..	568,465	..	160,425	254	..
Minneapolis	242	551,635	170	269,310	105	..
San Francisco	58	524,994	86	804,311	..	35
Detroit	296	507,100	204	487,000	4	..
Milwaukee	202	460,390	148	478,870	..	4
Kansas City	267	453,270	288	721,410	..	37
Denver	138	365,180	121	277,950	31	..
Cincinnati	168	225,865	179	201,030	12	..
Cleveland	196	211,565	190	577,095	..	63
St. Paul	74	207,160	72	193,852	7	..
Indianapolis	180	178,521	169	145,137	23	..
Atlanta	247	156,305	220	190,490	..	18
Memphis	..	107,650	..	160,562	..	29
Totals	6,282	\$24,619,447	5,486	\$19,669,789	25	..

A Thriving Local Union.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

We desire to remind the Local Union and brothers of our U. B. that we have a carpenters' union here in Hardwick, Vt., since August 14th, 1903. On that date we started with fourteen members out of sixty carpenters in town. As all those of our fellow craftsmen who took no part in the good work were at that time bitterly opposed to us, you may well imagine that we had a knotty problem to solve. But, although some of us became somewhat disheartened, saying that under the circumstances we could not raise money enough to pay our hall rent and the like, the members more confident of ultimate success said little but sawed wood. And what was the outcome? Well, in less than three months we had the satisfaction of enrolling most all the carpenters in town so that at the present time we have a membership of fifty-six, only two men being yet on the outside, and they being farmers, we are not desirous of having them in our ranks. Our working hours are nine per day. We are now preparing a new scale of wages to be submitted to our employers which we expect to take effect on April 1st next.

Fraternally yours,

R. S., Local Union 1737.

Hardwick, Vt.

From Chattanooga, Tenn.

Trade conditions in Chattanooga have been fairly good this passed season, but at present work is quite dull. The outlook for spring is more encouraging, indications pointing to an early resumption of work, leaving us in hope that it will afford us an opportunity of placing our organization in a stronger position and getting it in better shape this year than it has been in the past.

The contractors who were fighting us for months all along the line are now more favorably inclined toward our Union and some of them express themselves approvingly of its objects and aspirations. In all probability the work to be done here next summer will be done under strictly union conditions.

The wages paid during the season just closed show an increase of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day above the wages received prior to the organizing of our Local Union, when ten hours constituted a day's work. They range from \$2.30 to \$3.50 per day of nine hours. Having gone through a stubborn fight with our bosses we gladly note their change of views and attitude and we hope that in the interest of both parties they will henceforth adopt more conciliatory and amicable methods in the relations with their employees. We, on our part, should try our utmost to avoid any complications, and those contractors who may eventually continue bucking against us we propose to kill with kindness.

A. A. BALES, R. S., L. U. 759.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Structural Trades Alliance.

(Continued from page 4.)

or calling that he neither had a hand in making or developing.

In other words, we believe that the men following the basic trades are by right the natural heirs of such tributary trades as may be developed from time to time from the main trades, and it is the purpose and aim of the new alliance to enter claim for future branches or divisions and defend each other in attempting to secure them.

Of no less importance is the intention of the new alliance to discourage and drive from its quarters dual unions in existing trades.

The trade union movement of this country will never be what it was intended for until the last of the dual locals in every branch of industry is attacked and driven from its lair.

That any member of an organization can call himself a union man and stand for the continuance of a dual organization in any craft is inconceivable, and it is as much for the purpose of annihilating any that may remain that the basic trades in the building industry have banded themselves together and pledged to each other every support in killing the microbe known as the dual union.—Painters' Journal.

Rundschreiben

An alle Lokal Unions und Mitglieder.

Brüder! Viele unserer Lokal Unions und District Councils gehen gegenwärtig mit dem Plane um, nächstes Frühjahr in eine Bewegung für günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen einzutreten.

Teilweise handelt es sich hier um Lohn-erhöhung, teilweise um Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, während andere Forderungen auf die Anerkennung der Organisation, die Einführung des Samstag-Halb-Feiertages, Nichtbeschäftigung von Nicht-Unionleuten, oder Nichtverarbeitung von Begleitungsgegenständen, die von Nicht-Unionleuten hergestellt wurden, Bezug nehmen.

Wie der General-Office mitgeteilt wurde, sind in einigen Fällen die betreffenden Forderungen bereits gestellt worden.

Daß der Zweck, den die hier in Frage kommenden Lokal Unions und District Councils befolgen, ein sehr guter ist und unsere vollste Anerkennung verdient, steht außer Zweifel.

Doch, wenn sich eine Nationale Fabrikanten-Association bemüht, das Vorurteil des Publikums gegen uns wachzurufen und die Arbeiterbewegung zu verdächtigen, dann ist die größte Vorsicht und Umsicht von Nöthen. Wir müssen den Verdacht, den man jetzt der Arbeiterbewegung entgegenbringt, von uns abzuwenden suchen, und ehe wir die Offensive ergreifen, müssen wir alle Eventualitäten, die uns in den industriellen Chaos verwickeln können, reiflich in Erwägung ziehen.

Wir müssen ernstlich darauf bedacht sein, daß nichts geschieht, was geeignet wäre, unsere jetzige Stellung und das fernere Gedeihen unserer Organisation zu gefährden oder zu beeinträchtigen.

Dank unserer Umsicht und unserem überlegten Vorgehen haben wir während der letzten drei Jahre wunderbaren Fortschritt und einen gewaltigen Sprung gemacht. Wir haben unsere Mitgliederzahl von 80,000 auf mehr denn 160,000 erhöht und haben dafür den Beifall anderer Organisationen geerntet. Wir sind entschlossen, in der Weise, wie wir bis jetzt gearbeitet, so lange fortzufahren, bis es uns gelungen ist, jeden in unserem Gewerbe Beschäftigten unserer Organisation anzureihen.

Es ist eine bekannte Tatsache, daß im Laufe des verfloffenen Jahres große Anstrengungen gemacht wurden, die Arbeitgeber in einer Organisation zu vereinigen. In jeder Stadt und an jedem Orte von Bedeutung haben die Arbeitgeber Associationen, Clubs, Allianzen oder Börsen (Exchanges) u. s. w. gegründet, zu dem alleinigen Zwecke, die organisierten Arbeiter zu beschaden.

Diese lokalen Organisationen sind durch einen nationalen Körper mit einander verbunden und mit der Nationalen Fabrikanten-Association affiliert, welche letzterer bedeutende Geldmittel zur Bekämpfung der, wie sie sich ausdrückt, „Tyrannei der Gewerkschaften und der gewissenlosen Methoden ihrer Vertreter und Geschäfts-Agenten“ zur Verfügung stehen. Die Pläne dieser Association gehen langsam aber sicher ihrer Vollendung entgegen und sind dazu bestimmt, alle auf die Verbesserung ihrer Lage gerichteten Versuche der Arbeiter zu vereiteln.

Der Kampf mit den organisierten Fabrikanten ist im Auge und wir müssen uns zu dessen Begegnung rüsten und vorbereiten.

Wir sollten indessen nicht die Angreifer sein; im Gegenteil, wir müssen die Arbeitgeber zwingen, die Rolle des Angreifers zu übernehmen, wenn sie den Kampf wünschen sollten.

Da die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner die größte Organisation gelernter Arbeiter ist, hat man sie scheinbar als besonderes Angriffs-Objekt auszuwählen. Sollten wir unterliegen, so wird es ein Leichtes sein, mit den anderen Baugewerken fertig zu werden.—So kalku-

lieren wenigstens die organisierten Fabrikanten.

In Anbetracht der hier geschilderten Situation, halte ich es für meine Pflicht, alle Lokal Unions und District Councils zu ermahnen, in ihren dieses Frühjahr zu stellenden Forderungen mäßig zu sein. Wenn keine Aussicht auf einen vollkommenen Sieg vorhanden ist, so sollte man das Stellen einer Forderung gänzlich unterlassen, aber die Kampfmittel, zur Anwendung zu günstigerer Zeit und Gelegenheit, aufsparen und bereichern.

Brüderlichkeit,

Frank Duff, Gen.-Sekr.



Constitution der Structural Building Trades Alliance von Amerika.

Einleitung.

In Anerkennung der Nothwendigkeit eines gemeinschaftlichen Vorgehens und einmüthigen Handelns der Baugewerke zur Wahrung ihrer Interessen, und um jede integralen Gruppe derselben der Vortheile einheitlicher Arbeitsstunden und Löhne und einheitlicher Arbeitsbedingungen überhaupt theilhaftig zu machen, und um eine engere Verbindung der Interessen jeder einzelnen Gruppe herzustellen und die Einmischung Unberufener in Baugewerks-Angelegenheiten zu verhindern, und um den Baugewerken das Selbstbestimmungsrecht in solchen Angelegenheiten zu sichern, verpflichten wir uns auf folgende Prinzipien-Erklärung:

1. Die Errichtung lokaler und nationaler Schiedsgerichte, deren Aufgabe es sein soll, alle entstehenden Streitigkeiten, ohne zu Ausständen zu greifen, zu schlichten.

2. Sympathisches und internationales Einreten für die affiliirten Gewerke, im Falle die Schlichtungsversuche eines lokalen Schiedsgerichtes gescheitert sind und es nothwendig ist.

3. Ueber die Interessen der affiliirten Organisationen zu wachen und dieselben zu beschützen.

4. Das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der verschiedenen vertretenen Organisationen zu wahren.

5. Verletzungen der mit Arbeitgeber eingegangenen Verträge zu verhindern.

6. Ausstände, Zwistigkeiten und Reibereien unter den Baugewerken zu verhüten, dagegen zu warnen und Ausstände durch friedliche Vermittelung und Schlichtung entstehender Gewerkschaftsstreitigkeiten zu erlösen.

7. Die Bildung anderer rivalisirender Organisationen eines und desselben Gewerkes zu hintertreiben, deren vollständige Vernichtung anzustreben und nur solche Unions zu unterstützen, welche mit ihrer betreffenden nationalen Organisation affiliirt sind und sich auf diese Prinzipien-Erklärung verpflichten haben.

8. Brüderliche Beziehungen mit bestehenden anerkannten Centralkörpern zu pflegen und zu ermutigen, und dem auf Centralisirung aller Lohnarbeiter gerichteten Bestreben Nachdruck und Vorschub zu verleihen.

Constitution und Nebengesetze.

Artikel I.

Name.

§ 1. Diese Organisation soll als die Structural Building Trades Alliance of America bekannt sein und nur aus nationalen oder internationalen Gewerksvereinen bestehen, deren Mitglieder in der Errichtung von Gebäuden beschäftigt sind.

Artikel II.

Zweck.

§ 1. Die Zwecke dieser Alliance sind: Die Bildung von lokalen Allianzen des Baugewerkes und deren Ermuthigung, und die Uebertragung solcher Machtbefugnisse und Autorität auf die Lokalvereine dieser Alliance, wie es deren Interesse und der Wohlfahrt entspricht; Gewerkschaftsinteressen, die von Zeit zu Zeit unter den affiliirten Organisationen entstehen mögen, auf praktischer Grundlage zu schlichten und ein besseres Einvernehmen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeiter herzustellen.

§ 2. Zudem wir die Berechtigung lokaler Jurisdiktion anerkennen, sind wir bestrebt, den verschiedenen Haupt- und Fundamental-Baugewerken über alle verwandten Gewerkszweige die Controle zu sichern, die ihnen rechtlich, gesetzlich und technisch gebührt, und jeder mit uns verbundenen nationalen Organisation die ihr rechtmäßig zukommende Jurisdiktion über neue, verbesserte Arbeitsmethoden oder über neu eingeführte Unterabtheilungen der bestehenden Fundamental-Baugewerke zu gewähren.

Artikel III.

Versammlungen und Vertretung.

§ 1. Zeit und Ort der jährlichen Zusammenkünfte dieser Alliance soll in jeder ihrer Conventionen bestimmt werden.

§ 2. Der Vertretungsmodus dieser Alliance soll sein: Fünf (5) Delegaten oder fünf (5) Stimmen für jede internationale Organisation.

§ 3. Auf Gesuch von drei (3) gutstehenden affiliirten Unions, und unter Angabe der zu erledigenden Geschäfte, soll der Präsident unter Zustimmung der mit der Alliance verbundenen internationalen Organisationen eine Spezial-Convention einberufen; vorausgesetzt, jedoch, daß die Einberufung wenigstens dreißig (30) Tage vor dem Stattfinden der Convention bekannt gemacht wurde, und daß nur solche Geschäfte auf derselben erledigt werden, welche in der Bekanntmachung spezifizirt sind. Letztere muß von den dazu befugten Beamten im Einklange mit den Wünschen der zustimmenden Organisationen erlassen werden.

Artikel IV.

Mitgliedschaft.

§ 1. Diese Alliance soll aus bestehenden Baugewerks-Organisationen, deren Mitglieder in der Errichtung von Gebäuden beschäftigt sind, zusammengefaßt sein.

§ 2. Jede affiliirte Organisation soll gehalten sein, über die Ausdehnung und den Charakter ihrer Jurisdiktion schriftliche Angaben zu machen, und wenn dieselben von der Alliance oder dem Board of Governors gebilligt sind, sollen keine Uebergänge eines anderen Gewerkes in diese Jurisdiktion begünstigt oder gebuhlet werden.

§ 3. Sollte zwischen den affiliirten Organisationen eine Streitfrage entstehen, so muß dem General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister Anzeige hierüber erstattet und demselben innerhalb zehn (10) Tagen nach Erstattung der Anzeige alles Beweismaterial unterbreitet werden. Die Alliance oder der Board of Governors soll dann unter Befolgung des fixirten Gewerks-Abstimmungs-Prinzips eine Entscheidung in der Streitfrage herbeiführen.

§ 4. Es sei ausdrücklich vermerkt, daß diese Alliance bei einer Gewerks-Abstimmung den affiliirten Organisationen nur eine Stimme zuerkennt, um ihre oder die Meinung einer ihrer Unterabtheilungen in die Waagschale zu werfen.

§ 5. Gewerksorganisationen, welche fernerhin um Aufnahme in diese Alliance nachsuchen, sollen nur dann aufgenommen werden, wenn sich der Board of Governors einstimmig für die Aufnahme entscheidet.

Artikel V.

Beamten.

§ 1. Die Beamten dieser Alliance sollen aus einem General-Präsidenten, einem General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister und aus acht (8) General-Vice-Präsidenten, die verschiedenen Gewerken angehören müssen, bestehen, und sollen Letztere unter dem Namen „Board of Governors“ bekannt sein. Diese Beamten sollen jährlich gewählt werden und im Amt bleiben bis ihre Nachfolger erwählt und installiert sind.

Artikel VI.

Pflichten der General-Beamten.

General-Präsident.

§ 1. Der General-Präsident soll in allen Conventionen und Sitzungen des Board of Governors den Vorsitz, und über die Alliance in ihrer ganzen Jurisdiktions-Sphäre die Obergewalt führen. Er soll alle offizielle Dokumente und Anweisungen an den General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister unterzeichnen und soll, wenn es verlangt wird, seine Zeit ausschließlich den Interessen dieser Alliance widmen.

General-Vice-Präsidenten.

§ 2. Die General-Vice-Präsidenten sollen dem General-Präsidenten in der Ausübung seiner Amtspflichten beistehen, gesetzlichen Maßnahmen im Interesse der Baugewerke ihre Aufmerksamkeit schenken, und unter dem Namen „Board of Governors“ bekannt sein. Sie sollen über alle Jurisdiktions-Fragen und Streitigkeiten, Ausstände und Aussperrungen und alle andere Fragen, die ihnen von dem G. S. und Sch. von Zeit zu Zeit unterbreitet werden mögen, entscheiden.

§ 3. Wenn es der ordnungsgemäß erwählte Vertreter einer affiliirten nationalen oder internationalen Organisation versäumt oder abgehalten sein sollte, den Sitzungen des Board of Governors beizuwohnen, so kann der General-Präsident oder der General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister dieser Organisation diese in dem Board vertreten.

General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister.

§ 4. Der General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister soll genaues Protokoll über alle Verhandlungen der Alliance und des Board

of Governors führen. Er soll eine Liste der Beamten aller in der Alliance vertretenen nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen führen. Er soll monatlich allen affiliirten Organisationen einen Bericht über alle vorgekommenen Geschäfte zusehen und alle offizielle, die Alliance angehende Correspondenz, sowie die Correspondenz zwischen den affiliirten nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen und dem Board of Governors und anderen Beamten führen. Er soll volle Machtbefugnis in allen finanziellen Angelegenheiten haben, über alle Einnahmen und Ausgaben genau Buch führen und auf Verlangen dieser Alliance bereit sein, seine Finanzbücher und Rechnungen einem Revisions-Comite zu unterbreiten. Er soll für seine Dienstleistungen ein jährliches Gehalt von fünfzehnhundert (\$1,500.00) Dollars beziehen.

§ 5. Alle durch den Besuch der Board-Sitzungen dessen Mitgliedern entstehenden Unkosten sollen von ihrer betreffenden Organisation getragen werden.

§ 6. Die regelmäßigen Sitzungen des Board of Governors sollen vierteljährlich am stattfinden, und an einem Orte, den der Board selbst nach seinem eigenen Gutdünken auswählen mag; sollten jedoch in der Zwischenzeit Umstände eintreten, die das sofortige Zusammenkommen des Boards nöthig machen, so können Spezialitzungen einberufen werden.

Artikel VII.

Einkünfte.

§ 1. Die Geldmittel zur Bestreitung der Ausgaben dieser Alliance sollen in folgender Weise aufgebracht werden: Durch ein Eintrittsgeld im Betrage von einhundert Dollars (\$100.00) von jeder nationalen oder internationalen Union durch Lieferung von Organisations- und Agitations-Material und Mitglieds-Certifikaten für lokale Boards of Governors und durch einen Betrag von einviertel (¼) Cent per Monat seitens aller Mitglieder der affiliirten nationalen oder internationalen Unions.

§ 2. Auf Applikation einer jeden nationalen oder internationalen Union soll der G. S. und Sch. ein Mitglieds-Certifikat für jedes Mitglied des lokalen Board of Governors verabsorgen; vorausgesetzt, jedoch daß einer jeden dieser Applikationen der Betrag von einem Dollar (\$1.00) beigelegt ist.

§ 3. Sollte der Fond der Alliance zu irgend einer Zeit auf eine Summe herabsinken, welche zur Bestreitung der laufenden Ausgaben unzureichend ist, oder sollten Ausstände und Aussperrungen dies erheischen, so soll der Board of Governors ermächtigt sein, ein Assessment zu erheben, welches zur Wiederherstellung des gehörigen Fondsbestandes genügend erheicht.

Artikel VIII.

Lokale Allianzen.

§ 1. Wenn in irgend einer Lokalität drei (3) oder mehr Lokal Unions eines affiliirten Gewerkes bestehen, so sollen die betreffenden nationalen oder internationalen Unions von denselben verlangen, daß sie eine lokale Alliance der Baugewerke bilden.

§ 2. Jede mit dieser Alliance affiliirte nationale oder internationale Union ist verpflichtet, eines ihrer Mitglieder als Vertreter bei der Bildung eines lokalen Board of Governors der Baugewerks-Alliance von Amerika zu bestimmen.

§ 3. Mitglieds-Certifikate sollen seitens der affiliirten nationalen oder internationalen Unions den Mitgliedern eines lokalen Board of Governors geliefert werden, wie es in Par. 2, Art. VII, vorgeschrieben ist.

§ 4. Die Pflichten der lokalen Boards of Governors sind, über alle Gewerkschaftsstreitigkeiten, welche von Zeit zu Zeit entstehen mögen, unter Befolgung der in Art. IV enthaltenen Bestimmungen und unter Beobachtung der von den affiliirten nationalen oder internationalen Unions gezogenen Gewerks-grenzen, wie sie von dem General Board of Governors gebilligt und anerkannt sind, zu entscheiden.

§ 5. Sie sind gehalten, wenigstens einmal monatlich in Sitzung zu treten, und ihre Amtsdauer soll sechs Monate betragen. Bei Wiederwahl eines Board Mitgliedes soll dasselbe um ein neues Mitglieds-Certifikat einkommen, wie in Par. 2, Art. VII, vorgeschrieben. Die lokalen Boards sollen das Recht haben, alle Gewerksforderungen gutzuheißen oder zu verwerfen, und darauf bestehen, daß die vereinbarte und gebilligte Gewerksphäre volle Anerkennung findet. Sie sollen sich unbedingt und in jeder Weise gegenseitig unterstützen, wie es diese Constitution vorschreibt, und sie sollen ermächtigt sein, zur Regulirung lokaler Gewerksangelegenheiten solche Regeln einzuführen, wie es ihnen nothwendig erscheint; doch müssen besagte Regeln dem G. S. Sch. zur Begutachtung und Billigung des Board of Governors zugesandt werden.

§6. Sie sollen aus ihrer Mitte einen Präsidenten, Vice-Präsidenten und einen Sekretär und Schatzmeister als Beamte ernennen, welche in regelmäßigen Zwischenräumen über die Verhandlungen des lokalen Boards und über andere Fragen, die für die Baugewerke im Allgemeinen von Interesse sind, an den G. S. Sch. Bericht erstatten sollen.

§7. Es sei ausdrücklich verstanden, daß keine Handlung dieser Baugewerks Alliance von Amerika so auszulegen ist, als verbündete sie nationale oder internationale Unions an der Zugehörigkeit zu bestehenden Centralkörpern; vorausgesetzt, daß die Gesetze eines solchen Körpers Mitglieder dieser Baugewerks Alliance nicht verhindern, gemeinschaftlich unter einander, und im Einklange mit dieser Constitution, zu handeln.

Artikel IX.

Ausstände und Aussperrungen.

§1. Von dem Gesichtspunkte ausgehend, daß die Zahl der Sympathie-Strikes in dieser Alliance vermindert und deren Wirkung abzuschwächen sei, sind die affiliirten Organisationen gehalten, wenn es immer praktisch ist, alle Beschwerden dieser Alliance oder dem Board of Governors zu unterbreiten, und wo immer Local Unions eine Lohnforderung oder solche für andere Verbesserungen der Gewerkslage zu stellen beabsichtigen, müssen deren nationale oder internationale Unions bei Obigen speziell um die Billigung und Genehmigung dieser Bewegung nachsuchen.

§2. Jrgend eine Local Union eines affiliirten Gewerks, welche in einen Ausstand tritt, ohne vorher die Genehmigung ihrer nationalen oder internationalen Union und des Board of Governors eingeholt zu haben, soll nicht zur Unterstützung oder Sympathie seitens der verschiedenen, diese Alliance bildenden Gewerke, berechtigt sein.

§3. Affiliirte nationale oder internationale Unions können in Gewerksbewegungen eintreten, doch sind die anderen Gewerke nicht verpflichtet, diese Bewegung materiell oder moralisch zu unterstützen, wenn die Genehmigung derselben nicht vorher eingeholt wurde.

§4. Wenn eine Applikation um Genehmigung einer Bewegung seitens einer Local Union eingereicht wird, so soll letztere so gleich dem lokalen Board of Governors, sowie ihrer betreffenden nationalen oder internationalen Union, eine Abschrift der Applikation unterbreiten, und diese Körper sollen darin solche Beschränkungen und Modifikationen vornehmen, als nothwendig sein mögen, um den betreffenden Local Unions die Unterstützung der affiliirten Gewerke zu sichern.

§5. Alle Applikationen um Genehmigung eines Ausstandes müssen den zuständigen Behörden auf offiziellen, zu diesem Zwecke von der General-Office gelieferten Formularen, eingereicht werden.

§6. Alle Sympathie-Strikes müssen die Zustimmung von wenigstens zweidrittel (2/3) der Mitglieder eines lokalen Board of Governors haben, ehe dieselben in irgend einer Localität eröffnet oder als beendet erklärt werden können; diejenigen Fälle ausgenommen, die dem General Board of Governors zur Erwägung unterbreitet wurden.

Artikel X.

Strafen.

§1. Nationale oder internationale Unions, welche mit dieser Alliance affiliirt sind, sollen für die Handlungen ihrer Local Unions und für deren etwaige Nichtbefolgung der in dieser Constitution enthaltenen oder später beigefügten Bestimmungen, oder für die Nichtbefolgung eines Beschlusses des General Board of Governors, verantwortlich gemacht werden. Befolgen nationale oder internationale Unions soll in diesem Falle eine Geldstrafe auferlegt werden, deren Betrag von dem Board of Governors festzusetzen ist; die betreffende Local Union soll die Strafsomme innerhalb dreißig (30) Tagen entrichten, widrigenfalls sie von dieser Alliance suspendirt werden soll.

Geschäftsordnung.

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung.
2. Einreichung der Mandate.
3. Bericht des Mandatprüfungs-Comites.
4. Namensaufruf.
5. Ernennung der stehenden Comites für Finanzen, Appellationen, Beschwerden und Constitution u. Nebengesetze.
6. Bericht der Beamten.
7. Berichte der stehenden und Spezial-Comites.
8. Unerledigte Geschäfte.
9. Neue Geschäfte.
10. Wahl und Installation der Beamten.
11. Vertagung.

Der heroische Kampf der Textilarbeiter in Crimmitschau.

Der deutsche Theil unseres Journals wurde in letzter Zeit durch Veröffentlichung offizieller Mittheilungen so in Anspruch genommen, daß wir den der deutschen Sprache zugemessenen Raum von zwei Seiten überschreiten mußten, ohne ein Ereigniß erwähnen zu können, welches einzig in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung dasteht und dem das größte Interesse der organisirten Arbeiter ganz Europa's entgegengebracht wird. Es ist dies der heroische Kampf der Textilarbeiter Crimmitschau's in Sachsen.

Mitte Oktober wurden 8,000 dieser Arbeiter von den Fabrikanten ausgesperrt, weil sie den Zehnstundentag verlangten und stiegen bis dato noch im Kampfe für ihre bescheidene Forderung.

Das unter den sächsischen Webern herrschende Elend ist ja weltbekannt, und man hätte meinen sollen, daß die sächsischen Behörden in diesem Falle ein menschliches Reges verspüren und sich in der Streitfrage mindestens neutral verhalten würden. Aber es kam anders.—Die Behörde erklärte den kleinen Belagerungszustand über die Stadt; sie verbot das Zusammengehen auf der Straße von mehr denn Dreien und verbot die Versammlungen der Ausstehenden ganz und gar.

Die Kriegervereine ganz Sachsen's wurden gegen Letztere mobil gemacht; aber wider Erwarten, und zu ihrer Ehre sei es konstatiert, erklärten sie sich einstimmig gegen die Fabrikanten.

Die Sympathie und das Solidaritätsgefühl, das den Textilarbeitern seitens der organisirten Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands und anderwärts entgegengebracht wird, ist bewundernswürth. Alle Organisationen senden regelmäßige Unterstützungsbeiträge an die Ausstehenden ab, die mit allem Nothwendigen versehen werden, um den Kampf siegreich durchführen zu können.

Die Parteinahme der Behörden für die Fabrikanten und die unbarmherzige Weise, auf welche dieselben gegen die armen Weber vorgehen, war ferner an dem Verbote der Weihnachtsbescherung zu ersehen, die ihnen von den deutschen Arbeitern veranstaltet werden sollte, welches Verbot denn auch etwa 1,000 Personen veranlaßte, aus der Landeskirche auszutreten. Die Theilnahme der Weihnachtsbescherung wurde trotzdem bewerkstelligt; Lebensmittel, Kleidungsstücke und Spielzeuge für deren Kinder wurden in Menge an die Ausstehenden vertheilt. Mancher, der noch nie einen Ueberroß besessen hatte, wurde damit ausgestattet.

Streikbrecher finden sich nur wenige, so daß die den Ausstehenden von dieser Seite drohende Gefahr keine erhebliche ist; dagegen aber werden die Crimmitschauer Fabrikanten von dem Unternehmertum ganz Deutschlands finanziell und auf jede andere Weise unterstützt. Ob es unter diesen Umständen den deutschen Arbeitern gelingen wird, die Kämpfenden mit genügender Munition zu versehen, um den Kampf bis zum kommenden Frühjahr, dem Beginn der Geschäftssaison, auszudehnen und siegreich beenden zu können, entzieht sich unserer Beurtheilung.

Wir amerikanischen Arbeiter können wahrlich, was Solidaritätsgefühl anbelangt, noch viel von den deutschen Arbeitern lernen. Wir halten großartige Conventionen ab, in denen Meisterstücke der Redekunst geleistet werden; aber mit der Opferwilligkeit und dem Solidaritätsgefühl, welche bei großen Kämpfen allein ausschlaggebend sind, ist es bei uns noch sehr traurig bestellt.

Nachtrag: Nachdem wir Obiges nideergeschrieben, wird telegraphisch die Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit in den Textil-Fabriken Crimmitschau's unter den alten Bedingungen gemeldet.

Die Berliner Droßkentrutcher wurden kürzlich von ihren Arbeitgebern wegen Lohndifferenzen ausgesperrt, haben sich aber schließlich auf einen Vertrag geeinigt, in welchem 1 Mark per Tag als Grundlohn und 30 Prozent der Bruttoeinnahmen vorgesehen ist. Die Rutcher hatten 40 Prozent der Tageseinnahmen verlangt.

Der Verband der Marine-Matrosen Holland's hielt am 6. Januar seinen Jahrescongreß ab, auf dem vier Abtheilungen durch Delegaten vertreten waren. Der Verband hat allen Verfolgungen und Angriffen gegenüber an Mitgliederzahl zugenommen. Der Congreß beschloß, in derselben Weise, wie bisher, thätig zu sein, die Volksvertretung über die Zustände bei der Marine aufzuklären und eine Verbesserung der Lage der Matrosen anzustreben.

Verschmelzung der beiden Organisations deutscher Gärtner.—Bis zum 9. November vorigen Jahres bestanden in Deutschland zwei verschiedene Gärtner-Organisationen. An diesem Datum ist in Berlin eine Vereinigung beider, unter Mitwirkung der General-Commission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, zu Stande gekommen, und wird die neue Organisation den Namen: „Allgemeiner Deutscher Gärtnerverein“ führen. Sitz der Centralbehörde ist Hamburg.

Der Jahrescongreß der belgischen Gewerkschaften fand während der Weihnachtsfeiertage in Brüssel statt. Es waren 168 Delegaten, 118 Gewerkschaftsgruppen vertretend, anwesend. Der Congreß nahm einen Beschluß an, welcher den Anschluß der Gewerkschaften an den allgemeinen nationalen Gewerkschafts-Centralkörper obligatorisch macht. Es wurde ferner beschlossen, betreffs Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit eine rege Agitation zu entfalten und den Gewerkschaften empfohlen, die Frage der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung ernstlich in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Eine große Arbeiter-Industrie-Ausstellung wird am 23. April in New York City eröffnet werden und 16 Tage dauern. Dieselbe findet im Grand Central Palace statt und ist zum Besten der Arbeiterpresse arrangirt, soll aber auch den Werth der von Unionleuten hergestellten Waaren demonstrieren. Wie das Betriebs-Comité kürzlich berichtete, sind Tickets nach allen Städten des Landes geschickt und mit Bereitwilligkeit entgegengenommen worden. Man erwartet, daß alle Gewerkschaften, die im Stande sind, eine Ausstellung der in ihren betreffenden Werken hergestellten Artikel zu veranstalten, und besonders solche Gewerkschaften, die ein Union Label eingeführt haben, die ihnen hier gebotene Gelegenheit benutzen werden. Die Tickets gelten zugleich als Loose bei einer Preisvertheilung.

Gewerbegerichte in Italien.—Das italienische Arbeitsamt, das dem Handelsministerium untersteht, hat an alle Arbeiterorganisationen ein Circular gerichtet, dieselben auffordernd, ihre Wünsche bezüglich der Aenderung des Gesetzes vom 3. Juni 1893, Gewerbegerichte betreffend (es besteht ein Arbeitsamt und ein höherer Arbeitsrath), baldmöglichst zu unterbreiten. Da der italienischen Kammer ein Antrag, die Verbesserung und Ausdehnung des obigen Gesetzes verlangend, vorliegt, so fordert der Handelsminister die Arbeiterorganisationen auf, durch Beantwortung der in dem Circular gestellten Fragen, etwa vorhandene Mängel in der Funktion der Gewerbegerichte oder in deren Zusammensetzung zu bezeichnen, um das so gewonnene Material bei Entwurf einer neuen Gesetzesvorlage zu verwenden.

Ausstand der Cigarrettenarbeiter Kairo's (Egypten).—Am 30. November traten über 1,000 Arbeiter der größten Cigarretten-Fabriken Kairo's gegen eine Lohnreduktion in den Ausstand, welcher zur Zeit, also nach zweimonatlicher Dauer, noch in vollem Gange ist. Die griechischen, deutschen und englischen Fabrikanten halten an einer vor zwei Jahren mit den Arbeitern vereinbarten Lohnrunde fest. Der Gouverneur von Kairo hat mehrmals zu Gunsten der Arbeiter bei den Fabrikanten intervenirt, jedoch ohne Erfolg. Die Ausstehenden haben kürzlich eine aus drei Griechen, zwei Juden und zwei Eingeborenen bestehende Commission erwählt, um mit den Fabrikanten zu unterhandeln, welche jedoch alle Vermittlungsversuche schroff abwiesen. Das Ende des Ausstandes ist somit nicht abzusehen; die Betheiligten führen denselben sehr taftvoll, was allein schon als ein Erfolg ihrer Organisation betrachtet wird.

Ein deutscher Zimmermeister-Verband ist Ende verfloßenen Jahres in Hannover gegründet worden. Als Hauptquartier wurde Mannheim bestimmt, dasselbe soll aber nach dem Wohnorte des jeweilig erwählten Präsidenten verlegt werden. Durch die Vereinigung soll unter den Zimmermeistern die Standesehre und das Standesbewußtsein wieder zur Blüthe gebracht und dem alten, ehrbaren Zimmererhandwerk zu seinem früheren Ansehen und seiner früheren Geltung verholfen werden. Die Zimmermeister beklagen sich sehr über das Vorgehen der Staats- und Communalbehörden bei Vergebung der Arbeiten an General-Contractoren. Letztere, welche von Bauarbeiten wenig oder nichts verstanden, würden immer kapitalfräftiger und blühten mit Geringschätzung auf den gelehrten Handwerksmeister herab. Auch über die Holzhändler und Hauspekulanten, die sich als Bau-Unternehmer aufspielten, wurde laute Klage geführt. Einführung des Befähigungsnachweises für die Uebernehmer von Zimmerarbeiten, genossenschaftlicher Zusammenschluß der Zimmermeister gegen unlautere Konkurrenz der Holzhändler und Spekulant und Gründung einer eigenen Baubank wurden in der Zusammenkunft der Meister als Mittel zur Hebung des Zimmerergewerbes in Vorschlag gebracht und in Erwägung gezogen.

„Streikbrecher“ — ein Schmeicheleiname.—Wir lesen in der deutschen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“: Anlässlich eines Streiks in Frankfurt a. M. soll ein Streikbrecher den „Arbeitswilligen“ Adam Laugner Streikbrecher, Lump u. titulirt haben. In der Gerichtsverhandlung bestritt der Angeklagte, sich solcher Namen bedient zu haben, während der Kläger, der die Anzeige auf Veranlassung des Fabrikanten Dr. Krügener gemacht zu haben angibt, nicht mehr genau behaupten kann, ob der Angeklagte oder ein Anderer Lump usw. gerufen habe, indessen habe der Angeklagte Streikbrecher gerufen. Der Vertreter der Staatsanwaltschaft resumirte, daß eine Beleidigung nicht erwiesen sei; in dem Wort „Streikbrecher“ könne er eine Beleidigung nicht erblicken, es sei dies eher ein Schmeichelname; er beantrage Freisprechung. Der Verteidiger des Angeklagten, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Löwenthal, konnte sich zwar den Ansichten des Staatsanwalts nicht anschließen, daß „Streikbrecher“ ein Schmeichelname sei, ein solcher sei es nun gerade nicht; Streikbrecher sei die Gegenbenennung für den Streikenden, eine allgemeine Bezeichnung derer, die sich den Streikenden entgegenstellen. Eine Beleidigung könne er indessen auch nicht erblicken. Der Angeklagte wurde freigesprochen; die Kosten fielen zu Lasten der Staatskasse.—Das Amtsgericht zu Erfurt hat einen Antrag auf Verfolgung wegen Beleidigung, begangen durch den Ruf „Streikbrecher“, abgelehnt, weil das Wort „Streikbrecher“ die „allgemein übliche Bezeichnung für diejenigen Personen ist, die bei einem Streik die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen haben“.



LOCAL UNION 205, Terre Haute, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased and was the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from us our esteemed brother, Samuel Henderson, and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, our Union losing in him an honest and upright member, therefore be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That as an evidence of sympathy, a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased brother; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for the same and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

C. L. HUDSON,
L. L. DAVISON,
S. C. MAHAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 979, Williamstown, Mass.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our Brotherhood for the second time in our history as a Union, and it has pleased the Almighty Architect to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Arthur B. Lester, who laid by his tools on December 22, 1903, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lester this Union has forever lost a useful and upright member. We deeply deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family who are deprived of a kind and indulgent husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Union and that copies be sent to the bereaved family, to the North Adams Transcript and to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

WALLACE ORTON,
C. A. BROWN,
J. M. HOSFORD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 628, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has removed from among us our esteemed brother and fellow workman, John Hampton, and

WHEREAS, Our association with him during his membership in our Local Union has proven to us that he was a good and faithful member, therefore be it

Resolved, That the loss of our brother, through a sudden and violent accident, is deeply deplored by all members of this organization; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep and profound sympathy for and with his bereaved relatives we express a hope that so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions become part of the records of this organization; that a copy be presented to the relatives of the deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

H. R. WILLIAMSON,
A. L. HARRIS,
WM. ROEMHILD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1052, Bladell, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, Charles Odell, and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, and honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

W. J. EIGHME,
C. H. BERRY,
JOHN HAEN,
OTTO BUSH,
CLEM. OLMSTEAD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 772, Clinton, Ia.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the cares of life our brother, Charles Elgabroadt, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trouble and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

G. W. OLNEY,
FRED. MANDERSHIRE,
T. W. CARSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 378, Edwardsville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Wm. Werner, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

EDW. HOBSON,
F. B. DIETZ,
FRED HOUSER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1366, Meridian, Miss.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, William H. Scott, who departed this life December 25th, 1903, therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme Will, we very deeply regret our loss, but hope and trust it be his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 1366 tender its warmest sympathy to the widow and family of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
C. T. THOMAS,
WM. GAINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1007, Sheffield, Ala.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence the Great Master Builder, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our aged and beloved brother, D. S. Gilmore, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of God we sincerely regret the death and mourn the loss of our dear brother and extend to his friends our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Gilmore Local Union 1007 has sustained an irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased brother, and that copies be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, and to the Reaper for publication.

R. C. GANNANWAY,
J. E. GATHRAN,
J. B. TIPPIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1013, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed by death from our midst the devoted and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother Robert Grabowski, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement; may he be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Grabowski and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

THOS. A. HOFFMAN,
O. K. WISMER,
R. H. JORDAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 664, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Herrman Runte, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; that they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Union, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in respect of our deceased brother.

FRANK DOEREN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION, 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, Seldom J. Roper, and

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this Local Union loses a good member and first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him, a kind and devoted husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in his removal and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on a page of our minutes set apart for that purpose as a tribute of respect for our late brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

G. H. LESALLA,
J. F. MCCANN,
G. P. HUGHES,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1734, Elkhart, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, James H. Hunter, and

WHEREAS, We feel that in his death we lose a true friend and brother who was always ready to help his fellowmen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our departed brother our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

PERRY E. NEFF,
M. Y. WALTER,
JAMES T. UPP,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 389, Tuxedo, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Brother Wm. Gulick, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

G. K. TREADWAY,
J. C. KORTRIGHT,
D. B. GEROW,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 43, Hartford, Conn.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman, John A. M. Bell, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death Local Union 43, Carpenters and Joiners, has sustained the loss of a worthy member; one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected; a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That this Local Union extend its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our departed brother in their sad affliction and loss, and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and tribute to our late brother, our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of our late brother; that a page of our minutes be set apart for the inscription of these resolutions and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

F. C. WALZ,
JOHN C. SMITH,
FRANK VIZNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.

WHEREAS, Our Supreme Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother A. M. Wadsworth, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local Union extend to the family and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect for our departed brother; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Union, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family of our esteemed brother.

THOMAS JONES,
FRANK SEYMOUR,
GEORGE WARP,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, Josephus L. Woods, and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing of our brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious, having the good will of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Him that doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minute-book as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother, and that a copy be furnished our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

N. C. KERR,
THOS. BUNTING,
PAUL L. AMBACH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1186, Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the busy cares of life, Mrs. Malissa May Carnahan, wife of Brother J. C. Carnahan, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of the wife of our friend and brother and extend to him and his family our heartfelt sympathy on the bereavement and dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eyes upon the widowed and motherless; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and family and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

J. H. STEWART,
C. C. BLAISDELL,
JOHN M. LOVE,
Committee.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Jan. 31, '04, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$227.40	125	\$56.20	259	\$9.40
2	206.70	126	21.20	260	196.90
3	63.70	127	25.50	261	0.60
4	166.20	128	4.40	262	51.60
5	90.80	129	39.00	263	33.00
6	48.10	130	3.20	264	17.60
7	275.40	131	186.00	265	28.20
8	734.00	132	45.40	266	37.40
9	91.60	133	91.30	268	111.40
10	209.20	134	259.15	269	35.00
11	129.40	135	25.00	270	11.40
12	80.30	136	37.00	271	17.85
13	72.00	137	29.10	272	19.20
14	36.60	138	30.80	273	29.80
15	85.50	139	42.20	274	35.60
16	45.55	141	36.85	275	32.00
18	20.20	142	173.00	276	26.80
19	1.00	143	19.50	277	133.60
20	24.80	144	19.60	278	20.20
21	31.35	145	19.20	280	4.00
22	575.80	146	68.80	281	88.90
23	47.00	147	29.10	282	22.40
24	35.00	148	65.20	283	21.20
25	42.75	149	9.00	284	2.50
26	83.60	150	10.00	285	4.00
27	60.70	152	9.00	286	22.00
28	24.20	153	13.80	287	26.20
29	107.90	154	18.45	288	43.20
30	2.00	155	38.60	289	30.05
31	62.80	156	3.60	290	11.40
32	47.80	158	11.20	291	41.00
33	164.40	159	9.65	292	25.60
34	32.50	160	3.20	294	3.20
35	14.80	161	17.80	295	8.80
36	139.70	162	15.80	296	25.20
37	31.20	163	25.35	297	26.20
38	18.00	164	20.00	299	58.00
39	31.40	165	74.00	300	23.60
40	11.15	166	22.60	301	31.40
41	13.80	167	139.50	302	24.00
42	20.60	168	21.40	303	45.60
43	89.00	169	65.00	304	32.10
44	25.20	170	9.20	305	9.60
45	63.10	171	121.60	306	123.00
46	81.00	172	11.10	307	11.55
47	102.00	173	3.00	310	10.00
48	2.60	174	69.60	311	12.60
49	10.30	175	19.70	312	2.00
50	187.40	176	28.95	313	4.40
51	62.70	177	31.20	314	32.50
52	60.20	179	23.80	315	3.80
53	34.65	180	16.40	316	54.95
54	59.60	181	180.80	317	4.00
55	196.20	182	6.40	318	26.80
56	48.80	183	61.80	319	10.60
57	11.60	184	65.20	320	13.60
58	291.00	185	6.20	321	29.60
59	23.00	186	3.10	322	56.80
60	16.70	187	13.40	323	5.80
61	4.00	188	54.05	324	13.00
62	145.20	190	217.60	325	66.20
63	86.20	191	20.50	327	48.90
64	27.60	192	5.80	328	26.40
65	34.60	193	24.20	329	5.20
66	17.00	194	24.50	330	15.60
67	120.30	195	8.70	331	14.20
68	7.60	196	15.40	332	104.40
69	32.00	197	12.49	333	17.00
70	13.00	198	54.10	334	17.20
72	71.45	200	62.25	335	47.60
73	306.60	201	19.60	336	11.60
74	13.60	202	76.00	337	4.40
75	46.60	203	34.60	338	4.95
76	85.60	204	3.20	339	46.60
77	105.00	205	48.35	340	59.20
78	37.00	206	53.00	341	20.40
79	57.80	207	19.00	342	31.60
80	80.00	208	11.20	343	115.30
81	10.00	209	36.80	344	6.80
82	17.80	210	36.60	345	3.20
83	19.00	211	163.20	347	8.30
84	26.25	212	8.40	348	15.00
85	46.75	214	12.60	349	68.00
86	6.80	215	12.80	350	16.50
87	160.20	216	19.80	351	5.20
88	18.20	217	19.60	352	16.20
89	6.40	219	18.00	353	7.60
90	54.40	220	2.00	354	3.80
91	30.60	221	8.00	355	65.70
92	20.80	223	28.00	356	47.35
93	47.07	224	2.25	357	14.00
94	10.00	225	13.60	358	10.40
95	18.40	226	8.80	359	189.40
96	47.20	228	24.80	360	14.20
97	46.40	229	25.80	361	88.60
98	96.80	231	25.20	362	57.40
99	13.30	232	22.90	363	22.60
100	1.20	233	12.40	364	12.40
101	2.20	234	2.50	365	24.30
102	17.40	235	23.10	366	3.60
103	30.60	236	16.40	367	22.40
104	48.40	237	22.40	368	19.40
105	6.40	238	24.75	369	22.30
106	93.95	239	27.60	370	15.20
107	8.80	240	96.80	371	18.00
108	5.20	241	42.40	372	14.40
109	57.55	242	44.80	373	2.80
110	63.70	243	3.85	374	62.80
111	16.80	244	11.60	375	116.40
112	66.40	245	19.60	376	106.11
113	20.80	246	43.00	377	29.25
114	70.20	247	47.15	378	11.30
115	72.00	248	5.60	379	12.36
116	40.40	249	29.60	381	19.80
117	4.20	251	12.80	382	22.80
118	85.10	252	21.00	383	10.00
119	44.20	253	7.00	384	20.40
120	11.40	254	22.00	385	10.00
121	13.00	255	28.40	386	3.50
122	35.80	256	10.80	388	29.50
123	49.50	257	168.60	389	17.40
124	26.80	258	24.40	390	34.20

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
391	\$36.30	557	\$16.20	722	\$42.40	900	\$37.40	1073	\$5.00	1257	\$6.20	1447	\$10.80	1581	\$8.00
392	30.40	558	7.00	723	32.20	901	15.60	1074	27.40	1258	18.80	1448	12.40	1582	5.60
393	24.80	559	12.00	724	67.00	902	8.00	1075	17.80	1260	16.96	1449	2.40	1570	10.00
394	24.20	561	19.60	725	8.00	903	25.30	1076	4.85	1261	11.60	1450	10.00	1571	9.50
396	23.90	562	85.00	726	30.60	904	13.40	1077	1.00	1262	5.00	1451	12.00	1572	11.20
397	2.25	563	2.00	727	16.25	905	4.20	1078	5.60	1263	4.40	1453	22.00	1573	7.40
398	21.00	564	27.95	728	10.00	907	32.60	1079	32.80	1264	10.00	1454	9.25	1575	6.20
400	3.50	565	12.20	729	4.00	908	3.00	1081	7.80	1265	9.40	1456	9.35	1579	2.60
401	20.20	566	7.30	730	16.70	909	38.55	1082	64.40	1266	11.20	1457	4.40	1582	7.80
402	51.60	567	59.40	731	10.95	910	28.00	1083	8.40	1267	5.60	1458	9.50	1583	16.00
403	18.40	568	8.00	732	10.00	911	14.30	1084	16.85	1268	8.70	1460	8.40	1584	3.60
404	12.60	569	6.20	733	4.60	912	8.80	1087	4.40	1269	6.80	1461	15.60	1586	4.80
405	8.20	570	5.00	734	21.80	913	3.00	1088	6.15	1272	16.20	1466	6.20	1587	21.00
406	6.40	571	24.60	735	9.20	914	23.20	1089	11.70	1273	43.40	1467	8.10	1588	2.20
407	25.05	572	2.60	736	5.80	915	9.60	1090	15.00	1274	6.40	1468	15.50	1589	4.60
408	79.75	573	35.30	737	11.00	916	26.20	1091	10.40	1277	7.20	1469	9.00	1591	9.20
409	15.00	574	17.60	738	2.40	917	14.60	1092	.40	1278	13.00	1470	4.05	1592	23.00
410	11.40	575	26.25	739	4.45	918	8.85	1093	37.00	1279	1.00	1471	7.00	1593	11.60
411	3.70	576	5.20	740	9.80	919	21.14	1094	11.40	1282	11.40	1473	5.75	1595	4.80
412	8.00	577	7.60	741	4.20	920	22.10	1095	7.00	1283	2.00	1476	20.75	1596	43.80
413	24.40	578	143.40	742	15.00	921	21.20	1096	14.40	1286	5.20	1478	3.20	1597	22.80
414	9.20	579	15.40	744	9.05	922	12.10	1097	5.20	1287	3.40	1481	3.80	1598	123.90
416	70.20	580	13.80	746	25.00	924	19.40	1099	4.20	1288	4.40	1482	10.00	1599	3.80
417	7.60	581	18.80	747	28.60	925	7.40	1100	72.20	1289	10.00	1483	8.80	1600	12.80
419	56.80	583	11.20	748	.50	926	26.20	1101	5.45	1290	4.80	1484	8.20	1601	7.75
420	2.40	586	49.30	750	96.45	927	13.60	1102	5.40	1291	6.00	1485	7.60	1602	4.75
421	5.00	587	22.00	751	17.00	930	12.60	1103	39.40	1292	2.20	1486	8.20	1603	6.80
423	125.80	588	6.80	754	7.20	931	27.20	1104	9.00	1293	8.40	1487	6.70	1604	8.00
425	16.00	589	8.40	755	31.00	932	10.00	1105	18.80	1294	18.80	1489	5.20	1605	13.20
426	190.00	590	16.10	756	1.00	933	3.20	1106	10.40	1296	7.00	1491	11.60	1606	6.40
427	38.00	592	30.60	757	10.00	934	3.40	1107	11.80	1297	28.50	1492	2.80	1607	3.60
428	11.10	593	15.50	758	2.60	935	4.20	1108	32.00	1298	5.80	1493	2.00	1608	5.80
429	62.45	594	14.00	759	19.00	936	35.50	1110	11.60	1299	5.40	1498	1.00	1609	14.20
430	38.00	595	7.40	760	8.80	938	14.50	1111	13.20	1300	17.40	1499	5.20	1610	8.20
431	22.60	596	20.80	761	7.80	939	4.00	1112	8.80	1301	17.00	1501	3.40	1611	17.80
432	51.80	597	10.20	763	14.00	940	12.00	1113	4.55	1303	3.20	1502	10.00	1613	7.20
433	48.20	598	6.00	764	9.80	941	18.80	1114	9.70	1304	2.20	1504	10.80	1614	2.40
434	43.30	599	19.40	765	2.40	942	11.60	1115	3.60	1305	38.00	1506	5.25	1615	2.60
436	17.50	600	18.40	766	23.60	943	19.00	1117	6.20	1306	15.45	1507	2.40	1618	18.40
437	19.00	601	55.10	767	14.80	944	18.90	1119	6.40	1307	8.60	1508	4.05	1619	10.40
438	36.80	602	2.50	768	13.40	945	10.00	1120	7.80	1308	6.60	1510	19.20	1620	2.60
439	7.20	603	37.80	769	50.00	946	3.20	1121	5.20	1309	2.60	1511	12.00	1623	4.40
440	81.00	604	10.00	770	9.05	947	11.90	1122	20.00	1310	4.00	1514	12.60	1624	11.10
441	46.00	605	19.30	771	13.00	949	17.40	1124	27.20	1311	9.80	1515	1.00	1625	5.00
442	7.00	606	23.60	772	18.60	951	6.40	1125	48.60	1312	8.60	1517	30.95	1626	9.60
443	31.45	607	18.45	773	32.20	952	14.20	1126	13.30	1313	10.00	1518	10.00	1627	3.20
444	49.10	608	5.10	774	170.40	953	18.90	1127	24.60	1314	11.10	1519	6.00	1629	10.40
445	4.40	610	13.80	777	4.90	954	26.95	1128	2.00	1315	10.00	1521	25.60	1630	8.40
446	8.00	611	3.00	778	8.20	955	16.00	1130	6.20	1316	5.10	1522	2.80	1631	11.40
447	11.25	612	19.95	779	3.60	956	9.00	1131	22.00	1317	10.20	1523	8.05	1632	.25
448	29.90	613	21.15	781	19.40	958	18.00	1132	10.00	1318	8.60	1524	3.60	1633	10.00
449	34.60	614	4.60	782	8.00	959	11.00	1134	6.10	1319	14.70	1525	14.80	1636	2.80
451	20.40	616	12.80	784	4.00	960	10.00	1135	5.40	1321	8.40	1526	43.20	1637	5.60
452	.15	617	75.60	785	6.00	961	15.00	1136	20.55	1322	4.60	1527	4.15	1640	4.20
453	59.20	618	3.00	786	4.20	962	13.10	1137	3.25	1325	28.20	1528	2.00	1641	5.80
454	18.30	620	11.20	787	13.60	963	4.20	1138	7.60	1326	2.40	1530	2.00	1642	3.80
455	9.20	621	44.00	788	5.10	964	12.00	1140	11.00	1327	10.20	1531	3.10	1643	7.25
456	6.00	622	20.25	789	8.40	965	12.80	1141	3.80	1328	4.00	1532	10.00	1644	4.00
457	130.20	623	5.80	791	7.60	966	2.25	1142	5.20	1329	12.70	1533	2.60	1646	.10
458	6.80	624	48.80	793	5.30	968	2.00	1143	20.40	1330	18.00	1535	2.00	1647	5.20
459	54.20	625	33.40	794	10.20	969	1.60	1145	13.10	1331	18.00	1536	6.20	1649	4.80
460	12.65	626	62.40	795	9.30	970	31.80	1146	17.20	1332	13.10	1538	1.20	1650	23.40
461	9.60	627	23.20	797	4.40	971	14.60	1148	4.40	1333	2.40	1539	5.40	1651	40.50
462	6.40	628	21.60	798	6.60	973	8.80	1149	8.90	1334	14.25	1540	8.40	1652	2.20
463	8.50	629	22.70	799	6.00	975	2.60	1150	5.20	1335	10.00	1541	5.20	1653	10.00
464	43.20	630	2.80	800	9.00	976	7.60	1151	2.40	1336	25.80	1542	6.30	1654	4.20
465	33.00	631	7.80	802	10.00	977	3.80	1154	7.40	1340	3.00	1544	2.80	1656	7.80
466	22.40	633	33.20	803	2.80	978	13.70	1155	14.80	1341	3.40	1545	3.20	1657	2.80
467	19.05	634	4.00	804	8.60	979	10.20	1156	7.00	1343	16.60	1549	6.20	1659	10.80
468	39.15	635	18.90	805	4.00	980	7.20	1157	10.20	1344	3.40	1550	3.00	1661	7.20
469	20.00	636	18.40	809	5.20	981	11.60	1158	18.40	1345	15.60	1551	7.00	1663	11.85
470	73.60	637	32.40	810	35.80	982	8.00	1159	11.60	1346	28.85	1553	11.80	1665	5.60
471	44.80	638	32.80	811	5.40	983	3.20	1160	11.50	1347	46.60	1554	7.40	1668	3.00
472	14.60	639	29.80	812	12.35	984	13.00	1161	4.80	1348	11.70	1555	9.20	1667	29.20
473	35.00	640	5.40	813	20.00	985	15.20	1162	16.60	1349	3.00	1556	4.40	1668	3.40
474	11.20	641	5.90	814	10.40	986	25.20	1163	17.90	1351	5.20	1557	7.00	1669	7.20
475	5.05	642	20.30	815	6.20	987	14.80	1164	3.80	1352	2.40	1558	6.80	1670	15.80
476	169.80	643	6.80	818	81.30	988	8.20	1165	2.80	1353	18.00	1560	7.00	1672	3.00
477	7.60	644	14.20	819	77.60	989	14.80	1166	7.35	1354	22.40				
478	68.80	645	3.20	821	14.00	990	50.00	1167	4.00	1355	12.00				
479	10.65	646	3.20	822	34.70	991	1.00	1168	5.00	1356	10.80				
480	11.30	647	10.80	824	13.90	992	6.70	1169	9.60	1357	3.00				
481	27.80	648	6.80	825	9.40	993	23.35	1170	2.00	1358	5.00				
482	25.80	649	10.00	826	16.60	995	8.40	1171							

Beegle, A. L., Trenton, N. J...	24.40	1262 Chas. W. Pace	177	200.00
Post, D. A., Penn.	79.50	1263 Mrs. Mary Kelley...	423	50.00
Byrne, W. J., Greater New York	145.00	1264 J. Ernest Hardy		
Christensen, C. K., Penn.	16.39	(disability)	443	200.00
Blorn, Martin, Caney, Kas...	5.70	1265 Mrs. Catherine Reh-		
Stark, L. F., Ottumwa, Ia.	10.30	buck	464	50.00
General Office—		1266 Wm. Hartmann	467	200.00
Salary and Clerk Hire	1,314.90	1267 Mrs. Sophia Weidner	492	50.00
Postage & Stamped Envelopes	154.41	1268 Mrs. DeEtta E. Potter	563	25.00
Rent (for Jan.)	100.00	1269 John N. Evans	563	200.00
Rent, P. O. Box 520	4.00	1270 John J. Hampton...	628	200.00
Telegrams	26.31	1271 Frederic S. Campbell	821	50.00
Sundries	65.68	1272 J. C. Johns (disa-		
Official Journal—		bility)	903	400.00
Printing and Mailing	2,951.63	1273 Dennis F. Corliss...	23	50.00
Special Writings	63.50	1274 Frederick Drees	209	50.00
Supplies for Locals—		1275 Joseph F. Welchans	287	50.00
Books, Ledgers, Etc.	508.05	1276 Wm. H. Davis	306	200.00
Seals and Daters	18.35	1277 T. J. Hargraves.....	392	200.00
Pins, Charms and Match Boxes	429.26	1278 J. G. Greathouse...	428	50.00
Expressage	156.70	1279 Mrs. Pauline Wellauer	521	50.00
Miscellaneous—		1280 John Theisen	7	200.00
Neale, Thos., Gen. Treas., Trav.		1281 Lewis N. Corbin	293	200.00
Expenses	14.60	1282 Mrs. Lillian Palmer...	227	50.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for Oct.		1283 Geo. W. Hawkins...	356	200.00
November, December	2,394.27	1284 Major Greenough...	426	200.00
Expert Accountant's Services.	120.00	1285 John H. Odell	478	200.00
	\$33,157.01	1286 Mrs. Edna A. Seymour	647	50.00
		1287 Chas. Elgabroad...	772	200.00
		1288 R. H. McCauley....	1002	50.00
		1289 Mrs. Helen Grabowski	1013	50.00
		1290 Mrs. Carrie Erickson	87	50.00
		1291 William Nusbaum...	309	200.00
		1292 Johann Schneider ..	309	200.00
		1293 Valentine Martz	309	200.00
		1294 Louis Maud	478	100.00
		1295 James Culliton	774	50.00
		1296 John F. Schulte	16	200.00
		1297 Dan F. Daley	33	200.00
		1298 Gustave Pankonin...	58	200.00
		1299 Mrs. Carrie Dickey...	79	50.00
		1300 Mrs. Mary Murphy...	79	50.00
		1301 Mrs. Anna C. Chris-		
		tensen	181	50.00
		1302 Henry Koch	238	200.00
		1303 Hermann Liehish	242	200.00
		1304 Thos. F. McKee	246	50.00
		1305 Mrs. Laura H. Spence	254	50.00
		1306 Mrs. Mary Rich	292	50.00
		1307 Mrs. Sarah Maxwell...	325	50.00
		1308 Wm. S. Noll	492	200.00
		1309 Geo. C. Weidinger...	550	200.00
		1310 Joseph Weller	591	200.00
		1311 A. D. McCutcheon...	651	100.00
		1312 Edward Steckman...	723	200.00
		1313 Eugene J. Dwyer....	1419	100.00
		1314 Ferdinand Steinert...	7	200.00
		1315 C. H. Pelham	142	200.00
		1316 Wm. Lauer	148	200.00
		1317 Mrs. Augusta Koll-		
		horst	181	50.00
		1318 Cyrus C. Raynsford.	190	200.00
		1319 Alfred Williams	306	50.00
		1320 Mrs. Amelia Walther	476	50.00
		1321 Fred Wiebke	60	50.00
		1322 Jacob F. Bossert...	513	200.00
		1323 Mrs. Carrie H. Schultz	1369	25.00
		1324 Mrs. Anna Heiden-		
		reich	2	50.00
		1325 Frank Barnum	13	125.00
		1326 O. Marquis	13	161.00
		1327 J. B. Moreau	13	200.00
		1328 Christian J. Fries...	257	200.00
		1329 Ernest Leupp (disa-		
		bility)	476	400.00
		1330 Mrs. Ellen Ortling...	493	50.00
		1331 Mrs. Martha Burdsall	845	50.00
		1332 David Goldman	954	200.00
		1333 Charles Rempet	10	200.00
		1334 Edmond Lafleur	134	200.00
		1335 Mrs. Annie E. Mont-		
		gomery	207	50.00
		1336 Jacob Cusler	211	200.00
		1337 Seldon J. Roper	342	200.00
		1338 Thomas Yocum	399	50.00
		1339 Frank Lagone	432	200.00
		1340 W. H. Kerle (disa-		
		bility)	158	400.00
		1341 Geo. B. Mathews	404	50.00
		1342 Mrs. Leah Moore	438	50.00
		1343 Charles H. Barton...	1321	200.00
		1344 Joe Carney	10	50.00
		1345 Mrs. Mary Jackson...	126	25.00
		1346 Mrs. Amalia Diel	266	50.00
		1347 Mrs. Jennette C. Law-		
		son	340	50.00
		1348 Carl Michaelis	449	200.00
		1349 Clinton C. Cole	374	200.00
		1350 George W. Browns...	724	200.00
		1351 J. R. Lewis	918	100.00
		1352 Harvey Dodson	999	200.00
		1353 Fred Dittmer	1082	50.00
		1354 J. C. Cromwell	52	200.00
		1355 Mrs. Maria Rannacher	291	50.00
		1353 Mrs. Josephine Wer-		
		ner	378	50.00
		1357 Wm. W. Meachem...	510	100.00
		Total	\$20,307.75	

Claims Paid in January, 1904.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
1194	J. C. Hollowell	8	50.00
1195	Cornelius O'Connor...	25	50.00
1196	Caleb Sherman	73	200.00
1197	Wm. Givens	114	50.00
1198	Mrs. Jennie McDonald	151	50.00
1199	Mrs. Laura Bodine...	155	50.00
1200	Mrs. Anna M. Engle-		
	meier	211	50.00
1201	A. J. V. Werner.....	274	100.00
1202	John Kolshus	286	200.00
1203	Geo. L. Edwards.....	536	200.00
1204	Mrs. Alvina Gerdt...	554	50.00
1205	Mrs. Catherine C.		
	Henningsen	723	50.00
1206	Mrs. Victoria Caro-		
	line Toller	1462	25.00
1207	C. A. Dayhoff	55	100.00
1208	Max Osten	62	200.00
1209	James Larcy	73	200.00
1210	T. G. Johnson	103	200.00
1211	James Barry	176	200.00
1212	Christian Wolfram...	230	50.00
1213	Mrs. Margaret Craig...	255	25.00
1214	Zepheniah N. Gidney	301	200.00
1215	Carl Todd	304	200.00
1216	Mrs. Mary E. Cole...	311	50.00
1217	Mrs. Jennie Donald-		
	son	333	50.00
1218	Edward Robitaille...	361	100.00
1219	Patrick J. Leary....	381	100.00
1220	Emil Metzger	426	50.00
1221	John Vick	449	200.00
1222	Geo. Stendel	449	200.00
1223	John D. Christian...	453	200.00
1224	Mrs. Minnie Ehrlin		
	Wolford	483	50.00
1225	Mrs. Mary Lindstrand	523	50.00
1226	C. H. Corwin.....	578	200.00
1227	N. J. Clancy	578	200.00
1228	Ira Oscar Matteson...	632	100.00
1229	James J. Coleman...	639	200.00
1230	C. A. Kaufman	1252	200.00
1231	James Demars	13	200.00
1232	Henry Niedermeyer...	44	50.00
1233	T. W. Brooks	62	200.00
1234	W. A. London	142	100.00
1235	M. Stephan	375	100.00
1236	Mrs. Christian Schoen-		
	feldt	416	50.00
1237	Edmond Emard	1084	50.00
1238	Mrs. Nannie Carlos...	1428	25.00
1239	Mrs. Edna May Kraft	3	50.00
1240	Theophilus Camp ...	3	200.00
1241	Samuel Henderson...	205	50.00
1242	Louis Rochrig	291	200.00
1243	Mrs. Nellie Edwards...	317	50.00
1244	J. H. Keeley	332	146.25
1245	Mrs. Margaret O'Hear	835	50.00
1246	James H. Hunter	1734	100.00
1247	Wm. D. Sven	31	50.00
1248	Mrs. Matte William-		
	son	65	50.00
1249	Mrs. Ingrid Sandberg	80	25.00
1250	Mrs. Emma L. Charles	80	50.00
1251	John A. Weiner	1525	100.00
1252	Mrs. Julia Ryan	10	50.00
1253	W. T. Castle	10	200.00
1254	P. J. Johnson	10	100.00
1255	Mrs. Agda S. Maxe...	13	50.00
1256	George Cooper	27	200.00
1257	Mrs. Annie Stack...	39	50.00
1258	John Ourth	58	200.00
1259	Jacob Woelenstein...	62	200.00
1260	N. W. Goodwin	62	50.00
1261	Mrs. Margaret South-		
	well	172	50.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.

Amarillo, Tex.—T. W. Barnes, Box 112.

Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.

Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Nell, 7 Warren ter.

Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.

Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.

Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023 1/2 1st avenue.

Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegan, 724 Washington st.

Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.

Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.

Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.

Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center av.

Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.

Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.

Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.

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Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.

Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.

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Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.

Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.

Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.

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Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storck, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.

Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.

Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave., West.

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East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.

Elizabeth st.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.

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Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 2403 College ave.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid av.

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LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.

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Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.

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Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.

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Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.

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Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.

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San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling Savannah, Ga.—B. F. Smith.

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Seranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.

Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.

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Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.

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Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.

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Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.

Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.

Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.

Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warde Building.

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West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.

Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.

Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.

Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashburton avenue.

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A Grand Labor Industrial Exposition.

A grand labor industrial exposition will take place on the 23d of April in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, and remain open for sixteen days. Only strictly union-made goods will be exhibited, the net proceeds to go to the labor press fund. The committee in charge of the outside distribution of tickets recently reported having received remittances for a large number of tickets as well as a great many encouraging letters from labor organizations in all parts of the country. All tickets entitle the holder to a chance in the general distribution of prizes.

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To be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness.—*Fitch*

The Union Label.

The importance of the union label as a means of bettering the conditions of the masses of the people can not be overestimated. It is itself the key to the solution of many of the difficulties labor is contending with today. When the significance of the union label is realized and consumers appreciate all it means in relation to the products they are using it will so commend itself as to make it difficult to dispose of any product not having the union label.

The union men of the country have a right to and should insist that everything the city, State, or Nation uses, from a needle to a battleship should be made or built by union men, of union material and under union conditions. They should refuse to vote for or support candidates for any public office, no matter by what party nominated, unless in favor of union labor. The city, State or Nation, as the case may be, will always be the greatest consumers of the things produced by our people, and the union label will do more to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and make the average citizen realize he is living in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, than all the political parties have succeeded in doing up to date. On the score of health alone it will commend itself to those who are cognizant of the conditions under which clothing is manufactured and articles of food prepared in establishments whose products go on the market without the union label. No argument can be used against it. In every condition of life and in our strife against the evils of greed and monopoly the union label has proved to be the greatest ally through which the right of all will be secured, and life, liberty and happiness will be attained. It should be the duty of all public officials to set the example of using and wearing only union-made goods, and in selecting candidates for the highest offices in our land we should by every consideration give our preference to those who believe in union labor and its exponent—the union label.

E. T. HALLINAN,
ALEXANDER LAW,

L. U. 340, New York City.

A New Device of Special Interest to Carpenters.

Of the inventions that have lately been patented in the United States and Canada of especial interest and usefulness to carpenters, builders and men working at the kindred trades, is Wright's Measuring Gauge. It is a simple device employed in connection with an ordinary carpenter's square for ascertaining the lengths and angularity of the various rafters and timbers that form the substructure of roofs. With it no drafting is necessary, and all the lengths, cuts and angles are easily, accurately and quickly obtained. It gives the lengths and pitches, no matter how many or different of all the timbers, main rafters, valleys and cripples, and is especially valuable for ascertaining the angular lengths of the shorter gutter and jack rafters, which generally occur in inaccessible places, difficult to measure by ordinary means. With this device any carpenter can readily and easily frame the most complicated roof.

The implement is extremely simple and when not in use the parts can be disconnected and packed in a small box. It is manufactured and for sale by The Wright Gauge Manufacturing Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado.



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R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
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75 Birmingham—J. M. Bevins, R. S., Box 780.
C. T. Goone, F. S., Box 780.
722 Birmingham—J. L. Whaley, R. S., Gen. Del.
C. T. Boone, F. S., Box 780.
1010 Birmingham—(Mill) W. A. Harris, R. S., 414 S. 12th st.
J. N. Snelgrove, F. S., 417 25th st.
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670 Blocton—W. L. Hobson, R. S.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
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353 Montgomery—S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Mintos ave.
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Wm. Walker, F. S., 150 Chatham st.
1053 Mobile—F. E. Goff, R. S., 155 Lafayette st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 Mobile—(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.
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E. S. Finley, F. S., 704 Monroe st.
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L. F. Senegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell.
1616 Selma—R. F. Holroyd, R. S., 308 Alabama.
J. Morgan Jones, F. S., 427 Broad st.
1007 Sheffield—R. E. Mayes, R. S., Box 13.
R. C. Gannaway, F. S., Box 13.
1671 Virginia City—T. A. Skelton, R. S. and F. S., R. F. D. No. 4, Bessemer, Ala.

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Henry Rockmark, F. S., Sherman House.
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R. A. Maddox, F. S., Box 221.
857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S., Box 624.
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A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
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1356 Little Rock—W. H. Tanner, 214 22d st.
E. McCoy, 204 Cove ave.
1777 Little Rock—H. D. Kendall, 214 Center st.
Wm. Mortimore, 10th and Cross sts.
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675 Pine Bluff—(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff.
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1398 Clovis—R. A. Powell, R. S. and F. S.
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George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.
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W. B. Wills, F. S., Box 166.
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H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—Geo. H. Myers, R. S.
Angus Murphy, F. S.
1744 Grand Mere, Que.—G. A. Damphousse, R. S.
Alfred Laberge, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. C., Box 121.
K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Huglin, R. S., 77 London Road.
Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flannagan, R. S., 44 Gittingen st.
Fred E. Hull, F. S., 231 Brunswick.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 71 East ave., N.
W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
240 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 26 Quebec.
W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d.
J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen st.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Geo. Lidstone, R. S.
Fred Brown, F. S., High st.
Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a St. Elizabeth st.
134 Montreal, Que.—(Fr.) G. A. Lawrence, R. S., No. 10 Julia st.
J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 Montreal, Que.—Jos. St. Jean, R. S., 127 Drolet st.
A. J. Lessard, F. S., 222 St. Christopher st.
1127 Montreal, Que.—(Mill) J. F. Milot, R. S. and F. S., a 702 Sanguinet st.
1244 Montreal, Que.—John Dick, R. S., 2671 a St. Catherine st.
John Baker, F. S., 246 Coursol st.
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713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Wm. Cheben, R. S.
L. Webber, F. S.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750.
R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamberg, R. S., Box 198.
Alex. Strachan, F. S., Box 138.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—W. Morningstar, R. S., Humberston.
Chas. W. Fores, F. S., Humberstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 Du Roi.
J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
1674 Red Deer, Alberta—Jas. A. Stuart, R. S.
E. T. Matchett, F. S.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.
Robert Irvine, F. S.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—John Miskimmins, R. S.
Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
1681 Sherbrooke, Ont.—B. Lambert, R. S.
J. C. Trembley, F. S.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Alphonse Forget, R. S., 122 Provost st., Box 527.
Henry Brule, F. S., 135 Sophie st., Box 527.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Adolf Pilon, R. S.
V. Francour, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193.
C. O. Malley, F. S., Victoria st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.

919 St. John, N. B.—W. L. Fraser, R. S., 28 Paddock st.
W. A. Johnson, F. S., 50 High st.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.
A. Menard, Jacques, F. S., Cartier.
560 Stratford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254.
C. J. Cummings, F. S., Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—J. Steele, R. S., Box 185.
A. H. Ross, F. S., 372 Townsend.
1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front.
E. G. Gridsle, F. S.
27 Toronto, Ont.—John Tweed, R. S., 250 Palmerston ave.
D. D. McNeill, F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—A. P. McLellan, R. S., 342 Delaware ave.
W. G. Hammett, F. S., 226 Concord ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.
J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
1736 Valley Field, Que.—Israel Secour, R. S.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—U. Chaplin, R. S., 161 Princess st.
E. J. Moore, F. S., 431 Robson st.
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969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Jackson, R. S., Wm. Spencer, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—J. G. Chandler, R. S.
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
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E. J. Dyer, F. S., Box 121.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S.
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E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
489 Canon City—W. S. Evans, R. S., Gen. Del.
L. W. Litz, F. S., 516 Grand ave.
417 Colorado City—G. F. Norton, R. S.
E. Martin, F. S., Box 750.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 1211 N. Weber st.
D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain.
547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallant, R. S., 128 Crystal st.
W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 362.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette st.
D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
475 Florence—A. P. Jonsson, R. S., 531 W. Main st.
J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pike's Peak ave.
1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Whedbee st.
W. S. Young, F. S.
1396 Golden—E. W. Bugser, R. S.
Chas. Woldrige, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365.
F. M. Deihl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
850 Leadville—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S., 117 W. 5th st.
Peter Erikson, F. S., Box 242.
1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228.
G. R. Copeland, F. S.
681 Loveland—Jas. R. Adams, R. S., Box 182.
Geo. Bell, F. S., Box 182.
1640 Paonia—E. Maxfield, R. S.
J. W. Cline, F. S.
362 Pueblo—N. P. Bishoff, R. S., 50 Blk. U.
F. E. Westbrook, F. S., 1016 E. 10th.
832 Salida—A. Sever, R. S., Box 202.
O. A. Blades, F. S., Box 52.
1257 Silverton—Phil Scunpon, R. S., Box 579.
J. W. Bunker, F. S., Box 104.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper, R. S.
D. B. Updegraff, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Erion, R. S., 1215 Arizona ave.
S. M. Crawford, F. S., Johnson and Nevada ayes.
584 Victor—C. J. Wallace, R. S., 120 S. 7th st.
C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

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E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 681.
115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.
M. L. Kane, F. S., 158 George st.
952 Bristol—John H. Carroll, Forestville, Conn.
C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane st.
G. E. Mable, F. S., 28 Osborne st.
623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239.
Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
127 Derby—F. F. Dommerworth, R. S., Shelton, Conn., Box 951.
A. S. Bond, F. S., Shelton, Conn.
647 Fairfield—H. A. Lyman, R. S., Box 224, Southport, Conn.
Fred Marberg, F. S.
196 Greenwich—Gus. Newman, R. S., F. K. Herbert, F. S., 25 Davenport av.
43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar.
G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
920 Meriden—W. G. Wilson, R. S., 66 Sherman ave.
Geo. J. Stanley, F. S., 405 Broad st.
1512 Middletown—Samuel R. Lewis, R. S., 12 Catherine st.
Roderick Dixon, F. S., Iverson st.
804 Naugatuck—W. H. Sharer, R. S., 238 N. Main st.
H. W. Wells, F. S.
97 New Britain—R. W. Dorman, R. S., 30 Florence st.
Edw. Larson, F. S., 51 Dwight st.
1672 New Britain—(Mill) S. Brown, R. S., 23 Kensington st.
James Smith, F. S., 220 Curtis st.
79 New Haven—C. W. Hordecal, R. S., 38 Ivy st.
D. F. Early, F. S., Box 336.
611 New Haven—(Mill) Geo. H. Nickerson, R. S., 32 Whiting st.
Levi Mollene, F. S., 183 Chathu st.

133 New London—O. Smith, R. S., Croton, Ct.
S. D. Leadbetter, F. S., 55 Willits av.
1172 New London—Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main st.
Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 61 Crystal av.
1005 New Milford—Jas. G. Mealla, R. S., Box 714.
E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—W. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52.
F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central av.
746 Norwalk—Homer Buttery, R. S., Pomos ave.
Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.
Wm. Sherman, F. S., Church st.
1119 Ridgefield—Edgar Davis, R. S.
F. J. Walker, F. S., R. D. No. 6.
757 South Manchester—Frank C. Ingraham, R. S., 6 Weiherell st.
J. McCarty, F. S., 74 Olcott st.
210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William st.
J. F. Flynn, F. S., Hanraham ave.
234 Thompsonville—Edward S. Welch, R. S., Box 40.
Thos. McCarri, F. S., Box 166.
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 151 Park ave.
Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 281.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.
Arthur Graham, F. S.
1626 Wallingford—W. Stevens, R. S., 459 Main st.
R. Clark, F. S., 755 E. Center st.
260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 955 Baldwin st.
N. J. Engelle, F. S., 910 W. Main.
825 Williamantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant st.
Geo. Taft, F. S., 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—David Huskill, R. S., Prospect st.
J. H. Dean, F. S., 92 Ridge st.

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422 Dover—Isaac D. McNatt, R. S., 237 N. Bradford st.
Oliver C. Hayes, F. S., 20 New st.
Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. F. Goodley, 1013 Kirkwood st.
626 Wilmington—Samuel Steel, R. S., Elsmar, Del.
Willard F. Ritchie, F. S., 916 Orange.
1526 Wilmington—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 721 10th st.
G. Merrett, 225 W. 17th st.

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F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N st., S. W.
884 Washington—Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 116 Taylor st., Anacostia.
Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
1103 Washington—(Mill) E. B. Byrne, Dyers Mill, 13 and C st., N. W.
L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
1651 Washington—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.
Jas. F. Sebold, F. S., 411 Mass. ave., N. W.

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Wm. Kellar, F. S., Box 124.
1725 Daytona—Walter Edwards, R. S., Box 249.
H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 83.
1767 Daytona—(Col.)
1741 Fernandina—M. J. Taylor, R. S., J. S. Belton, F. S.
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224 Jacksonville—(Col.) Geo. Lillenthal, R. S., 622 W. Union st.
C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
605 Jacksonville—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard sts.
A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams.
627 Jacksonville—Thos. Wigg, R. S., 105 W. 8th st.
J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida av.
732 Ocala—
1521 Jacksonville—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle ave.
1686 Jacksonville—
655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, F. S., Williams st., extended.
1137 Key West—(Col.) Timothy Tynes, R. S., 207 Julia st.
A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
1482 Lake City—C. A. Thompson, R. S.
T. J. Clements, F. S.
1776 Lakeland—J. R. Turrentine, Jr., R. S.
J. R. Turrentine, F. S.
993 Miami—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475.
R. M. Quigg, F. S., 616 Ave D.
1765 Orlando—Wm. J. Higgins, R. S., and F. S.
1685 Palatka—B. W. Wade, R. S., and F. S., Box 170.
74 Pensacola—Geo. W. Marble, R. S., 730 Stoddard ave.
John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
107 Pensacola—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.
W. H. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
864 St. Augustine—W. L. Lopez, R. S., Gen. Del.
Porter B. Campbell, 19 Joiner st.
1666 St. Augustine—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.
H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
531 St. Petersburg—Sam Eskridge, R. S.
W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
420 Tampa—(Colored) E. R. Rolf, R. S., 215 LaSalle st.
J. J. Hendry, F. S., 1109 3d ave.
696 Tampa—Robt. C. Keech, R. S., Box 314.
W. A. B. Kelly, F. S., Box 309.
1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Casting, R. S., Box 143.
Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
819 West Palm Beach—J. O. Whitney, R. S., Box 185.
W. E. Glenn, F. S., Box 227.

GEORGIA.

1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, R. S. and F. S., General Delivery.
1534 Albany—H. L. Solomon, F. S.
1360 Americus—B. R. Smith, R. S.
H. C. Bell, F. S., 317 Hampton st.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. W. Hestley, 409 McDaniel st.
317 Atlanta—(Carg) Harry Morgan, R. S., 117 McAfee st.
G. M. McKee, F. S., 383 Cooper st.
329 Atlanta—Eben Watkins, R. S., 62 Houston st.
J. W. Black, 89 Stonewall st.
439 Atlanta—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.
T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
1391 Atlanta—(Cabinet Makers) J. W. Yates, R. S., 108½ S. Forsyth st.
J. T. Newborn, F. S., 138 Rockwell.
283 Augusta—Jno. A. Penwell, R. S., 1418 Glover st.
N. J. Downs, F. S., 1245 Broad st.
1228 Augusta—J. A. Demps, R. S. and F. S., 30 Sherman st.
1580 Augusta—(Mill) F. S. Dorsey, R. S., 919 Campbell st.
D. F. Ross, 1331 Barret st.
1068 Bainbridge—J. R. Smith, R. S.
R. W. Smith, F. S.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S., 311 N. Lee st.
J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
865 Brunswick—V. J. Jones, R. S., 822 E st.
Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
1622 Carrollton—S. B. Wallace, R. S.
G. H. Cox, F. S.
1617 Cedartown—C. E. Rakestan, F. S.
1683 Columbus—D. G. Harris, R. S., 444 Broad st., Phoenix, Ala.
S. P. McCord, F. S., Railroad st., Phoenix, Ala.
1620 Fitzgerald—W. W. Pickins, R. S.
S. I. Smith, F. S.
918 Griffin—J. W. Reid, R. S., Griffin, Ga.
S. G. Tingle, F. S.
793 Gainesville—W. J. Wayne, R. S., Box 63.
T. S. Shirley, F. S., Box 63.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove, 110 Cabanis ave.
144 Macon—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross.
G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
326 Macon—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S. and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
654 Macon—W. F. Wemcke, R. S., 511 Cotton ave.
W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton st.
1390 Newnan—E. G. Page, R. S.
J. C. Taylor, F. S.
411 Rome—R. J. Mulkey, 206½ E. 2d st.
C. Blackstock, 901 W. 1st st.
1749 Rossville—Geo. Miller, R. S., East Lake, Tenn.
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256 Savannah—W. W. Smith, R. S., Box 251.
W. E. Cooper, F. S., Box 251.
318 Savannah—(Col.) Geo. F. Clark, R. S., 507 Montgomery st.
S. D. Williams, F. S., 525 Charles.
1750 Savannah—Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.
A. N. Graham, F. S., 138 W. Broad.
1421 St. Augustine—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
1445 Tifton—(Mill) J. I. Waite, R. S. and F. S., Box 122.
261 Valdosta—J. A. Dickinson, R. S., 206 Valley st.
C. C. Winslaff, F. S., 311 Ashley st.
1389 Valdosta—(Col.) G. B. Sanders, R. S., 908 Magnolia.
J. W. Dowdy, F. S., 302 Wlesenbaker Lane.

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S. K. Kawaa, F. S., Box 611.
1772 Hilo—

IDAHO.

1691 Coeur D'Alene—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29.
Arthur Eaton, F. S., Box 278.
1420 Idaho Falls—B. A. Jonne, R. S.
R. C. Van Blaricom, F. S., Box 84.
398 Lewiston—J. Lasker, R. S., 226 C st.
C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
635 Boise City—Frank H. Osgood, R. S., 1609 10th st.
C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
1605 Moscow—D. C. Barrett, R. S., and F. S., Main st.
1615 Sand Point—Frank Courtway, R. S.
Henry L. Mountjoy, F. S.
220 Wallace—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S., P. O. Box 87.
H. K. Helbstod, F. S.
1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 58.
A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

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Chas. E. Grace, F. S., Washington st., Box 181.
788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.
S. A. Ferguson, F. S., Box 357.
1184 Auburn—F. O. Lorton, R. S.
W. P. Elliot, F. S., Box 145.
916 Aurora—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield ave.
Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—D. F. Morter, R. S., 223 Park st.
W. H. Akerman, F. S., 104 Della st.
741 Beardstown—S. N. Coy, R. S.
Frank C. Niess, F. S.
433 Belleville—Ernest Rodenmyer, R. S., 511 S. Alend st.
Arnold Knoebel, F. S., 15 East E st.

975 Benton—R. L. Moore, R. S.
W. H. Weston, F. S.
1769 Benld—J. H. Young, R. S., 817 Hancock st., Litchfield.
J. A. Bourne, F. S., Gillespie, Ill.
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J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 S. Center st.
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A. L. Sandersen, F. S., 2405 Com. ave. and Elm st.
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E. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
293 Canton—S. E. Snyder, R. S., 53 N. Ave B.
J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
841 Carbondale—H. H. Hall, R. S.
W. A. Forsythe, F. S., 255 S. Marion.
452 Carrier Mills—E. T. Davis, R. S., Box 63.
J. O. Davis, F. S., Box 63.
737 Carlinville—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331.
Shohai Boatman, F. S.
1081 Carlyle—J. H. Yonker, R. S., Box 63.
G. E. Yonker, F. S.
588 Carterville—L. C. Holland, R. S.
R. J. Peterson, F. S.
367 Centralia—B. H. Pitts, R. S.
J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—Elmer Hankins, R. S., 1305 W. Main st., Urbana Ill.
J. J. Shook, F. S., 310 Wheaton av.
518 Charleston—E. T. Chowning, R. S., Cor. 4th and Van Buren sts.
G. M. Cook, F. S., 1151 6th st.
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1 Chicago—John H. Robinson, R. S., 1192 Sheffield ave.
W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bldg.
10 Chicago—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Place.
J. H. Stevens, F. S., 6029 Peoria st.
13 Chicago—Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.
T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21 Chicago—(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arlington Place.
P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
54 Chicago—(Boh.) V. Hurt, R. S., 336 W. 18th.
James Zitek, 1301 S. 41st ave.
58 Chicago—Albert Drach, R. S., 394 Sedgwick.
Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley av.
62 Chicago—G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.
A. Wistram, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
70 Chicago—Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th.
P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 Chicago—S. Gaylord, R. S., 614 N. Central ave., Austin.
Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 145 W. Elgin st., Oak Park, Illinois.
141 Chicago—Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
181 Chicago—Wm. Hambach, 1441 N. 43d ave.
Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian av.
199 Chicago—Chas. Kreidler, 423 83d st.
J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
242 Chicago—(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.
Jno. Oppelt, 5124 Ashland ave.
416 Chicago—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th st.
C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
419 Chicago—(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.
Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
434 Chicago—(Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12115 Parnell ave.
J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
504 Chicago—(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
521 Chicago—(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division.
1597 Chicago—H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.
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272 Chicago Heights—C. K. Helfrich, R. S., 1429 Vincennes ave.
W. E. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chillicothe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.
W. B. Steiner, F. S.
1411 Christopher—Guy Kelley, R. S.
J. W. Walker, F. S.
1418 Clinton—S. Grimsley, R. S., Box 184.
H. O. Bogardus, F. S., E. Adams st.
1544 Coal City—Oliver Palmer, R. S.
Andrew De Vain, F. S.
204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.
W. M. Nichols, F. S.
295 Collinsville—O. S. Johnson, R. S., Box 25.
M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
1191 Coultersville—T. H. Lynch, R. S.
Elmer Garvin, F. S.
269 Danville—L. A. Kraul, R. S., 822 Bowman ave.
C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
742 Decatur—C. S. Price, R. S., 430 E. Marietta st.
C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th.
John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115.
L. S. Winters, F. S., Box 114.
928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—H. C. Thornsberry, R. S., Box 81.
J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.
1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S.
I. D. Emple, F. S.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135½ Clare ave.
169 East St. Louis—Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 1715 Frederick ave.
Thos. T. Downey, F. S., 1427 Natalia ave.

- 697 East St. Louis—(Stairs and Mill) E. Scheary, R. S., 3500 Rock road. Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland
- 903 East St. Louis—H. A. Wattles, 922 St. Clair ave. Jos. Winterman, F. S., 613 Josephine ave.
- 1639 East St. Louis—Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave. J. A. Downey, F. S., 456 Collinsville, ave.
- 378 Edwardsville—Edw. Hobson, R. S. Chas. Grebel, Jr., F. S.
- 1771 Eldorado—
- 363 Elgin—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 Union Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
- 1507 Elmhurst—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S. John Keck, F. S.
- 1335 Flora—W. M. Crown, R. S. W. E. Broiles, F. S.
- 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S. Otto Rickert, F. S.
- 719 Freeport—E. M. Lutz, R. S., Lincoln Bldg. H. H. Hineine, F. S., 323 Douglas ave.
- 1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
- 1087 Galena—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93. F. G. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High st.
- 360 Gatesburg—E. Sweborg, R. S., 158 E. North st.
- Sam Davidson, F. S.
- 1290 Geneseo—L. Colman, R. S. Oscar Boom, F. S.
- 1234 Girard—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15. F. J. Hoover, F. S.
- 1467 Georgetown—Art Hayworth, R. S. George Hill, F. S.
- 733 Greenup—J. R. Cook, R. S., Box 92. J. T. Smith, F. S.
- 1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S.
- 1267 Grayville—A. S. Driggers, R. S., Box 144. Wm. Bandisbaugh, F. S., Box 305.
- 669 Harrisburg—R. W. Fravelstead, R. S. Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
- 805 Havana—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492. James Johnson, F. S., Box 295.
- 581 Herrin—E. H. Biggs, R. S. A. E. Spence, F. S.
- 461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S. Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
- 1466 Hoopston—Thos. Shelby, R. S., 317 Front st. A. Dunkelberger, F. S., 321 Lincoln ave.
- 904 Jacksonville—J. M. Black, R. S., 705 E. Chambers st. Geo. James, F. S., 736 E North st.
- 174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 607 Ridgewood ave. A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
- 1029 Johnston—H. O. Felts, R. S. Ben Perrine, F. S.
- 496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave. T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
- 154 Kewanee—C. A. Caplinger, R. S., 415 S. Grove st. F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
- 1066 Kimmunity—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S. 250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S. W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
- 336 LaSalle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st. W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
- 1585 Lebanon—David Lauer, R. S. E. G. Becherer, F. S.
- 568 Lincoln—O. F. Davis, R. S., 4th st. F. Daizell, F. S., Dekner Flats.
- 505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave. Bert Seymour, F. S., Walnut st.
- 1688 Louder—Geo. Jones, R. S. Lee Nichols, F. S.
- 1561 Macomb—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W. Chase st. Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fiske st.
- 1623 McCormick—Cole Graves, R. S. Grove Jenkins, F. S.
- 633 Madison—Peter Reiley, R. S., Box 496, Granite, Ill. Edward Horrell, Granite, Ill.
- 1684 Makanda—Frank Hopkins, R. S. T. J. Cover, F. S.
- 508 Marion—W. O. Hartwell R. S. Frank Woodside, F. S.
- 789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S., Box 335. Fred Jensen, F. S.
- 1037 Marselles—M. S. Young, R. S. O. E. Covell, F. S., Box 21.
- 765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43. Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
- 347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2812 Prairie ave. W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
- 1296 Mendota—E. G. Boslough, R. S. J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
- 803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tune, R. S., Box 272. B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
- 241 Moline—L. H. Berry, R. S., 1846 12th ave. Chas. Lundquist, F. S., 15½ str.
- 1265 Monmouth—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave. John Hurst, F. S., 219 S. 9th st.
- 1161 Morris—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S. N. J. Mosher, F. S.
- 1188 Mt. Carmel—J. H. Young, R. S. A. D. Morrison, F. S.
- 280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S. K. Beyer, F. S.
- 999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202. Geo. Perkins, F. S., 1022 Conger av.
- 604 Murphyboro—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st. Geo. W. Swafford, 811 Maple st.
- 1559 New Athens—Henry Gelger, R. S., Box 184. Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
- 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
- 582 Odin—C. Vandercok, R. S. and F. S. 1192 Oglesby—Fred A. Taylor, R. S. Robert Pryde, F. S.
- 1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S. Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
- 661 Ottawa—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell. J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
- 1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S. John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
- 648 Pana—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st. W. L. Wright, F. S., 703 S. Spruce
- 1334 Paris—E. T. Entrican, R. S., 620 Vance ave. Ed. Welger, F. S., 515 E. Union st.
- 644 Pekin—Fred Helffenstine, R. S., 1014 Henrietta st. E. J. Smith, F. S., 1213 N. 2d st.
- 183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st. J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
- 733 Percy—W. K. Lickiss, R. S. W. C. Fisk, F. S.
- 195 Peru—Louis Shadensack, R. S., 2225 Main st. Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
- 1056 Pinckneyville—G. G. Etienne, R. S. J. Funk, F. S.
- 728 Pontiac—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st. L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
- 1525 Princeton—A. J. Lawrence, R. S. L. E. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
- 189 Quincy—Hy. Lamkameyer, R. S., 623 Monroe st. F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
- 1763 Robinson—R. P. Anderson, R. S., Box 633. W. P. Smith, F. S.
- 792 Rockford—Wm. Staben, R. S., 514 Chestnut st. A. J. Nyberg, F. S., 602 6th st.
- 166 Rock Island—H. G. Glenn, R. S., 2733 6th ave. A. Johnson, F. S., 907 11th av.
- 798 Salem—H. D. Evans, R. S. J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 166.
- 1564 Savanna—W. R. Billings, R. S. H. O. Atkins, F. S.
- 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, R. S. and F. S., Ladd, Ill.
- 1574 Shawneetown—W. M. Lane, R. S. and F. S. J. M. Enloe, R. S.
- 1755 Sorento—J. M. Enloe, R. S. J. F. Mathis, F. S.
- 1083 St. Charles—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526. Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526.
- 479 Sparta—Thos. Dahne, R. S., Box 429. H. C. Pilars, F. S., Box 326.
- 16 Springfield—John McGee, R. S., 125 E. Washington st. John Zaring, F. S., 200 E. N. Grand av.
- 631 Spring Valley—Thos. Moir, Jr., Box 118. D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
- 156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458. John Bell, F. S.
- 695 Sterling—Wm. Kennedy, R. S. Thos. Singer, F. S.
- 495 Streator—W. C. Schoeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
- 1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 15. R. D. Eaton, F. S., Box 15.
- 748 Taylorville—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st. O. Simon, F. S., 723 E. Vine st.
- 1515 Thebes—J. P. Watson, R. S. C. H. David, F. S.
- 1715 Thompsonville—S. M. Carter, R. S. J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
- 807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234. S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
- 1026 Urbana—A. E. Gauble, R. S., 507 E. Illinois st. F. C. Wardall, F. S., 1011 W. Illinois
- 1338 Utica—Harlow Wertz, R. S. Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
- 1163 Virden—H. H. Padfield, R. S. Fred G. Becker, F. S.
- 448 Waukegan—L. E. Schooley, R. S., 123 Catalpa ave. R. S. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
- 1768 West Chicago—J. P. Deutsch, R. S. Alois Dollf, F. S.
- 1527 Wheaton—G. A. Baxter, 321 Wesley. Jno. Stolze, 210 S. Cross st.
- 939 Willisville—R. T. Glass, R. S. J. Fisher, F. S.
- 1193 Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S. S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
- 418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45. Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.
- 1764 Zeigler—J. J. McCrury, R. S. Chas. Reed, F. S.

INDIANA.

- 477 Alexandria—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 23. Clarence Noble, F. S.
- 352 Anderson—Joe A. Robinson, R. S., 503 Jackson st. W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
- 1380 Bedford—H. W. Green, R. S., 1911 W. 12th st. L. B. Emery, F. S., West 12th st.
- 1712 Bicknell—G. B. Fleming, R. S., Box 11. Scott Cleveland, F. S., Box 132.
- 1308 Bluffton—Amest Christ, R. S., 320 N. Marion st. J. N. Schiebert, F. S., 1021 F st.
- 694 Boonville—David J. Roth, R. S. Fred Julian, F. S.
- 431 Brazil—H. L. Ringa, R. S., Box 143. H. Hays, F. S., 601 1st st.
- 488 Clinton—Chas. Kehoe, R. S., Box 139. Edward Oxford, F. S.
- 1682 Coalmont—C. B. Cushman, R. S., Jasonville. Elmer Gadbey, F. S., Jasonville.
- 1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S. A. B. Moretor, F. S., E. Columbus.
- 1355 Crawfordville—Geo. Harland, R. S., 403 Gibson st. Clarence Newell, F. S., 607 Milligan
- 1454 Danville—O. E. Nichols, R. S., Box 243. Jack McCoun, F. S., Box 341.
- 946 Decatur—W. E. Moon, R. S. Ross Malone, F. S.
- 998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25. Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
- 565 Elkhart—Wm. J. Bunker, R. S., 707 Middlebury st. I. F. Ebersole, F. S.
- 1734 Elkhart—(R. R.) P. E. Neff, R. S., 125 Fremont st. Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
- 652 Elwood—W. E. Byresdorfer, R. S., 2303 S. A st. S. T. Wray, F. S., Erie House.

- 90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611 W. Franklin st. S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
- 1758 Farmersburg—J. H. Branson, R. S. Frank Frakes, F. S.
- 1465 Frankfort—Ellis Henderson, R. S., 751 S. 1st st. Henry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut
- 1402 Franklin—G. C. Niccum, R. S., 382 Yande. J. F. Jones, F. S., 437 W. King st.
- 232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrang, R. S., 444 Buchanan st. Wm. Lakey, F. S., 1729 Oakland st.
- 1350 Garrett—I. O. Swank, R. S. Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
- 160 Gas City—James Sholtz, R. S. I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
- 908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S. M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
- 1430 Greensburg—F. L. Thomas, R. S., 402 W. Walnut st. John S. McKinney, F. S., 613 W. Washington st.
- Hammond—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
- 599 Hammond—W. D. Robinson, R. S. H. B. Easter, F. S., 488 Towle st.
- 1110 East Chicago—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Box 70. Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 70.
- 1317 Indiana Harbor—Isaac Herman, R. S., Box 244. J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 324.
- 213 Hartford City—Lee Farr, R. S., 107 W. Water st. J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin
- 1429 Huntington—Wm. Taylor, 34 Garfield John Paynes, 53 Mayne st.
- Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N. Missouri st.
- 60 Indianapolis—(Ger.) Wm. Hloff, 908 Sanders st. Geo. Prange, 520 S. Meridian st.
- 281 Indianapolis—James Jordan, R. S., 424 E. Market street. J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave
- 549 Indianapolis—(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st. W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
- 1003 Indianapolis—R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby st. P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
- 1460 Indianapolis—(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317 Massachusetts ave. Frank Zeigler, F. S., 1647 Pennerman st.
- 909 Jasonville—W. W. Dunham, R. S. Geo. W. Newkirk, F. S.
- 533 Jeffersonville—Earl Phillips, R. S., Ohio Falls, Ind. Louis Miller, F. S.
- 734 Kokomo—Chas. Bacon, R. S., 144 Courtlan ave. C. A. James, F. S., 64 S. Union st.
- 215 Lafayette—Wm. Mumzer, R. S., 1404 S. 24th st. Fred Hilt, F. S., 1529 N. 15th
- 1485 Laporte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott
- 1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East st., south. E. Tinder, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
- 1557 Lewis—F. W. Algers, R. S. Jas. E. Peters, F. S.
- 487 Linton—P. R. Lewis, R. S., Box 614. Geo. W. McCain, F. S., Box 614.
- 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S. W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
- 1602 Logansport—Louis J. Walker, R. S. J. E. Grannan, F. S.
- 365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3526 S. Felton st. Jos. S. Myers, F. S., 329 E. Walnut
- 1221 Matthews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S. 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.
- A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st. 1200 Midland—Chas. Glover, R. S. I. H. Dixon, F. S.
- 1470 Mishawaka—L. W. Weidler, R. S., 302 W. 2d street. L. E. Hiner, F. S., 310 W. Grove st.
- 1753 Mt. Vernon—Grant Reagin, R. S. John Fiedler, F. S.
- 592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., 110½ W. Howard st. D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Gharkey
- 436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st. G. W. Lemmon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
- 1196 Oakland City—George W. Christmas, R. S. Geo. R. Thurman, F. S., Box 273.
- 932 Peru—Jas. F. Snideman, 571 E. 4th st. John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st
- 1676 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S. Erastus Johnson, F. S.
- 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., Hart Crawford Stormont, F. S., 609 E. Spruce st.
- 912 Richmond—Harry Sostmeyer, R. S., 607 S. 6th st. Fred Price, F. S., 604 S. 6th.
- 1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter st. Jacob F. Spear, F. S.
- 1435 Shelbyville—M. C. Clusser, R. S., 88 Montgomery st. Lew Baudenberg, F. S., 76 E. Broadway
- 1106 Shelbyville—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S. O. L. Hill, F. S.
- 413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vista ave. W. H. Stahly, F. S., 649 Cushing.
- 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327. 706 Sullivan—Robert Kirkham, R. S., Box 255.
- N. D. Martin, F. S., Box 504. 205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1420 Grand ave.
- A. E. Saltsman, F. S., 1709 Poplar. 358 Tipton—Linn Collee, R. S. Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
- 1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 39 N. Valparaiso st. D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 N. Franklin.
- 1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.

- 658 Vincennes—W. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer st. Ned Zinkan, F. S., 6th and Main
- 812 Vincennes—G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1112 N. 1st street. T. J. Herst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
- Wabash—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
- 598 Wabash—O. W. Smith, R. S., Ross Heights, Wabash, Ind. Frank Clements, F. S., Ross Heights, Wabash, Ind.
- 1581 Wabash—H. A. Coppock, R. S., 40 High st. Geo. Lockman, F. S., 98 Bismarck.
- 1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S., E. Walnut st. Lafe Gilley, F. S., 1100 George st.
- 1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52. E. Gladdish, F. S.
- 1636 Whiting—Richard Krouse, R. S. Stillman Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

- 1752 Ada—H. M. Archy, R. S., Box 165. M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
- 1028 Ardmore—F. M. Agee, R. S., 401 B st., N. W. D. N. Ferguson, F. S., Box 16.
- 1659 Bartlesville—W. F. Kendall, R. S. W. McGregor, F. S.
- 1359 Bokchito—C. C. Abernathy, R. S., Box 97. T. J. Baker, F. S., Box 97.
- 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S., 210 Iowa avenue. B. W. Biggerstaff, F. S., Box 234.
- 1590 Coalgate—E. L. Bush, R. S. Joe Knight, F. S.
- 1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S., Box 731. 1092 Haileyville—C. W. Lester, R. S. and F. S., Box 94.
- 1483 Harthshorne—J. E. Walker, R. S. T. R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
- 896 Holdenville—J. M. Page, R. S. T. A. Mose, F. S.
- 1417 Hugo—J. P. Story, R. S. C. P. Johnson, F. S., Box 121.
- 1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256. W. F. Taylor, F. S.
- 1524 McCurtain—J. M. Holbrook, R. S. J. F. Calwert, F. S.
- 1072 Muskogee—S. C. Stewart, R. S., Box 485 A. L. P. Stine, F. S., Box 64.
- 1680 Quinton—G. G. Hardy, R. S. W. C. Bozeman, F. S.
- 1293 Sulphur—C. A. Florer, R. S. J. R. Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box 24.
- 986 South McAlester—J. R. Williams, R. S., P. O. Box No. 7. H. J. Rodgers, F. S., Box 64.
- 1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, R. S. John Huff, F. S.
- 1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S., Box 260. C. F. Mayo, F. S.
- 1575 Wagoner—W. R. Hope, R. S. R. W. Barber, F. S.
- 1276 Wilburton—E. Miles, R. S. Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA.

- 315 Boone—Phillon Conklin, 803 Washington st. Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
- 534 Burlington—F. G. Enburg, R. S., 800 S. 13th st. Jno. Messmer, F. S., 907 Maiden Lane.
- 308 Cedar Rapids—K. W. Ellis, R. S., Lock Box 196. C. E. Payne, F. S., 825 19th av., W.
- 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S., 408 E. Franklin st. O. F. Clark, F. S., R. R. 3.
- 1523 Chariton—G. H. Poucher, R. S. W. R. Stafford, F. S.
- 772 Clinton—S. S. Hobart, R. S., 413 2d av. M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
- 1142 Colfax—J. W. Birdie, R. S., Box 187. S. H. Hopkins, F. S., Box 392.
- 364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Perin ave. H. L. Ward, F. S., 2012 5th ave.
- 634 Creston—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N. Sycamore st. G. A. Stickland, F. S., 507 Park st
- Davenport—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
- 554 Davenport—Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Oneida st. Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
- 1272 Davenport—W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W. 16th st. W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th
- 106 Des Moines—S. C. Blair, R. S., 506 7th st. E. J. Jones, F. S., 3306 N. W. 2d st
- 425 Des Moines—(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S., 31st and Easton Road. A. H. Burkeman, 935 E. 7th st.
- 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835 Rhomburg ave. M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
- 1579 Eldora—W. F. Pool, R. S. Edgar Houghton, F. S.
- 1775 Fairfield—R. Oscar Boltz, R. S., 604 South 4th st. D. A. Bittner, F. S., 805 E. Jeff. st.
- 284 Fort Dodge—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614 N. 12th st. Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
- 1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th st. Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
- 514 Hiteam—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213. Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
- 1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210 N. Linn st. Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
- 523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th. H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
- 1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S. M. M. Monroe, F. S.
- 397 Le Claire—C. B. Stacy, R. S. E. E. Knapp, F. S.
- 1621 Lehigh—
- 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S., Box 836.

1112 Marshalltown—T. J. Stewart, R. S., 808 W. Church st.
F. L. Nicholson, F. S., R. F. D. No. 2
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S., Box 308.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson ave.
1613 Milton—A. E. Cassidy, R. S.
C. C. Beaty, F. S.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Keckler, R. S., 914 E. 6th.
R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe st.
1213 Mystic—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box 612.
B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 597.
1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
W. Sparks, F. S.
1508 Oelwein City—A. M. Boreland, R. S., Box 371.
N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., Box 371.
1034 Oskaloosa—J. G. Slemmons, R. S.
J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D. st.
767 Ottumwa—M. C. Toland, R. S.
L. L. Lightner, F. S., 603 Findlay av.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
948 Sioux City—Chas. Bander, R. S., 1224 5th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
615 Washington—Joe Lohberger, R. S.
A. E. Ritchey, F. S., Rookery Bldg.
552 Waterloo—Ell Dietz, R. S., 1202 W. Second st.
W. C. Eickelberg, F. S., Cor. Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS.

1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
J. C. Asper, F. S.
253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S., Box 347.
1724 Arkansas City—R. R. Craig, R. S., 1400 So. J. st.
O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
1205 Chanute—J. S. Kiefner, R. S., 20 W. 4th st.
John Weber, F. S., 114 S. Santa Fe av.
1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha st.
Robert Woolridge, F. S., E. 6th st.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315 Maple st.
E. S. Harper, F. S., 509 E. 4th st.
1224 Emporia—G. E. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Commercial st.
J. F. Keen, F. S., 802 S. Sylvan st.
942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222 Scott ave.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
876 Frontenac—T. W. Teaford, R. S.
H. J. Snell, F. S.
609 Hiawatha—
285 Humboldt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.
Philo Lyons, F. S.
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th st.
1198 Independence—Martin Biorn, R. S., Box 172.
J. J. Konz, F. S., Box 845, North Independence.
123 Iola—Ed S. Aldill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut st.
J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 313 South st.
1509 Iola—H. D. Hanna, R. S., 209 W. 1st.
C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
1342 Junction City—H. H. Haffner, R. S.
C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—Lee Menew, R. S., 610 S. 6th st.
J. Pollock, F. S.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
S. P. Byrd, F. S., 275 Pa. Lynn st.
499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stucker, R. S., 516 Lynn st.
G. McCaully, F. S., 217 1/2 N. 5th st.
1730 Neodesha—J. Davis, R. S.
O. W. Donnelly, F. S.
1556 Ottawa—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S. Mulberry st.
C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont ave.
H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
561 Pittsburg—Will Woody, R. S., 303 E. Park.
Geo. F. Holt, F. S., Box 131.
1571 Salina—L. H. Richardson, R. S., 223 N. 7th st.
O. O. Richardson, F. S., 664 S. 9th.
1001 Seaman—A. E. Lewis, R. S.
Jules Caumiant, F. S.
Topeka—Secretary of Dist. Council,
C. A. Enderwies, 306 E. 7th st.
158 Topeka—W. G. Stewart, R. S., Oakland, Kas.
E. B. Dunn, F. S., Station B, Box 30.
1450 Topeka—J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1240 Topeka—Ed Johnson, R. S., 1034 Woodward ave.
T. M. Hedges, F. S., 417 E. Lafayette.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413 S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
Wichita—Secretary of Dist. Council,
A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka av.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.
Chas. Rochelle, F. S., 306 Exposition.
1611 Wichita—A. E. Prine, R. S., Box 413.
L. Eddingfield, F. S., 27 Palace Bldg.
1183 Winfield—J. F. Richardson, R. S., 800 E. 6th st.
Philip Frankensfield, F. S., 424 W. 9th st.

KENTUCKY.

472 Ashland—E. H. Butler, R. S., 315 24th st.
W. E. Zortman, F. S., 637 E. Carter.
684 Bardwell—W. C. Hareison, R. S. and F. S.
725 Bowling Green—R. Durston, R. S.
Vallie Smith, F. S.
1542 Catlettsburg—C. C. Davis, R. S., Kenova, W. Va.
A. McKinzie, Normal, Ky.
641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 98.
L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box J.
1589 Corbin—Wilson Masters, R. S.
J. Eagle, F. S.

712 Covington—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54 Pike st.
C. Gating, F. S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
785 Covington—H. B. Kampsen, R. S., 324 W. 12th st.
J. Mantz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
851 Henderson—J. W. Hagen, R. S., 527 S. Alvasia st.
W. A. Grigby, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
442 Hopkinsville—W. H. Hester, R. S., 202 W. 19th st.
E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th.
1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
Robert Gore, F. S.
1650 Lexington—E. B. Wallace, R. S., 206 E. Main st.
Albert Miller, Jr., F. S., Lexington Lumber Co.
1218 Ludlow—J. F. Morgan, R. S.
James T. Guleser, F. S.
Louisville—Secretary of Dist. Council,
L. H. Cash, 1407 1/2 W. Madison.
103 Louisville—C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bayles ave.
Henry Voit, F. S., 1842 Reutlinger ave.
214 Louisville—(Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., 1319 Shelby st.
Jacob Schnieder, F. S., 1915 East Chestnut st.
1369 Louisville—Chas. Lang, R. S., 710 Ohio st.
T. F. Matthews, F. S., 1428 Hull st.
1506 Madisonville—J. W. Settle, R. S., Box 278.
P. B. Simons, F. S.
1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
Sam. Hurst, F. S.
698 Newport—Andy Wald, R. S., 730 Saratoga st.
J. Sexton, F. S., 834 Patterson st.
809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark.
John Arts, F. S., 1936 Clark st.
1352 Princeton—Joe Thompson, R. S.
John A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
R. B. Williams, F. S.
1742 Winchester—Walter Boone, R. S., Box 661.
Wm. Jones, F. S., Box 206.

LOUISIANA.

1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, R. S. and F. S., Box 30.
973 Alexandria—S. W. Minor, R. S., 1346 Magnolia st.
M. J. Baulch, F. S., 104 16th st.
1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205 Duncan st.
J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
1225 Baton Rouge—Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
W. T. Reeks, F. S., 308 America st.
1495 Breaux Bridge—J. D. Dupins, R. S.
Alph Mouchet, F. S.
874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth, R. S. and F. S., Box 64.
1718 Jeanerette—Robert Barbin, R. S.
M. Valentine, F. S.
1057 Lake Charles—M. W. Crabtree, R. S., 312 Iris st.
E. P. East, F. S.
868 Monroe—J. W. Thompson, R. S., 219 S. 6th st.
E. W. Anderson, F. S., Box 154.
758 Monroe—(Col.) Wm. Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.
Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
1494 Natchitoches—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.
E. J. Harkins, F. S.
1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
Charles Shaffer, F. S.
76 New Orleans—C. A. McCohn, R. S., 623 Scott st.
F. Duhrkap, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 Shreveport—R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261.
C. S. Worsham, F. S., Box 261.
764 Shreveport—W. R. Sapp, R. S., 407 Jordan st.
E. E. King, F. S., 1669 South ave.

MAINE.

914 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26 Hight st.
John F. Spaulding, F. S., 46 Quimby.
1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont.
W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st., Brewer, Me.
W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
459 Bar Harbor—Henry Smith, R. S., Des Isles.
N. Chaney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
1669 Chisholm—C. B. Quimby, R. S., Livermore Falls.
C. A. Beane, F. S., Livermore Falls.
1259 Gardiner—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope st.
G. A. Jaquith, F. S., 76 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—F. L. Foote, R. S., 268 B. street.
A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
1474 Portland—(Mill) Wm. E. Laury, R. S., 101 Cumberland st.
H. B. Carr, F. S.
1031 Modison—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.
C. T. Miller, F. S.
1707 Millinocket—C. W. Fox, R. S.
E. E. Wyman, F. S.
1189 Rumford Falls—J. C. Curtis, R. S., Box 1202.
L. R. Neahl, F. S., Box 704.
787 Skowhegan—W. Grovix, R. S.
M. S. Adams, F. S.
348 Waterville—J. Frank Partridge, R. S., and F. S., 9 Western ave.

MARYLAND.

1126 Annapolis—C. W. Brady, R. S., 19 Corn Hill st.
R. A. Smith, F. S., 15 Franklin st.
Baltimore—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.

990 Baltimore—C. R. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond st.
G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
29 Baltimore—G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith.
Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Aisquith.
44 Baltimore—(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gray st.
H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
1182 Baltimore—(Cabinet Makers) W. Morowski, R. S., 1707 Aliceannol.
1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weidner, R. S., 1411 N. Mount st.
Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
1358 Baltimore—Herman Tieman, R. S., 509 N. Wolf st.
H. Ripple, F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
1598 Baltimore—G. H. Korb, F. S., 1909 Edmundson ave.
Julius Moeller, R. S., 806 Wash. st.
1722 Baltimore—(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.
W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyl av.
1024 Cumberland—Wm. Loudermilk, R. S., 385 N. Center st.
J. D. Rauck, F. C., 13 Cecella st.
1702 Frederick—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
1661 Frostburg—Clifton Gels, R. S.
Wm. Preston, F. S.
1378 Hagerstown—Roy C. Lowman, R. S.
Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395 Adams—F. G. Rice, R. S., East Hoosa.
395 Adams—F. G. Rice, R. S., East Hoosac st.
Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Summer st.
1298 Andover—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm.
Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut st.
1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A.
C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
1307 Attleboro—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 15 Academy st.
A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
Boston—Secretary Dist. Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Brookline.
33 Boston—A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston.
D. H. Deegon, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
954 Boston—W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot.
J. Conviser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
1096 Boston—(Floor Layers) John A. McKenzie, R. S., 136 K. st., So. Boston.
A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
1410 Boston—R. K. Smith, R. S., 22 Cedar st., Roxbury.
Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
1573 Boston—G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wollaston, Mass.
Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
67 Roxbury—Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., So. Boston.
J. McLaughlin, F. S., 215 Boylston st., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
218 East Boston—J. F. McKie, R. S., 104 Saratoga st.
C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
386 Dorchester—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy.
J. Lent, F. S., 23 Harbor View st.
438 Brookline—L. J. Smith, R. S., 48 Kendall st., Boston.
James Keefe, F. S., 116 Chestnut st.
441 Cambridge—L. L. Sandborn, R. S., 18 Sparks st.
A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st.
443 Chelsea—Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st.
P. J. Smyth, F. S., 20 Orange st.
625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., Box 70.
629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st.
W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st.
780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., Davis st., Revere.
W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard av.
821 Winthrop—Percy White, R. S., Sunny-side ave.
G. Livenstone, F. S., 31 1/2 Hermon.
446 Revere—John F. Portas, R. S., Box 2.
Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
889 Allston—Clifford Dexter, R. S., 94 Academy Hill, Brighton.
H. Sabey, F. S., 28 Allston st.
938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundal st.
M. B. Bryant, F. S., 105 Arundal st., Roslindale.
595 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
J. J. Orman, F. S., E. Mattapan.
1197 Saugus—C. A. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus.
Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chelsea st.
S. V. McNeil, F. S., 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
1550 Braintree—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree.
W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.
E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner st.
F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
858 Clinton—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.
G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
1123 Cohasset—H. R. Gott, R. S., Box 478.
H. F. Marden, F. S., Box 536.
1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
1372 Easthampton—Fred S. Knott, R. S.
R. Parsons, F. S., East st.
223 Fall River—E. L. Johnson, R. S., 55 Dyer st.
A. Sampson, F. S., 203 Horton st.
1305 Fall River—(Fr.) J. A. Cote, R. S., 370 Hope st.
F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.

778 Fitchburg—J. D. O'Keefe, R. S., Monroe st.
C. Patterson, F. S., 25 East st.
860 Framingham—W. F. Drake, R. S., Box 923, So. Framingham, Mass.
E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
570 Gardner—Peter Brouillet, R. S., 320 Parker st.
Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centennial ave.
J. C. Tuttle, F. S., Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.
C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F. S., Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—Jos. Hulbert, R. S., Wendham, Depot.
F. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot, Massachusetts.
82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.
P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hingham Center.
H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Marsh, 217 Hamden st.
390 Holyoke—J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.
D. Laplante, F. S., 30 Summer.
656 Holyoke—Fred B. Donahue, R. S., 139 Chestnut st.
M. J. Marsh, F. S., 214 Hampden st.
400 Hudson—A. Glasson, R. S.
Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
1645 Hull—
111 Lawrence—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., 101 Broadway, Methuen.
J. Labelle, F. S., 451 Broadway.
551 Lawrence—(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.
Henry Panasse, F. S., 147 Margin.
1566 Lawrence—(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park st.
1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
370 Lenox—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139.
Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
794 Leominster—D. W. Shallen, R. S., 68 Church st.
F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Peter A. Golden, R. S., 198 Charles st.
David M. Sinnett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
1610 Lowell—(Fr.) E. Joyal, R. S., 20 Third st.
Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar st., W. Lynn.
L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
1041 Lynn—J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill avenue.
M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st., West Lynn.
1654 Mansfield—H. F. Barnum, R. S., E. Mansfield R.
E. C. Coddington.
962 Marblehead—Fred Bruce, R. S., 29 Lincoln ave.
R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., Newton street.
Wilfred Bonin, F. S., Church st.
Middlesex—Secretary Dist. Council, H. H. Grove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett street, Stoneham.
C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman av.
777 Medford—A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave.
A. A. Perrin, F. S., 67 Nehakam st.
881 Arlington—James Gramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.
J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
885 Woburn—S. J. Bezanson, R. S., Hart Place.
Geo. H. Peppard, F. S., 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.
H. A. Hatch, F. S., Eaton st.
762 Quincy—C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave., Wallacetown.
George Gauthier, F. S.
1675 Quincy—
1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefane, R. S., Auburn st., Reading.
W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st. Reading.
867 Milford—John Holmes, R. S., Front st., extension.
J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.
847 Natick—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.
F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.
Elias W. Adams, F. S.
1021 New Bedford—Byron A. Briggs, R. S., 37 Campbell st.
J. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
1287 New Bedford—Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.
C. M. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.
989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17 1/2 Boardman st.
G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
Newton—Sec. District Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.
275 Newton—Chas. S. Hanson, R. S., 72 Chasbank road.
C. Buckley, F. S., 10 Middle st.
1600 Newton—(Mill) R. D. Emery, R. S., 19 St. James ave., Boston.
J. J. McRae, F. S., Crescent st., Newton.
680 Newton Centre—R. L. Rottler, R. S., Bower st.
L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
708 West Newton—A. W. Strum, R. S., 35 Robinhood, Auburndale.
A. S. M. Strum, F. S., 31 Sharon ave., Auburndale.
Norfolk County—Sec'y of Dist. Council, John W. McAfee.
892 Dedham—Wm. Greenwood, R. S.
R. Carleton, F. S., 22 Church.

802 Hyde Park—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.
J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park av.
193 North Adams—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.
J. J. Agan, F. S., 243 River st.
1653 North Cambridge—W. B. Bryant, R. S., 139 Hamilton.
C. A. White, F. S., 36 Reed st.
351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm st.
J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
784 North Shore—Clarence Mason, R. S. and F. S., Box 61.
North Shore—Sec'y Dist. Council, T. F. Halsey, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
South Shore—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st., Quincy, Mass.
878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale.
A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.
G. B. McTae, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
924 Manchester—Geo. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510.
M. A. McInnis, F. S., Box 139.
888 Salem—Thos. Kane, F. S., 260 Essex.
J. H. Reed, F. S., Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.
F. M. Prescott, F. S., Islington.
444 Pittsfield—J. J. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlburt st.
Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65.
C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
361 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.
Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
96 Springfield—(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard av.
Victor Gagnon, F. S., 611 Main st.
177 Springfield—Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.
W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
1105 Springfield—(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.
E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
685 Chicopee—Geo. P. Dion, R. S., 425 Front st.
Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
1063 Stoughton—Zed Leonard, R. S., Canton, Mass., Box 4.
Fred Fowler, F. S.
1035 Taunton—T. B. Barber, R. S., 6 Hearn av.
Felix Grise, F. S., 30 Russell st.
1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
540 Waltham—Geo. Preble, R. S., 105 Pine st.
Joseph Dicks, F. S., 11 Howard av.
1227 Waltham—F. Y. King, R. S., 4 Walnut st.
B. D. Taylor, F. S., 2 Mt. Pleasant.
1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
823 Webster—Geo. Carreau, R. S., 58 Granite st.
Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
979 Williamstown—Jas. Hasfied, R. S., Arcata st., Box 279.
Harrison White, F. S., Water st., Box 25.
1018 Whitman—Fred L. Gill, R. S.
B. A. Vaughan, F. S.
Worcester—Secretary of Dist. Council, Carl A. Laurens, Holden st.
23 Worcester—John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge.
Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 16 Union av.
408 Worcester—(Fr.) J. A. Millette, R. S., 26 Mott st.
F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
720 Worcester—(Swedish) Emil Ericson, R. S., 9 Vinson st.
John Bergquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
877 Worcester—(Mill) H. T. Sears, R. S., 34 Crystal st.
R. H. Coates, F. S., 292 Pleasant.

MICHIGAN.

984 Adrian—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton.
W. F. Mooney, F. S., 8 Tabor st.
512 Ann Arbor—G. Helber, R. S., 337 S. Ashley st.
Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
571 Battle Creek—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
116 Bay City—W. C. Downing, R. S., 306 James st., West Bay City.
E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney.
898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster av.
Harry Graft, F. S.
1170 Big Rapids—J. Wampole, R. S.
I. W. Mercer, F. S.
1695 Big Rapids—(Mill) J. H. Wampole, R. S.
E. C. Ely, F. S.
1344 Boyne—Loren Stackus, F. S.
535 Cadillac—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar.
Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
797 Charlevoix—W. E. Parmelee, R. S.
Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
1540 Charlotte—C. E. Hecox, R. S.
L. L. Wells, F. S., 338 Prairie st.
1095 Cheboygan—John McKnight, R. S.
Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 392.
1020 Delray—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372.
John A. Belisle, F. S.
Detroit—Sec'y of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry av.
19 Detroit—Frank McMahon, R. S., 294 Wabash av.
J. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait av.
303 Detroit—John Dreyer, R. S., 930 Willis av., E.
O. Friedland, F. S., 330 Hunt st.

1545 Detroit—(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
1572 Detroit—(Car Builders) August Knack, 870 Canfield ave.
August Marowski, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
1371 Doucay—M. M. Armstrong, R. S. W. E. Murphy, F. S.
1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S., Box 415.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
1194 Escanaba—Bernard Welter, R. S., 222 S. Charlotte st.
Charles Franzen, F. S., 1022 4th.
643 Flint—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.
R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
1637 Gladwin—Charles Deye, R. S.
Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
335 Grand Rapids—E. L. Probart, R. S., 874 Sutton ave.
J. T. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
1330 Grand Rapids—(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.
S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace av.
1336 Grand Rapids—Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.
A. Kuenzel, F. S., 50 Fremont st.
1493 Grand Rapids—(Mill) Abel N. Kinzinger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette.
T. W. Gilman, F. S., 255 Highland ave.
1696 Grand Rapids—John Vas. R. S., 60 Sycamore st.
Edward Krem, F. S., Broadway.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
1254 Harbor Springs—Ed Powers, R. S.
Joseph Coulter, F. S.
1412 Holland—A. Noble, R. S., 80 W. 14th.
J. Bommers, F. S., 197 W. 17th st.
1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
1655 Ishpeming—August Hystten, R. S., National Mine P. O.
John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge.
651 Jackson—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
J. H. White, F. S.
297 Kalamazoo—Wm. Bonfoy, R. S., 433 East Frank st.
H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
1008 Lansing—E. C. Hanson, R. S., 903 E. Franklin.
I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., N.
1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.
Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.
John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
341 Marine City—Alb. Klenner, R. S., Box 861.
Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
1164 Midland—W. L. Hutchinson, R. S.
G. P. Keil, F. S.
674 Mt. Clemens—George W. Ayer, R. S., 71 Welts st.
Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
173 Munising—Jos. Prato, R. S., Box 149.
A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
100 Muskegon—Geo. Dausey, R. S., 58 Allen st.
Sam Knorkinzen, F. S., 315 Terrace.
1077 Owosso—George Bonnell, R. S.
W. A. Kent, F. S.
791 Petoskey—R. H. Chase, R. S., 808 Petoskey st.
J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan av.
1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choats, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.
B. J. Klumph, F. S., Oakland and Wisner sts.
585 Port Huron—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1228 Short st.
C. E. Seebach, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan av.
J. B. Sauve, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
334 Saginaw—H. Wettlaufer, R. S., 1807 Madison st.
A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th E. S.
1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
46 Sault St. Marie—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday av.
W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday av.
1080 South Haven—Wm. Albrow, R. S., Wilson st.
W. E. Symonds, F. S., Broadway.
1551 Three Rivers—E. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French.
David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
1008 West Lansing—H. R. Wright, R. S., 704 Sycamore st., south.
I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., north.
814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., Centre st.
Chas. H. Renner, F. S., 80 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.
R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.

MINNESOTA.

1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243 Charles st.
L. H. Hassing, F. S.
951 Brainerd—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak.
Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.
Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
1328 Hibbing—E. Everett, R. S.
F. W. Meharry, F. S.
1679 Little Falls—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.

992 Mankato—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.
E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemeur.
1665 Mankato—Gus Ruge, R. S., 1626 Fourth ave.
Alex. Scott, F. S., 115 N. 2d st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
7 Minneapolis—E. Klingelsmith, R. S., 328 10th st.
J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
548 Minneapolis—(Millwrights) A. J. Slater, R. S., 2123 Irving ave., north.
Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
1568 Minneapolis—(Cab. Mkrs.) C. G. Lauritzen, R. S., 2609 7th st.
H. A. Elmhorn, F. S., 1807 4th st., N.
980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S. and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
930 St. Cloud—Edward Wahl, R. S.
J. E. Conrad, F. S.
957 Stillwater—Thos. Russell, R. S., W. Olive st.
O. Rendgren, F. S., 403 N. Owen st.
87 St. Paul—John Eriksen, R. S., 223 W. 7th st.
J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
1536 Two Harbors—John Hedland, R. S., Box 229.
Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, R. S., Lock Box 99.
Hans A. Sandven, F. S.
307 Winona—Nick Grathen, R. S., 356 E. 8th st.
E. Rohweder, F. S., 761 W. 5th st.

MISSISSIPPI.

1348 Brook Haven—P. S. Drury, R. S.
W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
S. O. Sumrial, F. S.
1397 Hattiesburg—W. H. Davis, R. S. and F. S., Box 1387.
824 Jackson—R. C. McCleave, R. S., 215 Earl avenue.
J. W. Newsom, F. S., 305 South st.
848 McComb City—V. B. Netterville, R. S.
J. A. Simmons, F. S.
446 Meridian—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12.
H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding and 46th ave.
1366 Meridian—(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324 14th st. and 34th ave.
G. W. Adams, F. S., 1701 17th st. and 18th ave.
619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homichitta st.
1606 Natchez—Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor.
Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St. Catherine's st.
1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.
E. E. Jordan, F. S.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S., 302 Fayette st.
Geo. Ruffin, F. S., Box 189.
1047 Vicksburg—L. D. Opie, R. S., 102 Bridge st.
Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
1697 Water Valley—D. W. Ballard, R. S.
C. M. Forrest, F. S.
1706 Yazoo City—W. W. McMurtry, R. S., Box 434.
S. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
1721 Yazoo City—(Col.)

MISSOURI.

1280 Berier—Walter Chitwood, R. S.
W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
1349 Bonne Terre—R. J. Brooker, R. S., Box 14.
W. P. Yoder, F. S., Box 14.
1303 California—J. E. Spruce, R. S., Box 5.
P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 5.
1770 Cape Girardeau—W. L. Goodman, R. S., 309 S. Middle st.
W. F. Zapf, F. S., 843 Jefferson av.
566 Charleston—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.
Wm. Simpson, F. S.
1278 Columbia—A. L. True, R. S., 1521 Paris road.
J. H. Barnett, F. S., 502 W. Locust.
1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401 Alexandria ave.
T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun st.
1660 De Soto—C. E. Hopson, R. S.
A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
1337 Doe Run—Frank Sample, F. S.
1522 Doniphan—H. D. Abernethy, R. S.
Arthur Allen, F. S.
922 Farmington—A. J. Matthews, R. S.
S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 168.
1285 Green City—O. G. Smart, R. S.
A. J. Foster, F. S.
607 Hannibal—H. Foster, R. S., 308 N. 3d st.
M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Center.
1326 Jackson—Sim Penzel, R. S.
George Pedigo, F. S.
945 Jefferson City—J. C. Engelbrecht, R. S., 212 Pine st.
L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
311 Joplin—F. N. Ford, R. S., 2216 Byers ave.
J. W. Sipe, F. S.
4 Kansas City—E. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442 Belefontaine av.
J. E. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.
B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkwood—W. R. Horne, R. S., Webster Groves, Mo.
Chas. Doebler, F. S.
1177 Marceline—W. A. Darling, R. S.
W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.
N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
1643 Mindon Mines—S. B. Nurse, R. S., Fuller, Kas.
E. W. Willert, F. S.
1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.

1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W. Hunter st.
J. C. Cohenour, F. S., 920 W. Arch.
1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
Richard Phelon, F. S.
740 Novinger—G. E. Ilunsaker, R. S.
Jno. Markey, F. S., Box 316.
1049 Poplar Bluff—Wm. C. Bush, R. S.
I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
445 Rich Hill—Alex. Darden, R. S.
Joe L. Bomar, F. S.
875 Sloans Point—C. E. Otto, R. S., Youngstown, Mo.
L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
978 Springfield—B. F. Bohon, R. S., 419 South st.
T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
1701 St. Francis—Andy Cantrell, R. S., Flat River, Mo.
G. A. Zaner, F. S., Flat River, Mo.

St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, R. S., 2717 Patee st.
Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th.
1591 South St. Joseph—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422.
A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.
5 St. Louis—(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.
Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
45 St. Louis—(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.
Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Gruenwald, R. S., 2821 Wyoming st.
Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
73 St. Louis—Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.
G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard av.
257 St. Louis—Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.
G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand avenue.
578 St. Louis—J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster avenue.
D. T. Curl, F. S., 4031 Finney ave.
602 St. Louis—A. G. Knoebel, R. S., 1924 N. Market st.
W. H. Tudor, F. S., 1414 Carr st.
1100 St. Louis—John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Minnesota ave.
Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
1011 St. Louis—Thos. Walsh, R. S., 212 E. Marceau st.
Theo. Mesmer, F. S., 6117 S. 10th.
1596 St. Louis—(Mill) E. Blauert, R. S., 1106 S. 4th st.
H. Mueller, F. S., 4130 N. Kings Highway.
1206 Trenton—R. S. Southers, R. S., 1305 Elm.
M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shanklin av.

MONTANA.

88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
Geo. H. Sewell, F. S., P. O. Box 238.
112 Butte City—Wm. H. Pierce, R. S., 708 S. Main st.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
1102 Glendive—J. C. Ward, R. S.
Ola Woswick, F. S.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th.
Erick Olson, F. S., care Milwaukee House.
923 Harve—Charles Oleson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1218.
153 Helena—Karl P. Conklin, R. S., 115 N. Rodney st.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—Geo. W. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave., west.
Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
1302 Lewiston—F. M. Partridge, R. S.
C. B. Noble, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Chas. Tubbs, R. S.
T. Brown, F. S., 124 G st.
816 Lothrop—C. A. Poirier, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—E. B. Bagby, R. S., Box 288.
M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
967 Whitefish—L. G. Comstock, R. S.
J. D. Letton, F. S.
714 Red Lodge—W. S. Smith, R. S.
George Devin, F. S.

NEBRASKA.

1286 Beatrice—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E. Market st.
Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairbury—H. J. Chapham, R. S.
C. H. Gudgel, F. S., 210 W. 4th st.
1395 Fremont—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.
E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
1386 Grand Island—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.
Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1234 A st.
1306 Lincoln—J. A. Chambers, R. S., 2119 P st.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 Lincoln—(Mill) G. R. McCormick, R. S., Box 553.
C. F. Scott, F. S., 846 N. 21st.
960 Nebraska City—John Chase, R. S., 9th ave., bet. 6th and 7th sts.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1812 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237.
C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—John Bjork, R. S., 328 N. 25th st.
A. Buckley, F. S., 25th and P sts.

1703 South Omaha—G. F. Hehl, R. S., 3116 av. B, Council Bluffs, Ia.
John Larsen, F. S., 276 S. 20th st.
117 University Place—R. H. Miller, R. S., Box 946.
F. B., Naracong, F. S., Box 215.

NEVADA.

971 Reno—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179
P. R. Burton, F. S., 508 5th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Claremont, N. H.
Alba Town, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 6 Princeton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 71 6th.
J. C. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
1222 Franklin—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.
Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson st.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 567 West st.
931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 1016 Hayward.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 W. Bird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY.

1002 Arlington—Thos. H. Rack, R. S., 12 Duke st., Kearney, N. J.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
432 Atlantic City—J. G. Parson, R. S., 35 N. Ga. ave.
A. Tompkins, F. S., 140 St. Charles.
1619 Atlantic City—(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pratt, R. S., Box 340.
P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith, Terrace.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208.
M. Southall, F. S., Leonardo, N. J.
1067 Belleville—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
880 Bernardsville—I. L. Reeves, R. S.
Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
1489 Burlington—W. H. Kerr, R. S.
John H. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Union.
20 Camden—G. R. Ricman, R. S., 222 State.
1532 Camden—Howard Wolverton, R. S., 2406 Federal st.
T. P. Dickinson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
1727 Camden—
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 12 Belmont ave.
1443 Englewood—Judge Foster, R. S.
Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 180 West st.
A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106 Boiling Spring ave.
K. J. Jorgensen, F. S., Madison st., Carlstadt, N. J.
1253 Gladstone—Smith Kagan, R. S., Peapack, N. J.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, R. S. and F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Woodbury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—James Bratt, Jr., R. S., Cleveland st.
C. A. Kanz, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—James Walsch, R. S., 85 Cumming st.
J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 97 Orange ave.
1728 Lakewood—Chas. Comstock, R. S.
Theodore Applegate, F. S.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S., Hamilton st.
Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 Hoboken—(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606 Palisade ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
290 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.
Wm. Lawrence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Place.
Hudson County—Sec'y Dist. Council, Geo. Devine, 124 St. Pauls ave., Jersey City.
139 Jersey City—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.
G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw avenue.
118 Jersey City—(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City.
F. C. Lussenboph, Jr., F. S., 549 Gregory ave., Sta. L. Hoboken.
282 Jersey City—H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.
Wm. Hafernan, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 Jersey City—Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 124 St. Pauls ave.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 Jersey City—Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
157 Jersey City—(Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153 St. Pauls ave.
W. Mildenberger, F. S., 224 Sherman ave.
1453 Jersey City—S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.
M. Devaney, F. S., 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dinersten, F. S., 87 W. 51st.

486 Bayonne—W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th.
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th st.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 28 Main st.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.

Montclair—Sec'y of Dist. Council, Morris Langer, 38 N. 6th, Newark.

429 Montclair—Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.
H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.

1729 Moravia—
Monmouth County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pilgrim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.

151 Long Branch, N. J.—A. Embley, R. S., 22 Fourth ave.
Chas. Brown, F. S., Station B.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S. Main st.
J. M. Bassett, F. S., 834 Central ave., West.

1327 Belmar—Willis Bloodgood, R. S., Box 161.
Samuel Strudwick, F. S.

1405 Red Bank—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.
G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.

638 Morristown—W. R. McDonald, R. S., 12 Bellevue Terrace.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.

1373 Morristown—Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton.
Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.

Newark—Secretary of Dist. Council, John G. Hunter, 207 Walnut st.
119 Newark—Jos. S. Waldrip, R. S., 113 Hartford st.

S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 Newark—(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 71 Kossuth st.
Ang. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.

148 Newark—H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly av.

306 Newark—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.
A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. Ind. st.

723 Newark—(Ger.) Gus Girth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.
John Schrade, F. S., 372 15th ave.

1209 Newark—(Mill) J. C. Mottashed, Jr., R. S., 70 Ogden st.
W. F. Worth, F. S., 34 Columbia st.

1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294 Smyth st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop av.

1124 Newton—Walter Drake, R. S., 10 Trinity st.
Geo. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta av.

349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic st.
M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.

Paterson—Sec'y Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.
325 Paterson—Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192 Hamburg ave.

S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 Paterson—Fred Beck, R. S., 427 To-towa ave.

Chas. Blewett, F. S., 334 11th ave.
345 Paterson—(Mill) Thos. Waters, R. S., 36 Menkel st.

Nat. Burton, F. S., 104 Montgomery.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral Spring ave.

J. Van Weil, F. S., Lodi.
1157 Passaic—J. Greenburg, R. S., 99 Monroe st.

T. Feder, F. S., 14 Van Buren st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas L. Donahue, R. S., 9 Maple st.

W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.

L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.

Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.

A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alexandria st.

A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau.
1091 Ridgeview—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326.

John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
542 Salem, N. J.—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 Seventh st.

Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
455 Somerville—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rariton.

T. S. Mitchell, F. S.
1392 South Amboy—John W. Conover, R. S., George st.

F. Baldt, F. S., South River, N. J.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S., Box 214, Milburn, N. J.

W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.

31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.
J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.

167 Elizabeth—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 843 Elizabeth ave.

Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.

687 Elizabeth—(Ger.) Chas. Kaufmann, R. S., 615 1st ave.

John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323 Faltoute ave., Roselle Park.

W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., East, Roselle Park.

155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S., 147 W. Front.

537 Rahway—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.

J. J. Wolke, F. S., Lawrence st.

1236 Washington—Edward Rinehart, 80 Hornbaker st.

M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.

320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.
G. P. Albertson, F. S., 515 Park av.

NEW MEXICO.

1159 Alamogordo—N. R. Christman, R. S., Box 245.
J. S. Morris, F. S., Box 245.

1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114½ N. 2d.

30 Artesia—
645 Las Vegas—George E. Moulton, R. S., S. W. cor. Valencia st. and Lopez ave.

F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. av.
1362 Portales—A. L. Mullenix, R. S., Box 75.

W. J. Martin, F. S., Box 75.
1700 Raton—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425.
Frank Cole, F. S., Box 425.

511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 855.
J. D. Sheets, F. S., Box 793.

NEW YORK.

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
274 Albany—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.

L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 Albany—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.

J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman.
1446 Albany—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van Wort ave.

Geo. Fry, F. S., 10 Judson st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.

6 Amsterdam—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minaville st.
A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.

453 Auburn—E. K. Atwater, R. S., 52 Fulton.
M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.

614 Baldwinsville—Andrew J. Larkin, R. S., Box 65.
Joseph McCarthy, F. S., Box 52.

1321 Ballston Spa—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.

24 Batavia—C. D. Brewer, R. S., 463 Ellicott st.
Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.

1264 Bath—Wm. Fogarty, R. S., 209 W. Washington st.
Frank Fowner, F. S.

233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S., Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.

1052 Blasdel—John Maynard, R. S.
John Haer, F. S.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 148 Chester st.
9 Buffalo—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.

G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
132 Buffalo—(Mill) Frank Woldring, R. S., 105 Rose st.

Adolph Killian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
355 Buffalo—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.

M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Fongeron st.
374 Buffalo—J. H. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.

E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson av.
440 Buffalo—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 148 Chester st.

Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland av.
1345 Buffalo—W. J. Everingham, R. S., 155 Dowling st.

O. E. Dobbins, F. S., 131 Sage ave.
1377 Buffalo—John A. Hess, R. S., 44 Hoffman Place.

John Falk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—A. L. Bunnell, R. S., 3 Antis.

Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—E. E. Barber, R. S.

H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F. S., Box 274.

1578 Chautauque—L. M. Matthews, R. S.
F. A. Harter, F. S.

368 Clayton—John Page, Jr., R. S.
Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.

99 Cohos—A. Van Arnam, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.

1175 Cold Spring—Geo. Sara, R. S. Box 10.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 254.

491 Corinth—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S.
Jesse F. Belden, F. S.

700 Corning—Frank Sands, R. S., 183 Cedar st.

Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.

1019 Cortland—S. Clark, R. S., 123 Croton ave.

A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.

503 Depew—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.

A. Rupperecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.

649 Dobbs Ferry—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.

Wm. Lynt, F. S., Ashford ave.

466 Dunkirk—T. E. Kennedy, R. S., 99 Douglas st., Fredonia, N. Y.

F. E. Nichols, F. S., Fredonia, N. Y.

532 Elmira—Ed Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor

E. E. Teneycke, F. S., Cleveland av.

1614 Fine View—Geo. Shumaker, R. S.

G. E. Frazier, F. S.

323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.

John F. O'Brien, F. S.

673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S., 1 Washington st., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.

754 Fulton—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.

E. Scheuck, F. S., 222 Utica st.

187 Geneva—W. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps, New York.

M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.

1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—Clarence Doney, R. S.

Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.

229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, R. S. and F. S., 21 Chester st.

1144 Glens Falls—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and F. S., 63 Walnut st.
1107 Gloversville—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson.
E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.

1030 Gouverneur—N. W. Wood, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.

1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.

380 Herkimer—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellinger st.
B. L. Austin, 321 S. Main st.

1223 Hicksville, L. I.—John Lauck, R. S., Lock Box 482.
Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.

1075 Hudson—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.
John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.

1747 Huntington, L. I.—John Haifer, R. S.
H. Wright, F. S., Cold Spring, L. I.

1261 Ilion—A. J. Ryan, R. S., No. 9 First ave.
Frank W. Miller, F. S., 63 R. R. st.

149 Irvington—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187.
Chas. Maccabee, F. S., East Irvington.

357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345, Bay Shore, L. I.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.

603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S., 124 Esty.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.

66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.

1268 Johnstown—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.
James Newnam, F. S., 24 Yorst st.

251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 285 E. Chestnut st.
A. Van Steenburg, F. S., 282 Albany ave.

1560 Kingston—(Mill) Harry Jones, R. S., Chappel st.
Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.

516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, R. S. and F. S., Box 16.
591 Little Falls—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.

A. E. Covill, F. S., 16 High st.
289 Lockport—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 77 Main st.

Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—F. W. Gentle, R. S. and F. S.

543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
J. Holton, F. S.

1438 Massena—S. Lebeau, R. S.
W. McClam, F. S.

1576 Mechanicsville—H. G. Edmonds, R. S.
Merritt W. Baker, F. S.

574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.
Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.

1263 Millbrook—James B. Simmons, R. S.
Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.

Mohawk Valley—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Dudley ave., Utica, N. Y.

1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S., Box 23.
S. Miller, F. S., Box 23.

1729 Moravia—P. E. Murphy, R. S.
Smith Collier, F. S.

646 Newark—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.
John T. Leggett, F. S., 6 Mason st.

301 Newburg—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.
J. Templeton, F. S., 129 Renwick.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.

42 New Rochelle—Alex. Fraser, R. S., 51 Ave. E.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.

718 New Rochelle—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.
Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North.

New York City—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.

12 New York City—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 220 Court st.
T. Salverson, F.

- 172 New York City—Frank Vanderpoel, R. S., Westchester, N. Y.
Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
- 175 New York City—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto, Brooklyn Boro.
R. F. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe, Brooklyn Boro.
- 200 New York City—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 69 E. 99th st.
J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 240 New York City—John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th.
Oliver Hardgrove, F. S., 59 Halsey st., Astoria.
- 247 New York City—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn Boro.
W. Schwelkert, F. S., 516 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn Boro.
- 258 New York City—John Tonfies, R. S., 372½ Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 291 New York City—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan av., Brooklyn Boro.
Arthur F. Geutsh, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
- 309 New York City—(Ger. Cab. Makers) Benj. Fried, 2978 Bainbridge avenue, Bronx Boro.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st., Manhattan Boro.
- 324 New York City—Robert Ryman, R. S., 144 3d ave., Dutch Kills, L. I., N. Y.
Charles Krause, F. C., Box 372, Woodside, L. I.
- 340 New York City—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.
H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st., Manhattan Boro.
- 375 New York City—(Ger.) Philipp Wenz, R. S., 319 Patterson ave., Hoboken, N. J.
Hy Ortlund, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 381 New York City—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.
T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 382 New York City—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th st.
E. E. Tirtle, F. S., 61 W. 89th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 387 New York City—Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.
S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 451 New York City—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Classon ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 457 New York City—(Scan.) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 50 E. 102d st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 464 New York City—(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.
Geo. Fieser, F. S., 963 Washington ave., Bronx Boro.
- 468 New York City—Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City.
Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
- 471 New York City—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.
Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 473 New York City—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nicholas ave., Manhattan Boro.
J. W. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., Jersey City, N. J.
- 476 New York City—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.
Wm. E. P. Swartz, 8 Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
- 478 New York City—H. G. Lambert, R. S., 279 9th ave.
C. R. Nagel, F. S., 679 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
- 493 New York City—Carl Stolte, R. S., N. High st., Mt. Vernon.
F. J. Lounsberry, F. S., 26 S. 13th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- 497 New York City—(Ger.) Bernard Greger, R. S., 506 E. 81st st.
L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 507 New York City—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floit, Corona, Queens Boro.
P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
- 509 New York City—Thos. Smith, R. S., 200 E. 9th st.
T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 513 New York City—(Ger.) Wm. Jonchon, R. S., 516 E. 155th st.
Wm. Moesner, F. S., 1515 Ave A., Manhattan Boro.
- 567 New York City—A. E. Wills, R. S., 35 Tompkins st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
P. J. Klee, F. S., 135 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
- 575 New York City—(Stair) Thos. Loughman, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn.
H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave., New York City.
- 593 New York City—C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
- 601 New York City—James B. Smith, R. S., Box 90, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
C. Schultz, F. S., North Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
- 606 New York City—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelts ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
Wm. Houseman, F. S., 68 Columbia st., West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
- 613 New York City—Chas. Stout, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.
John P. Shultz, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
- 639 New York City—V. Harrington, R. S., 736 57th, Brooklyn Boro.
August Sohns, F. S., 268 53d st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 640 New York City—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., College Point, N. Y.
P. Carrol, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
- 707 New York City—(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 714 New York City—John R. Reilly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing.
Frank Holly, F. S., 318 Bayside ave., Flushing.
- 715 New York City—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester, N. Y.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst ave.
- 724 New York City—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d ave.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 221 E. 81st st.
- 774 New York City—Wm. J. Farrell, R. S., 899 E. 135th st.
Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
- 786 New York City—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 901 New York City—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.
Thos. Tutill, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Ozone Park, L. I.
- 906 New York City—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
John Oliver, F. S., Box 142, Cedarhurst, L. I.
- 907 New York City—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and F. S., Box 33, Great Neck, L. I.
- 983 New York City—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I.
- 1363 New York City—(Ship Joiners) C. M. Winaut, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.
J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Rutledge st., Brooklyn.
- 1388 New York City—J. L. Becker, R. S., Huguenot, Richmond Boro, N. Y.
W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, Richmond Boro.
- 1425 New York City—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave., near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's Flats, Coney Island, Brooklyn Boro.
- Niagara Falls—Sec'ty Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
- 322 Niagara Falls—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney avenue.
J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
- 1555 Niagara Falls—F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.
F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon ave.
- 369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.
W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
- 1377 No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson st.
J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.
- 310 Norwich—B. F. McLagan, R. S., 33 Gold st.
E. J. Smith, F. S., 31 Canasawacta.
- 474 Nyack—Jerome Hasbrock, R. S.
R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
- 1354 Ogdensburg—W. H. LeClaire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.
C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand.
C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling av.
- 546 Olean—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.
Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
- 1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 41 Main st.
J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 Ossining—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.
Alfred Seilberger, F. S., Dale ave.
- 747 Oswego—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.
Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 Peekskill—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson.
W. W. Hoyt, F. S., 520 Washington.
- 996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.
E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 Perry—S. Chapman, R. S.
Geo. W. Abrams, F. S., Box 309.
- 1115 Pleasantville—F. D. Bailey, R. S.
Fred Wild, F. S.
- 77 Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605.
E. Howard, F. S., 128 Eldridge.
- 1135 Port Jefferson—Frank Edwards, R. S.
J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
- 1145 Port Jervis—F. B. Raymond, R. S., 40 Franklin st.
J. F. Cisco, F. S., 13 Culvert.
- 203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winke ave.
F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
- Rochester—Secretary of Dist. Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
- 72 Rochester—Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Av. A.
B. F. Law, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
- 179 Rochester—(Ger.) O. F. Marschke, R. S., 221 Remington st.
T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
- 231 Rochester—Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Elfell.
Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yandes st.
- 1016 Rome—G. E. Dunbar, R. S., 504 Lock.
C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense.
- 573 Rye—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397.
J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
- 1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.
Wm. Havens, Ft. Edward, N. Y.
- 600 Saranac Lake—J. F. Growe, R. S.
L. W. Divine, F. S.
- 1015 Saratoga Springs—O. H. Forten, R. S., 125 George st.
N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple st.
- 412 Sayville, L. I.—F. J. Fear, R. S., 76 Garden st.
E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
- 146 Schenectady—Walter M. Carr, R. S., 889 Stanley st.
Guy Evans, F. S.
- 963 Schenectady—(Mill) T. G. Costello, R. S., 528 Liberty st.
E. H. Walker, F. S., 98 Broadway.
- 835 Seneca Falls—Albert Coffin, R. S., 76 Garden st.
Ashel Burroughs, F. S., 10 Jefferson st.
- 853 Silver Creek—Frank Bratz, R. S.
Charles Dittenback, F. S.
- Syracuse—Sec'ty Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
- 26 Syracuse—P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 333 Fitch.
E. E. Battey, F. S., 308 Orange st.
- 192 Syracuse—C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.
Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 626 Vine.
- 1162 Suffern—W. E. Doremus, R. S., Hillburn.
J. A. Anderson, F. S.
- 895 North Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Germania House.
Maurice Powers, F. S., Pocantico.
- 1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.
Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.
- 78 Troy—John B. Legnard, R. S., P. O. Box No. 65.
James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
- 636 Troy—(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st., Watervliet, N. Y.
A. Bufo, F. S., 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
- 389 Tuxedo—Frank Conklin, R. S., Box 26, Sloatsburg.
Fred Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
- 125 Utica—J. P. Weber, R. S., 23 Hicks st.
G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
- 1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.
M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
- 278 Watertown—G. E. Feethamel, R. S., Lynde st.
A. B. Wagner, F. S., 308 Flower ave., E.
- 1693 Waterford—(Mill) Geo. R. Alexander, R. S. and F. S., Box 20.
1324 Westfield—G. H. Bryant, R. S.
J. W. Backman, F. S.
- 337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42.
John H. Owens, F. S., Box 119.
- 53 White Plains—W. N. Mabee, R. S., 20 Ridge st.
W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
- Yonkers—Sec'ty Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
- 273 Yonkers—Eugene Buckley, R. S., 136 Asburton ave.
E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
- 726 Yonkers—Herman Romain, R. S., 18 River View Place.
Fred Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 384 Asheville—Geo. Underwood, R. S., 291 College st.
W. B. Whitaker, F. S., 14 Spruce st.
- 1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S., Box 55.
F. G. Norton, F. S.
- 558 Charlotte—M. Lang, R. S.
J. P. McNight, F. S.
- 1554 Concord—A. E. Bost, R. S., Box 190.
W. F. Propst, F. S., 18 Academy.
- 1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton ave.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 567.
- 1743 Fayetteville—W. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box 601.
C. D. Borgt, F. S., Box 601.
- 820 Fayetteville—E. M. Moore, R. S., Box 34.
J. L. Colbresh, F. S., Box 34.
- 1529 Gastonia—Ernest Smith, R. S.
R. H. Plyler, F. S., Box 341.
- 1379 Goldsboro—A. A. Grantham, R. S., Pine st.
M. B. Hinson, F. S., 607 E. Elm st.
- 1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. ave.
S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
- 1455 Kinston—L. Turner, R. S., Box 306.
W. E. Lewis, F. S., Box 306.
- 1422 Morganton—C. L. Shuping, R. S.
W. A. Setzer, F. S.
- 1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st., James City.
W. S. Fuicher, F. S., 79 Main st.
- 1462 New Bern—E. Taylor, R. S., 125 Middle st.
W. E. Brock, F. S., 183 Middle st.
- 630 Raleigh—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West.
L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 Swain.
- 1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.
W. R. Marshall, F. S.
- 1714 Salisbury—W. T. Jenkins, R. S., cor. Long and Council st.
C. A. Shuman, F. S., 314 N. Main.
- 1210 Southport—H. E. Phelps, R. S.
George F. Drew, F. S.
- Wilmington—Sec. Dist. Council, R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell st.
- 899 Wilmington—D. B. Sellers, R. S., 505 Campbell st.
G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
- 915 Wilmington—Walter C. Noyes, R. S., 1107 McReas ave.
C. H. Merrick, F. S., 814 S. 5th.
- 1692 Wilmington—E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.
J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
- 1361 Wilson—J. N. Pearce, R. S., Tarboro.
C. R. Eagerton, F. S., 405 Lee st.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1176 Fargo—H. P. Holverson, R. S., 419 3d st., north.
C. J. Bengston, F. S., 415 N. 11th.

OHIO.

- 84 Akron—C. J. Peterson, R. S., 641 Wooster.
E. A. Miller, F. S., 314 E. Exchange.
- 1139 Alliance—F. D. Scofield, R. S. and F. S., S. Arch.
- 1556 Ashland—Jeess W. King, F. S.
539 Ashtabula—E. E. Moses, R. S., Rural Del. No. 2.
- C. D. Troop, F. S., Rural Del. No. 1.
- 1720 Athens—Dermont Dean, R. S., 10 N. High st.
J. D. Radcliff, F. S.
- 569 Barborton—G. W. Conn, R. S., 422 N. 2d.
S. E. Mast, F. S., Peffer st.
- 1533 Barnesville—E. J. Patterson, R. S., Box 503.
C. D. Hayes, F. S.
- 17 Bellaire—Grant McCabe, R. S., 3333 Franklin st.
G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison.
- 1383 Bowling Green—
170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242.
B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
- 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
- 245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 221 N. 3d st.
L. H. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
- 1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Lelendecker, R. S., 601 3d st.
A. Miller, F. S., 129 E. 8th st.
- 143 Canton—Hy. Anstine, R. S., 835 N. Cherry st.
C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden av.
- 589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.
S. S. Duffee, F. S., 607 E. 2d st.
- 1255 Chillicothe—John Wilhelm, R. S., 448 Mill st.
J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
- Cincinnati—Secretary of Dist. Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson ave.
- 2 Cincinnati—H. A. Heeg, R. S., 210 Mulberry.
C. A. Quick, F. S., 4442 Glenway ave., Price Hill.
- 209 Cincinnati—(Ger.) A. Weisgerber, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.
Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
- 327 Cincinnati—(Mill) B. H. Bornell, R. S., 5165 Eastern ave.
E. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beresford avenue.
- 628 Cincinnati—Wm. Cutter, R. S., 4170 Hamilton ave.
L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 7264 Fergus st.
- 664 Cincinnati—(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2709 Vine st.
Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
- 667 Cincinnati—J. C. Randall, R. S., 4905 Main ave., Station H.
W. R. Stineman, F. S., 441 Everett.
- 676 Cincinnati—F. W. Doerin, R. S., 41 W. University ave.
O. E. Stienle, F. S., 175 Warner.
- 692 Cincinnati—Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.
J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom st.
- 1582 Cincinnati—C. S. Kinman, R. S., 445 E. 5th st.
Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta ave.
- Cleveland—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
- 11 Cleveland—Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler ave.
Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.
- 14 Cleveland—Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman st.
R. E. Davis, F. S., 12 Russell Place.
- 39 Cleveland—(Boh.) Louis Becoar, R. S., 15 Czar st.
J. Soukup, F. S., 70 Hillman av.
- 393 Cleveland—(Ger.) Gus Neuman, R. S., 766 Lovvill ave.
T. Wehrlich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
- 449 Cleveland—(Ger.) Otto Polack, R. S., 255 Birch st.
Fred Behrens, F. S., 319 Barton.
- 1108 Cleveland—Warren F. Hahn, R. S., 5 Gordon Court.
Wm. Lipscomb, F. S., 2025 Loraine.
- 1231 Cleveland—T. H. Boddy, R. S., 2255½ Euclid ave.
F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 60 Collins Pl.
- 1242 Cleveland—(Parquet Floor Layers) M. J. Erickson, R. S., 105 Fairview ave.
F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
- 1258 Cleveland—W. Musteller, R. S., 59 Bryne st.
Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
- 1346 Cleveland—(Mill) F. W. Culley R. S., 198 Kirtland st.
Frank Apel, F. S., 7 Thurman st.
- 1756 Cleveland—(Jewish) N. Attenson, R. S., 31 Cherry st.
P. H. Molodofsky, F. S., 55 Cherry.
- 739 College Hill—T. A. Bullock, R. S., Sta. R.
A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
- 1089 Collinwood—C. A. Wise, R. S.
J. E. Tippin, F. S.
- 61 Columbus—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th avenue.
Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak st.
- 494 Columbus—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atkinson st., Station A.
F. Redding, F. S., 1013 Michigan avenue.
- 525 Coshocton—J. McCann, R. S., 339 S. 2d st.
Alva Shrake, F. S., 525 S. 8th st.
- 863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, F. S., Box 353.
- Dayton—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. C. Cattermull, Room 14 Davis Bldg.
- 104 Dayton—J. H. Miley, R. S., 245 High.
John Weyssick, F. S., Forest and Shaw aces.
- 346 Dayton—(Ger.) Theo. Math, R. S., 21 Sherman st.
J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Elmmore st.
- 1628 Dayton—(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.
John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer.
- 1442 Defiance—L. R. Spurgeon, R. S., 740 Perry st.
John Lower, F. S., 218 Union.
- 1516 Delaware—C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
- 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.
F. Hautman, F. S.
- 328 East Liverpool—W. S. Pillinger, R. S.
A. P. Cope, F. S.
- 294 East Palestine—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S., Box 300.
- 1426 Elyria—M. D. Kirsh, R. S., Box 67.
F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.

- 822 Findlay—Geo. V. Dean, R. S., 528 Center st.
J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit.
1766 Fosteria—Chas. W. Koss, R. S., 219 N. Poplar st.
P. W. Wilcox, F. S., 236 E. Crocker.
1166 Fremont—J. H. Taggart, R. S., R. F. D. No. 6.
F. J. Voss, F. S., 623 S. Front st.
1237 Galion—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.
J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
1541 Gallipolis—L. M. Duvall, R. S.
M. F. Gills, F. S., 3d ave.
1754 Greenfield—L. A. Cowman, R. S., Mc-
Clain ave.
O. Dalrymple, F. S., Box 628, Balti-
more ave.
637 Hamilton—C. E. Davis, R. S., Flat
No. 5, Mehrum Bldg.
A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
1111 Ironton—Samuel Arusperger, R. S.,
317 S. 5th st.
Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
1687 Jackson—G. W. Wires, R. S.
J. W. Pierce, F. S.
1499 Kent—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583.
Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
840 Kenton—Wm. Titlow, R. S., 215 S.
Market.
S. Dunson, F. S., 337 N. Leighton.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Sinott, R. S., 346
E. King st.
J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison av.
Lima—Secretary of District Council,
F. Rader.
182 Lima—D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d.
Rich. Joseph, F. S., 420 S. Jackson.
1423 Lima—C. C. Gable, R. S., 132 S.
Union st.
H. Metzger, F. S., 353 E. Market.
1288 Lisbon—W. J. Trunick, R. S.
John Morrow, F. S.
703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 310
Shepard ave., Sta. R., Cincin-
nati, O.
L. T. Simpson, F. S., 631 Stewart
Station R., Cincinnati, O.
705 Lorain—F. C. Kellogg, R. S., 527 W.
Erie avenue.
John G. Whitty, F. S., 200 5th st.
854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S.,
Conover st.
Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center and
Wallburg.
735 Mansfield—L. A. Fankhauser, R. S.,
153 Harker st.
J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche.
1149 Marion—W. G. Spiegel, 141½ N.
Main st.
H. C. Anderson, 1429 E. Center st.
356 Maricetta—K. H. Wagner, R. S., 713
Fort st.
Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery.
1567 Martin's Ferry—John C. Moore, R. S.,
Box 467.
Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
881 Massillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63
N. Wachtel st.
Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
1586 Middleport—R. L. Beach, R. S. and
F. S., Box 362.
1477 Middletown—J. W. Perry, R. S., 158
9th st.
Edward Spence, F. S., 210 S. Broad-
way.
1668 Mineral City—Thos. Shott, R. S.
T. J. Caselen, F. S.
749 Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S.,
204 Coshocton ave.
F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
1735 Nelsonville—Oliver Crawford, R. S.,
Box 726.
Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
136 Newark—Jesse Bell, R. S., 373 Woods
ave.
S. R. Frisloe, F. S., 123 Maholm st.
1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsely, R.
S., 251 E. Ray st.
Ira E. Wolf, F. S., 567 S. Broad-
way.
1514 Niles—James Lockwood, R. S., Gen.
Del.
Chas. L. Haefling, F. S., 524 3d st.
837 Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, R. S., 71
Woodlawn ave.
C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—C. A. Streater, R. S.
John Ames, F. S.
650 Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81.
E. Dill, F. S.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S.
and F. S., Box 26.
437 Portsmouth—O. D. Green, R. S., 602
Vinton ave.
W. H. Kress, F. S., 808 Harvard
Place.
1229 Ravenna—H. K. Parker, R. S., 262
Freedom st.
E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery.
1738 Roseville—F. H. Baughman, R. S.
1282 Salem—H. F. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wis-
dom st.
W. B. Stratton, F. S., 88 W. Main.
940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S.,
823 Sycamore st.
Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, R. S.
F. M. Gunderbach, F. S.
1437 Smithfield—John A. Kyle, R. S., P.
O. Box 206.
J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
660 Springfield—W. A. Crabb, R. S., 479
W. Jefferson st.
D. W. Jacoby, F. S., 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—G. W. Cain, R. S., Box
38.
Harry Maud, F. S., 415 N. 6th st.
1518 Struthers—Norman Smith, R. S.
Geo. W. Huss, F. S.
243 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56 W. Mar-
ket st.
J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
Toledo—Secretary of District Council,
Geo. W. Nichols, 710 Stickney av.
25 Toledo—C. W. Murphy, R. S., 524
Ontario st.
W. B. VanDusen, F. S., 410 In-
diana ave.
168 Toledo—(Ger.) Peter Peter, R. S.,
2525 Locust st.
Chas. Busdicker, F. S., 1829 Michi-
gan.
557 Toledo—Henry Helbing, R. S., 928
Bery st.
C. A. Smith, F. S., 633 Tecumseh st.
- 1311 Uhricksville—P. H. Westhafer, R. S.,
Box 570.
J. M. Lickey, F. S., Box 53.
1711 Van Wert—Emmet Gamble, R. S., 353
W. Crawford st.
O. E. Blake, F. S., 136 Grant st.
1235 Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. R.
F. D. No. 1.
O. A. Kistler, F. S., 412½ High st.
1300 Wellston—O. W. Ashley, R. S.
James Ramey, F. S.
405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box
625.
H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
1174 Willoughby—F. C. Waite, R. S.
W. A. Bates, F. S.
1239 Wooster—M. Himmelreich, N. West-
ern ave.
F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
1608 Xenia—Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit.
T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trumbell st.
171 Youngstown—Wilson Bradrick, R. S.,
155 Rayen ave.
Peter Vetter, F. S., 2023 Charlotte
ave.
716 Zanesville—F. M. Donnelly, R. S.,
502 N. 7th st.
F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th st.
- Oklahoma.**
1603 Anadarko—P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box
245.
J. Gentry, F. S., Box 22.
117 Chandler—H. E. Neighbor, R. S., Box
582.
J. M. Bradbury, F. S., Box 195.
1431 El Reno—Thos. J. L. Gilliland, R. S.,
Box 485.
B. F. Brooks, F. S., Box 485.
763 Enid—J. K. Millikan, R. S.
F. H. Kerr, F. S.
530 Fairview—J. F. Ludwick, R. S., Box
45.
Fred S. Mehl, F. S., Box 24.
1624 Guthrie—H. D. Gothauer, R. S., Box
125.
985 Hobart—J. A. John, R. S., Box 423.
H. E. Johnston, F. S., Box 273.
902 Lawton—H. W. Gay, R. S., 332 B av.
C. T. Weaver, F. S., Box 521.
1172 Mangum—G. W. McDougal, R. S.
R. B. Check, F. S.
276 Oklahoma City—J. B. Johns, R. S.
J. L. Stinson, F. S., Box 131.
292 Shawnee—W. H. Campbell, R. S., Box
248.
F. D. Holmes, F. S., Box 248.
1733 Sparks—S. E. Hale, R. S.
E. E. Gawthorpe, F. S.
- Oregon.**
917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.
J. L. Ljogren, Jr., F. S., 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S.
W. L. Finch, F. S., 2815 Baker st.
1148 Grant's Pass—D. A. Fitzgerald, R. S.,
Box 414.
M. C. Day, F. S., Box 413.
872 La Grande—C. J. Vanderpool, R. S.
T. J. Hughey, F. S.
1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy, R. S.
and F. S.
1313 Pendleton—W. E. Kemp, R. S., cor.
High and Cosby st.
F. H. Eggerth, F. S., 312 Ann st.
50 Portland—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 272
Mill st.
J. E. Lewton, F. S., Mt. Tabor Sta.
1450 Portland—(Mill) J. T. Garnett, R.
S. and F. S., Box 159.
1065 Salem—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509
Cottage st.
W. H. Pittit, F. S.
1185 Sumpter—H. B. Woking, R. S.
S. H. Summers, F. S.
1219 The Dalles—F. C. Tyler, R. S., 805
E. 3d st.
Joe Koehler, F. S.
- Pennsylvania.**
1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23
Walnut st.
Fred Leverenz, F. S.
465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ard-
more.
S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford, Pa.
211 Allegheny City—J. W. Elwood, R. S.,
124 Beach st., E. E. Bellevue, Pa.
M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
237 Allegheny City—(Ger.) Arnold Alle-
man, R. S., 1114 Orchard st.
Edward Knobel, F. S., 1225 San-
dusky st.
135 Allentown—A. E. Rhul, R. S., 231 N.
12th st.
O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N.
8th st.
900 Altoona—R. L. Woolfe, R. S., 407
19th st.
D. F. Ritchey, F. S., 2635 Union av.
105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.
W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.
Warren Reigle, F. S.
1190 Bellefonte—W. H. Johnson, R. S., E.
High.
C. Wetzel, F. S., Gen. Delivery.
1252 Beltzhoover—Chas. A. Opperman, R.
S., Box 56, Castle Shannon, Pa.
W. J. Clarke, F. S., 19 7th st.
263 Berwick—W. S. Lamey, R. S.
H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S.,
322 N. Main st.
Levi H. Surross, F. S.
773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682
Jones ave.
Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkensburg.
124 Bradford—O. A. Bull, R. S., 7 Saves
Place.
J. G. Campbell, F. S., 7 Hobson
Place.
500 Butler—H. F. Waldemyer, R. S., 511
N. Castle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—John Downing, R. S., 189
Park st.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
1708 Carlisle—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E.
South st.
Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.
- 1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S.,
W. High st.
D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water.
1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513
Washington ave.
J. B. Worcester, F. S., 424 Fallow-
field ave.
571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112
Pine st.
John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence
ave.
V. Montgomery, F. S., 7th and Ker-
lin sts.
1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13.
Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.
J. A. Reinhart, F. S., Mendelssohn,
Pa.
1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.
J. A. Slagle, F. S.
1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707
Dalsey.
W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural De-
livery, Media, Pa.
587 Coatsville—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214
W. Chestnut st.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—John Eicker, R. S., 907
Spruce st.
Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Bluns-
ton st.
321 Connelleville—J. G. McCausland, R. S.
S. 615 Trump ave.
J. M. Franks, F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., 806
Fayette st.
C. W. Allen, F. S., 7th ave. and
Jones st.
1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S.
L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
1136 Donora—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box
579.
J. W. Simmers, F. S., 2d st.
768 Dorrance—T. E. Mensch, R. S.,
Forty Fort, Pa.
E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming,
Pa.
1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.
P. Smedley, F. S., E. Downingtown.
580 DuBois—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper.
E. N. Hamilton, F. S., 320 E.
Weber st.
1441 Duquesne—Chas. E. Burns, R. S.,
Box 446.
Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight.
Frank P. Horn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.
P. E. Labar, F. S.
1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7.
E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126 Leets-
dale, Pa.
421 Elwood City—S. L. Davis, R. S., Box
606.
F. H. Nagle, F. S., Box 606.
409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash.
John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
B. H. Whitehill, F. S.
682 Franklin—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113
Liberty st.
Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., 5 5th st.
905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box
356.
1387 Girardville—R. J. Greene, R. S.,
Parker st.
Daniel Bamberger, F. S.
356 Chestnut and Washington.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S.
and F. S., N. Main st.
1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109
Columbia avenue.
Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.
287 Harrisburg—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832
Fulton st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N.
Front st.
129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W.
1st st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazelwood—Chas. J. Shane, R. S.,
Norfolk st., Pittsburg.
Jas. A. Watkins, F. S., 5504
Sunnyside st., Pittsburg, Pa.
288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S.,
1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg.
R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th av.
1689 Huntington—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422
Millin st.
C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Wafflin st.
1504 Jeannette—John Huss, R. S., 7th st.,
Box 537.
Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Falling, R. S.,
Box 474.
J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and
F. S.
1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S.,
212 Dibert st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
545 Kane—Albert Peterson, R. S., 304
Dawson st.
J. W. Menteer, F. S.
1381 Kennett Square—Thos. F. Grady, R. S.
Luther Yeatman, F. S.
1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S., Wes-
kit, Pa.
J. F. Shaffer, F. S., 946 N. Grant av.
1662 Knoxville—W. J. Bolis, R. S. and F. S.
Lancaster—Secretary District Council,
T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince st.
208 Lancaster—E. H. Groff, R. S., 843
Columbia ave.
Jonas Kendig, F. S., R. F. D.
1364 Lancaster—J. M. Barton, R. S., 531
W. Lemon st.
T. J. Shirk, F. S., 124 S. Prince st.
1511 Lancaster—(Mill) Amos W. Howett,
R. S., 536 N. Mary st.
J. M. Weitzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
677 Lebanon—Clement Light, R. S., 136
S. B. st.
Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shaffers-
town road.
1713 Levistown—J. N. Lloyd, R. S., 22
Pennybaker ave.
C. M. Berle, F. S., 20 Pennybaker av.
- 1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S.,
302 Bellefonte st.
W. J. Straub, F. S.
1094 Mahanoy City—Robt. J. Leitz, R. S.,
817 E. Mahanoy ave.
R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R.
S., 43 McKinnie ave.
G. W. Nuss, F. S., 48 Highland av.
556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kreiter, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
456 Media—Albert Flounders, R. S., E.
1st st.
J. W. Worrlow, F. S., 331 W. 4th.
1502 Meyersdale—Cyrus Shultz, R. S.
J. C. Staub, F. S.
52 Minersville—Michael Dalley, R. S.
Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad M't'n.
1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box
774.
Elmer E. Winch, F. S.
974 Monessen—V. Bollig, R. S.
Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
1731 Monongahela—M. W. Forester, R. S.,
515 Pinley st.
C. B. Young, F. S.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and
F. S., 14 S. Market st.
415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S.
and F. S.
414 Nanticoke—Jos. F. McCarty, R. S.,
1215 S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S.,
832 Grove ave.
A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. H. Aubel, R. S., 4
Smithfield st.
Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson av.
333 New Kensington—D. E. Kunkle, R. S.,
Box 341.
J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S.,
633 Corson st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.
James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 509 E.
Front st.
F. V. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box
432.
A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District
Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor.
Broad and Race sts.
8 Philadelphia—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418
S. 19th st.
Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
122 Philadelphia—(Germantown) S. H.
Blizzard, R. S., 56 Meehan ave.
J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
227 Philadelphia—(Kensington) Arch
Neill, R. S., Lawndale, 35th ward
Geo. Fulton, F. S., Marshall and
Lehigh aves.
238 Philadelphia—(Ger.) G. Angle, R. S.,
619 W. York st.
Anton Kleber, F. S., 2921 Arizona.
277 Philadelphia—James J. Kerr, R. S.,
1431 Melon st.
Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
359 Philadelphia—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene,
R. S., 1630 S. 8th st.
Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2101
Moonmouth st.
463 Philadelphia—(Frankford) Geo. A.
Harper, R. S. and F. S., 3450
Paul st.
736 Philadelphia—J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721
S. Chadwick st.
Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 West-
minster avenue.
843 Philadelphia—(Jenkintown) J. Frank-
field, R. S., Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018
Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 Philadelphia—Chas. L. Gum, R. S.,
3209 Arizona st.
Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
972 Philadelphia—(Floor Layers) Jas.
Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S.
47th st.
1013 Philadelphia—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R.
H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandy-
wine st.
1051 Philadelphia—(German Cabinetmak-
ers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111
S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 Philadelphia—(Jewish) Harry May,
R. S., 619 Federal st.
B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
1090 Philadelphia—M. J. Trautman, R. S.,
6143 Vine st.
J. H. Martin, F. S., 6034 Haverford
ave.
1114 Philadelphia—H. A. Hisler, R. S. and
F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
1592 Philadelphia—Charles Fay, R. S.,
3867 Poplar st.
G. W. Richards, F. S., 2358 N.
Cleveland ave.
1625 Philadelphia—Michael Yannoc, R. S.,
711 Fulton st.
Cesare Finocchi, F. S., Earp st.
Pittsburg—Secretary of Dist. Council,
J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave.,
Wilkensburg, Pa.
142 Pittsburg—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch
and Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto
Allegheny City.
164 Pittsburg—(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk,
R. S., 5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
165 Pittsburg—G. C. Doughty, R. S., 6020
Hoever st.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
202 Pittsburg—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041
Idlewild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038
Hoever st.
230 Pittsburg—Wm. F. Willock, R. S.,
Box 215 Mt. Oliver.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
254 Pittsburg—F. A. Park, R. S., 5435
Kincaid st.
G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
385 Pittsburg—Oscar Glueker, R. S.,
(Elliott Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.

402 *Pittsburg*—(Ger.) Math. Thoms. R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.
Fred Gundermann, F. S., 120 Free-land st., 31st ward.
1186 *Pittsburg*—Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., 303 Collins ave.
J. L. Miller, F. S., 7322½ Kelley st., E. E.
827 *Pittsburg*—(McKeesport) E. E. Rigand, R. S., W. 5th ave., McKeesport.
E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKeesport.
1048 *Pittsburg*—(McKeesport) G. W. Kin-card, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKeesport.
W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
401 *Pittston*—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.
W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
150 *Plymouth*—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.
Wm. Deltz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
366 *Port Allegheeny*—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236.
J. E. Connors, F. S., Box 487.
997 *Pottstown*—C. McFarland, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
228 *Pottsville*—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st.
1088 *Punatsawney*—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154.
J. W. Tucker, F. S., 700 Woodland av
492 *Reading*—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.
F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
834 *Reynoldsville*—W. S. Kerr, R. S.
W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
947 *Ridgway*—W. G. Reining, R. S.
J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
145 *Sayre*—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Lockhart st.
H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
937 *Scottdale*—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d ave.
V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
563 *Scranton*—J. J. Schneider, R. S., 802 Hampton st.
P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack ave.
484 *S. Scranton*—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.
Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
699 *Sewickley*—G. W. Reastley, R. S., 614 Fountain st.
W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
37 *Shamokin*—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.
W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
268 *Sharon*—R. H. Crooks, 45 Oakland av.
W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison av.
1382 *Sharpsburg*—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.
W. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
709 *Shenandoah*—Brooks Knely, R. S., 318 W. Center st.
John Fitzgerald, F. S., 215 W. Mayberry alley.
1480 *Smethport*—W. H. Wettenhall, R. S. and F. S.
1491 *Spring City*—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., 426 Main st., Romersford.
Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
982 *St. Mary's*—Chas. Weis, R. S., Market.
J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
838 *Sunbury*—L. C. Shalpe, R. S., 521 N. 5th st.
Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
1050 *Tarentum*—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.
Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
1130 *Titusville*—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake.
Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
966 *Uniontown*—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.
J. R. Mitchell, F. S.
852 *Verona*—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce.
James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
1322 *Waynesboro*—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144.
H. W. Eyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
987 *Waynesboro*—John McCormick, R. S. F. M. Patterson, F. S.
1014 *Warren*—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d.
L. P. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
541 *Washington*—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.
J. M. McGill, F. S., 132 W. Chestnut st.
248 *Weisport*—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
A. W. Lentz, F. S. E. Mauch Chunk, Pa.
1154 *West Chester*—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17 S. Walnut st.
Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Zay st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
93 *Wilkesbarre*—R. F. Stout, R. S., 254 S. Washington st.
Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
102 *Wilkesbarre*—S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
665 *Wilkesbarre*—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52 Chester st.
George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
430 *Wilkesburg*—O. Berkey, R. S., La-Belle ave.
W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
691 *Williamsport*—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425 Glenwood ave.
W. F. Irwin, F. S., 716 3d ave.
936 *Wilmerding*—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.
J. W. Boor, F. S., East McKeesport, Pa.
1699 *Windber*—G. C. Walford, R. S.
J. H. Eakin, F. S., Graham ave.
191 *York*—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 539 Glard.
S. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East Spring Garden st.

RHODE ISLAND.

977 *Arctic*—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center.
Joseph L. Saucier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.

1125 *Central Falls*—Henry Guilbert, R. S., Sylvan st.
H. A. Gaboriault, F. S., 148 Sylvan.
Newport—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sisson Wharf.
176 *Newport*—D. W. Maher, R. S., 22 Connection st.
C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
1245 *Newport*—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.
Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
342 *Pawtucket*—Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.
Alfred C. Breault, F. S., 175 Japonica.
1719 *Pawtucket*—J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson.
J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
Providence—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. F. Campbell, 201 Ohio av.
94 *Providence*—J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
632 *Providence*—E. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville.
Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth.
859 *Providence*—(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.
Francis Hamelin, F. S., 49 Corliss.
1233 *Providence*—Gennaro Rissilo, R. S. and F. S., 13 Falls Place.
1520 *Providence*—(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 166 South st.
Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oakland ave.
1269 *Warren*—David F. Miller, R. S., William E. Molloy, F. S.
217 *Westerly*—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37 Beach st.
F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
801 *Woonsocket*—J. L. St. Onge, R. S., 78 N. Main st., rear.
Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1745 *Aiken*—J. M. Hair, R. S., Box 187.
W. B. Huggens, F. S., Box 37.
1488 *Anderson*—W. O. Telford, R. S., 236 Depot st.
J. A. Langston, F. S.
1497 *Anderson*—(Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
1492 *Bennettsville*—L. A. Blackman, R. S.
K. D. Reese, F. S.
929 *New Brookland*—J. N. Richardson, R. S.
E. L. Scott, F. S.
1318 *Camden*—J. W. Crossland, R. S.
L. P. Turner, F. S., Box 499.
1428 *Camden*—(Col.) John S. Myers, R. S.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 449.
Charleston—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
52 *Charleston*—(Col.) C. Smalls, R. S., 72 Vanderhorst st.
J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
159 *Charleston*—F. R. Elsworth, R. S., 16 N. Ash st.
J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
Columbia—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
69 *Columbia*—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S. and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
949 *Columbia*—J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.
T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber.
1739 *Columbia*—(Col.) T. P. Gordon, F. S., 225 Harden st.
1475 *Darlington*—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
H. C. Ervion, F. S.
221 *Florence*—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., and F. S.
1558 *Gaffney*—W. H. Perry, R. S.
W. T. Duncan, F. S., Box 342.
1399 *Greenville*—W. T. Cobb, R. S., 206 Green ave.
A. M. Gallamore, F. S., 510 Wash.
1406 *Greenville*—(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.
M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.
1365 *Greenwood*—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193.
L. W. Nance, F. S.
1368 *Laurens*—T. C. Leake, R. S.
J. L. Williams, F. S.
913 *Laurens*—A. P. Bramlet, R. S.
J. M. Winn, F. S.
1563 *Marion*—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
1481 *Newberry*—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.
A. J. Chappel, F. S.
1599 *Orangeburg*—Walter Lindsey, R. S.
B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
1456 *Spartanburg*—W. A. McClure, R. S., 543 N. Church st.
S. J. Heatherly, F. S., 22 Allen st.
1547 *Spartanburg*—Sam Parker, R. S., Box 183.
H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box 183.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1440 *Lead*—W. E. Scroggan, R. S., Box 113.
J. J. Harkness, F. S., 702 Canyon st.
662 *Mitchell*—M. R. Bates, R. S.
Charles Anderson, F. S.
783 *Sioux Falls*—Geo. Fauski, R. S., 34 ave., south.
H. B. Mills, F. S., 1023 Dakota ave., north.

TENNESSEE.

759 *Chattanooga*—A. A. Bales, R. S., 435 Market st.
E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.
968 *Sherman Heights*—M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.
779 *Clarksville*—G. L. Haley, R. S.
S. R. Moody, F. S., 212 N. 5th st.
259 *Jackson*—Sam Singly, R. S., Main and Hay sts.
J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.
1517 *Johnson City*—J. P. Hagaman, R. S.
W. H. Hyder, F. S.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
225 *Knoxville*—J. L. Witt, R. S., 613 Broad st.
P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Crescent boulevard.

1178 *Knoxville*—A. A. Laren, R. S., Rutledge Pike.
M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
152 *Memphis*—(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38 Exchange ave.
R. L. Craddock, F. S.
219 *Memphis*—R. C. Mulkey, R. S., 795 Brunswick ave.
Thos. M. Edmonds, F. S., 124 Robeson st.
394 *Memphis*—W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 14 Adams st.
Frank Dingler, F. S., 6 Stevens av.
1208 *Memphis*—(Mill) D. M. Kidd, R. S., 371 Laclede ave.
W. S. Alexander, F. S., 114 St. Paul.
1294 *Memphis*—L. L. Laming, R. S., 85 Gohlston.
I. E. Baldwin, F. S., 843 Rayner av.
Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
350 *Nashville*—John H. Adams, R. S., 1704 James st.
R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
1444 *Nashville*—A. D. Sheegog, R. S., 501 S. 9th st.
J. R. Campbell, F. S., 1228 N. High.
968 *Sherman Heights*—J. M. Houston, R. S.
M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.
1281 *Abilene*—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239.
Z. T. Peak, F. S.
770 *Amarillo*—R. T. Bristow, R. S.
T. W. Barnes, F. S., Box 112.
300 *Austin*—E. W. Hoffman, R. S., Box 182.
J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
1505 *Barstow*—S. H. Parker, R. S.
F. P. Ingerson, F. S.
392 *Beaumont*—T. C. Jennings, R. S., Box 306.
C. F. Key, F. S., Box 306.
1634 *Big Springs*—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
1569 *Bryan*—C. H. Ivey, F. S.
1333 *Center*—R. E. Crawford, R. S.
M. B. McLendon, F. S.
1202 *Commerce*—W. D. Simmon, R. S., Box 91.
W. B. Turpin, F. S., Box 91.
731 *Corpuscana*—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 10th ave. and S. 20th st.
P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th av.
886 *Dalhart*—J. I. Green, R. S. and F. S., Box 91.
198 *Dallas*—M. S. Dalton, R. S., Box 299.
R. M. Means, F. S., Box 299.
1413 *Dallas*—J. F. Freeman, R. S., Box 164.
E. F. Berry, F. S., Box 164.
371 *Denison*—T. E. Petty, R. S., Box 389.
H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodward av.
1448 *Denton*—J. C. Schneider, R. S.
H. V. Hargroves, F. S.
1151 *Eagle Lake*—H. Pullman, R. S.
Geo. V. Cesinger, F. S.
544 *El Paso*—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391.
S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
738 *Ennis*—H. C. Henry, R. S.
T. H. Stapleton, F. S., Box 806.
339 *Fort Worth*—A. C. Palmer, R. S., 607 E. 1st st.
J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
506 *Gainesville*—H. S. Gilbert, R. S., 1311 E. Cal st.
J. I. Siddle, F. S., 505 Taylor st.
526 *Galveston*—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave M.
C. Schumacher, F. S., 3120 Ave P ½.
572 *Georgetown*—W. T. Brady, R. S.
J. W. Martin, F. S.
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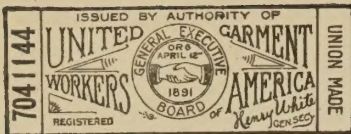
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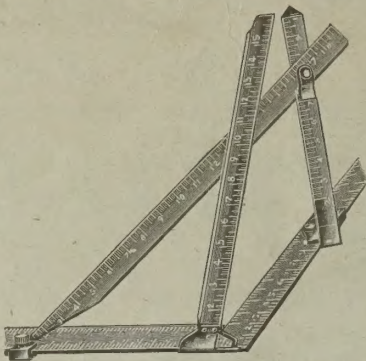
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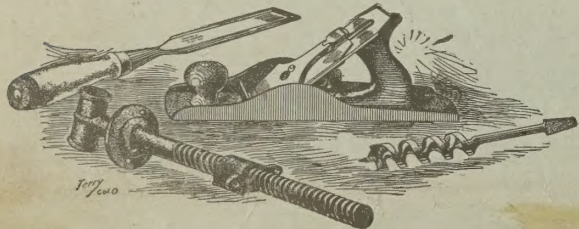
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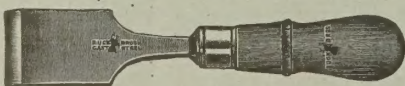
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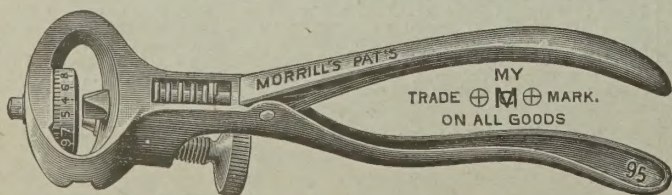
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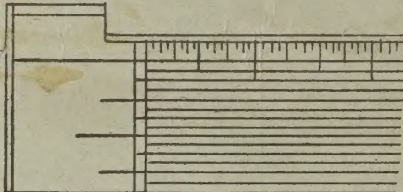
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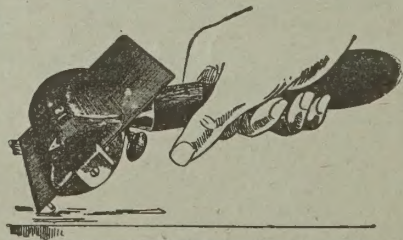


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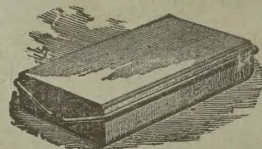
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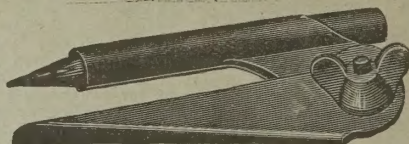
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